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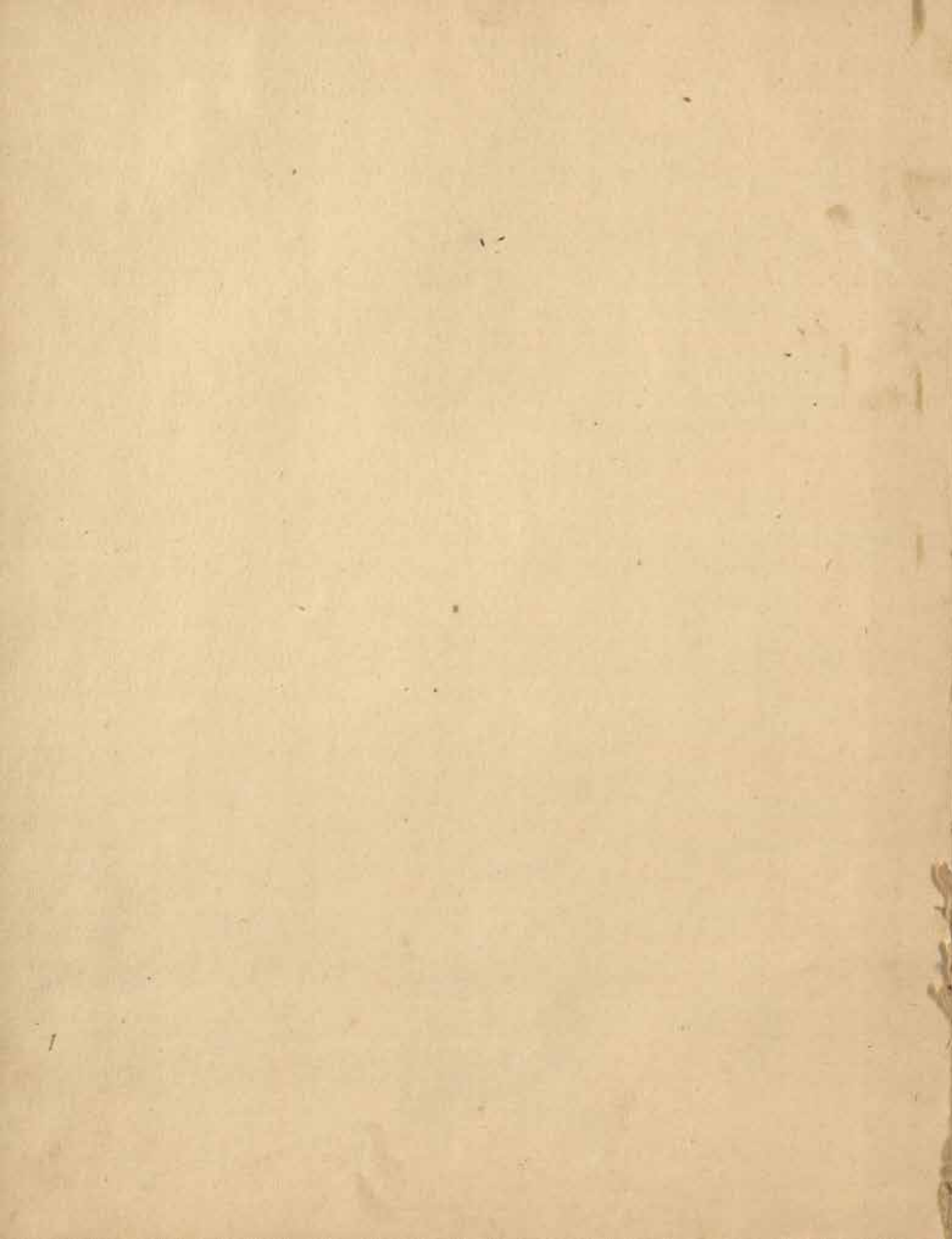
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHERN INDIA,
VOL. II.



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Archaeological Survey of Southern India, Vol. ii.

Vol. VII New Series

LISTS OF INSCRIPTIONS,

AND

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Two books in one).

(No. 2 Separately available also).

Compiled under the Orders of Government

BY

ROBERT SEWELL,

B. M.'s MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

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PREFACE.

THE publication of this volume has been delayed by several unforeseen causes, and I must express my regret that this delay should have taken place; it was due to circumstances beyond my own control.

It is necessary to explain the reasons for publishing the various sections of this volume. Part I consists of a cursory examination of 219 inscriptions on copper, which have been sent to me from different parts of Southern India, an appendix raising the number to 228. I have not attempted to publish full notes with translations of all these inscribed plates as the short time at my disposal forbade any endeavour to do more than hint at the historical value of each. All detailed work on them must come later. My aim has been simply to pioneer the Survey, and to show, as far as I have been able to ascertain, where it will be necessary and valuable for others to labour. All the inscriptions noted in Part I must at some time or another be carefully examined.

Part II consists of a list of all the dated inscriptions which as yet have come to my notice in the Madras Presidency, arranged in chronological order. This list was prepared mostly to assist epigraphists as well as students of history. It will, I hope, be found to serve several purposes. Any one desirous of studying the history of a period, for instance, will by this list be guided to all the inscriptions of the same date at present known to exist in the Presidency.

A mere glance at the first column will show the reader what a large store of valuable knowledge remains, engraved in the most permanent fashion, ready to the hand of any one who chooses to grasp it, in the villages of Southern India. Only a few of these inscriptions have as yet been examined, and all must be published before the work can be considered complete. It must be remembered that this list comprises only those inscriptions of whose existence I have been informed, and that it probably does not represent a tenth part of those which will in after years be brought to light. I have even omitted to enter a number of those actually brought to notice where my informants mentioned dates which were conspicuously wrong and untrustworthy, as such entries might only lead to misconception. But with these exceptions, the list contains all the *dated* inscriptions specially mentioned in Volume I. There remain for examination, independently of these, firstly, the undated inscriptions specially so mentioned; secondly, the large number of inscriptions whose mere existence is noted, as, for instance, where the information I received was that a temple existed "covered with inscriptions,"—and these must number several thousands; thirdly, the inscriptions of which I have never heard, and these, probably, will number several thousands more. The work has been inaugurated, for Dr. Burgess informs me that he has a very considerable number of the copper-plate inscriptions, besides others from temples, from the Madura District, and the whole of the Tamil inscriptions in the Madras Museum, already translated by Mr. S. M. Natesa Sastri and others, and that the printing of them is well advanced.

Part III consists of lists of inscriptions as noted in Volume I, and as found in certain other publications, arranged according to the sovereigns and dynasties they refer to. These I found exceedingly difficult to draw up because of the doubtfulness of the names and dates as reported to me.¹ They must be taken merely as tentative and provisional. As with the rest of these two volumes, I publish the lists in the hope that sojourners in Southern India will correct them.

One point connected with the Chola lists must especially be noted here, as I must confess myself in doubt as to the correctness of certain previous deductions. I think that the list given from pages 102 to 109 needs correction in several respects. So many of the names of Virā or Kulottuṅga Chola I seem to be mere titles that we must not be too sure that inscriptions bearing, as the name of the sovereign, one of those titles, is necessarily an inscription of that king. Since the list was prepared I have seen some new inscriptions and am now not at all certain that all those bearing the name "*Kōṇēri Nannai Kōṇḍin*" belong to the reign of Kulottuṅga I. I think, further, that the name "*Kōṇēri Nannai Kōṇḍan Sundara Pāṇḍiyan*" and "*Kōṇēri Malkōṇḍan Sundara Pāṇḍiyan*" probably do not belong to him, but to a real Pāṇḍiyan or Pāṇḍiyans, and are unconnected with the Chola-Pāṇḍiyan conquest.

¹ I have omitted a number of inscriptions in this list, where names and dates were clearly wrong.

I was inclined, too, to accept too readily the name of his queen as sufficient evidence of identification. Her name was "Ulaha Marududaiyal," corresponding to "Loka Mahadevi," and the first name "Ulaha" seems to have been variously written "Avani" or "Bhuvana." But from inscriptions which have recently come to light it seems possible that this name was a common title of the South Indian queens. It has been found by Dr. Burgess as the name of the wife of a pure Pandiyan, for instance. The list will perhaps have to be amended in this respect.

Such errors are inseparable from a work of this nature, which is intended merely to precede the study of the subject and in no sense is put forth as summarizing the results of study completed.

Part IV contains a sketch of the genealogy and history of the dynasties and ancient families of Southern India, so far as I have as yet been able to compile them. This will serve as a rough chart to all students of the subject, and will enable any one who hits on an inscription and who is desirous of learning something about the sovereign therein mentioned, to ascertain who he was, and to what dynasty he belonged, and to gain some slight knowledge of the history of that dynasty, so far as it is hitherto known, or supposed to be known. The compilation speaks for itself and I need say little more. If it serves no other purpose, it will show how little is yet known, and what vast fields of study still lie open, calling for earnest and patient investigation. I have tabulated these lists alphabetically. This is, in some respects, open to objection, but for general use it is perhaps better than an attempt at any chronological sequence, where there were so many dynasties overlapping one another in point of time. Such an arrangement as the last might, it was thought, possibly give rise to misunderstanding.

I was in hopes of being able to complete the work by a set of chronological tables for computing the exact English equivalent for all dates given in South Indian inscriptions, but the unfortunate illness of the compiler, Mr. U. S. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nazir of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, has delayed their preparation. They are in the Press, and will be published separately.

A very interesting and valuable article has just made its appearance in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XII, pp. 207, 291) "On the Nomenclature of the Principal Hindu Eras, and the Use of the word Samvatsara and its Abbreviations," by Mr. J. F. Fleet, which, had it appeared before, would have prevented my disfiguring the pages of these two volumes by an abbreviation which is now shown to be wrong, and which will appear more and more wrong to scientific readers as the years go on. I allude to the method of denoting the *Saka* year by "S.S.," meaning "*Sālicāhana Saka*." Mr. Fleet satisfactorily establishes that the "*Saka*" era was in use from a very early date amongst the Gurjara kings, and that various modifications of the name were used by various writers; but that the expression "*Sālicāhana Saka*" is the most modern of all. The earliest instance yet known is in a grant of the Devagiri Yadava King Ramachandra, of the year S. 1194 (A.D. 1272-3), and the expression was not fully established till the time of the Vijayanagar kings, the earliest instance amongst the grants of the latter dynasty being in the reign of Bukka, S. 1275 (A.D. 1353-4). "Whatever may have been its origin, it was plainly adopted by them (the Vijayanagar kings) as their dynastic expression," writes Mr. Fleet; and therefore it would appear to be wrong to write "S.S." for any other dynasty, or for any period earlier than the thirteenth century. The proper abbreviation which will apply to all inscriptions using that era, is simply "S." for "*Saka*." I much regret that so excellent a paper did not appear earlier and save me from my error.

Mr. Fleet has now been appointed Epigraphist to the Government of India, and his duties are defined to be "the preparation and editing, with historical comments and indexes, of texts and translations of all ancient inscriptions discovered either on copper-plate or on stone" (*Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, Archaeology, 29th February 1884, Nos. I-24, 36*). The publication of inscriptions by Government has thus been placed on a sound scientific basis, and it is to be hoped that now the very numerous inscriptions in Southern India will receive the attention they deserve.

With reference to Mr. Fleet's appointment the Government of India has made the following important "Observations" (*Proceedings above quoted*):—

"In order to the successful carrying out of the work entrusted to Mr. Fleet, it is necessary that he should have the hearty co-operation of local Governments and Administrations. The Governor-General in Council is confident that this co-operation, which is now invited, will be readily given, and accordingly desires that all local Governments and Administrations will render Mr. Fleet every assistance that lies in their power by forwarding to that officer (for inspection and return) original copper-plates that may be in their own records, or in local museums, when this can be done without risk of damage or loss; by procuring for him, when possible, the temporary loan of similar plates in the possession of private individuals; and by directing district officers to furnish him with any information which he may require relating to inscriptions which may exist in their districts."

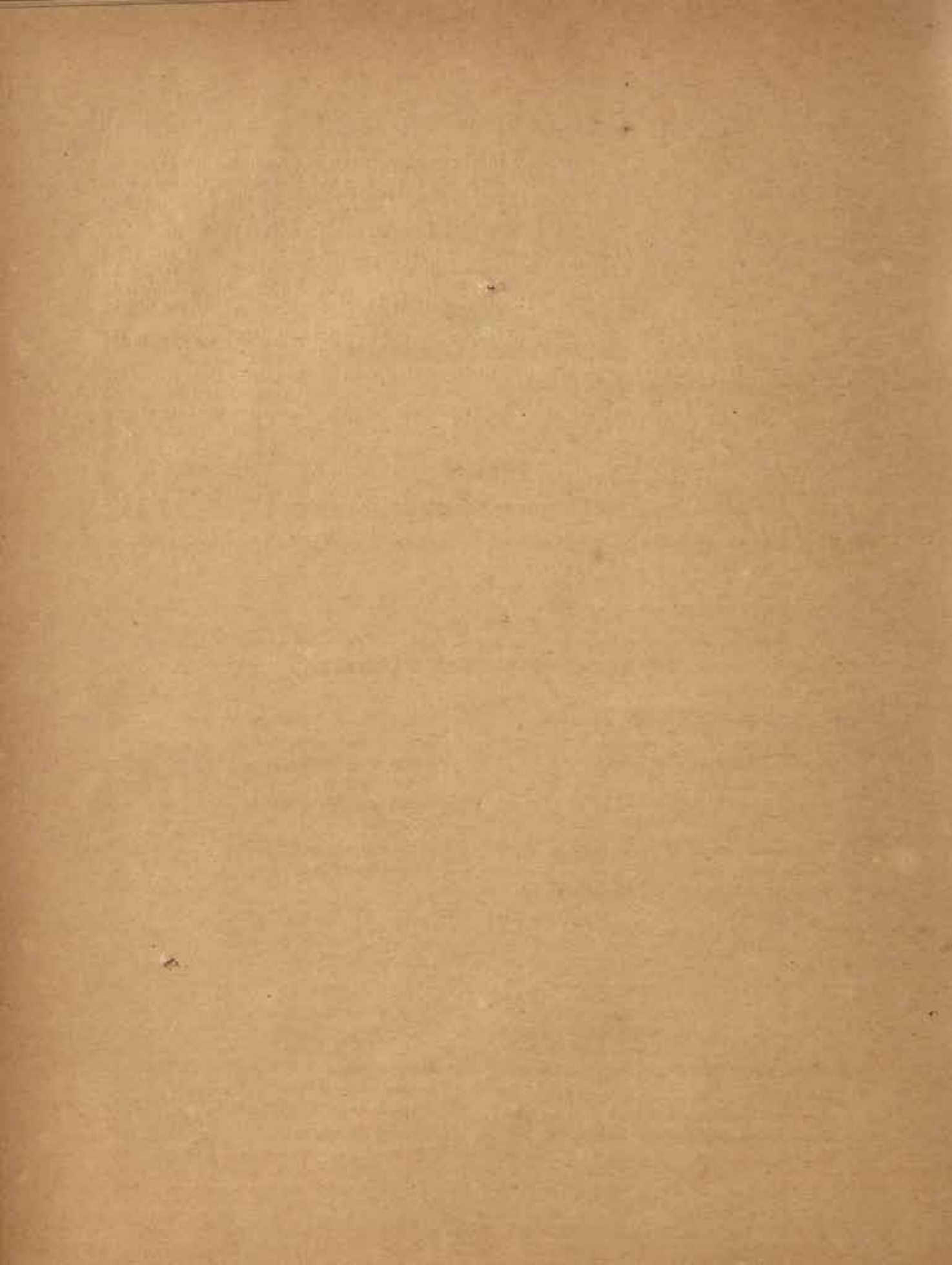
"To further aid the work it seems necessary to take such precautions as may be possible to prevent the passing out of the country, by sale or otherwise, of inscribed plates or stones without the knowledge of the Epigraphist. His Excellency in Council would be glad if local Governments and Administrations would issue the necessary instructions to secure this object, so that the Epigraphist may have an opportunity of informing himself of the contents of all ancient inscriptions which may be anywhere discovered, of taking copies of them, and of judging whether the originals are of sufficient interest and value to justify their purchase for the Government Museums in this country. District officers should be directed to put forward the claims of Government under Act VI of 1878 (the Treasure Trove Act) in cases to which that Act applies, and officers in all departments be requested to report to the district officer any discoveries which may come under their notice."

The Government of Madras follow this up (G.O., No. 520, Public, dated 13th March 1884) with the following order:—

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires all district officers to give their cordial co-operation and assistance to Mr. Fleet by forwarding to him such original copper-plates as may be available, by procuring for him where feasible the loan of similar plates in the possession of private persons, and by giving him such information as he may require relating to the inscriptions existing in their districts. They will also endeavour to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the Observations prefixed to the Proceedings read above, and will see that the Treasure Trove Act is worked whenever such a course may forward the ends of the Epigraphical Survey."

I must again acknowledge gratefully the ready help given to me by S. M. Natesa Śāstri, who has worked cordially with me in the preparation of this volume.

R. SEWELL.





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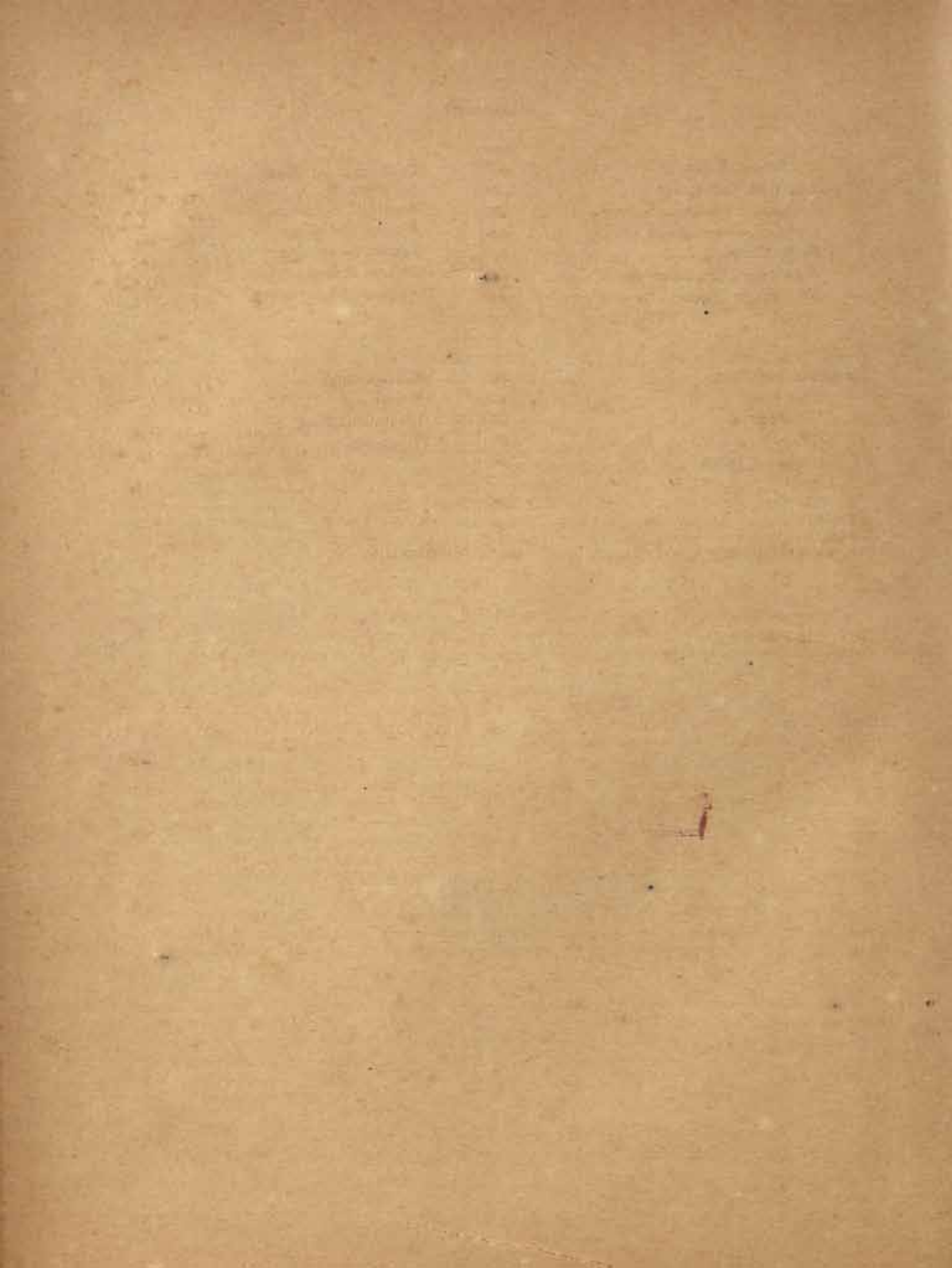
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LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

In the Proceedings of Government dated 1st March 1881, No. 281, paragraph 10 (Public Department), all officers were authorized to hand over to me for examination any copper-plate grants that might be lying in their offices; and this was followed by a direct order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 16th March 1881.

The following is a list of all the grants which I have as yet been able to procure or examine. I am especially desirous that it should be thoroughly understood in scientific circles that this list does not pretend to any critically minute accuracy. The scrutiny has been made as carefully as possible under the circumstances, but each plate needs to be examined by the best authorities. All that can be claimed for the following list is that the information given is probably fairly accurate, since we devoted much labour and time to the examination of these plates. Epigraphists will readily appreciate the difficulties attendant on the deciphering of the ancient characters in many instances and on the fact of the plates being often injured and corroded.

1. (From the Collector's Office, Kistna District. Now deposited in the Madras Museum.) This and No. 2 were found in the Collector's Office in the Kistna District, and were published by me in the March number of the *Indian Antiquary* for 1879 (VIII, 73). They now lie in the Madras Museum. No. 1 is a grant in three plates, with a ring, and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, sun, moon, *śaṅkha*, and elephant-goad, with the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāṃkuṣa*." It is a grant, by Amma Rāja II, surnamed "*Vijayāditya*," of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, of some lands in the eastern delta of the Krishnā. Its date is between 945 and 970 A.D. according to Mr. Fleet's grant; but the chronology of this dynasty is still somewhat confused in places. (Compare Mr. Fleet's No. XXXIV in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 15.)

2. (From the same. Now in the Madras Museum.) See remarks under No. 1. This was published by me in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 76. It is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three plates, with a ring and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, moon, and elephant-goad, and the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāṃkuṣa*." The grant is by Amma Rāja I, surnamed "*Vishnuvardhana*." (A.D. 918 to 925, or thereabouts. See remarks on the chronology under No. 1.) The king grants to the general of his army a village on the north of the river, about 19 miles north-west of Bezvāda. The genealogy given agrees in all respects with that given by Dr. Burnell in his *South Indian Palæography* (pp. 21, 22), except that forty years are given to Vijayāditya Bhattāraka.

3. (From the Kistna District. Recently discovered at Pedda Maddālī, in the Nāziviḍu Zemindari. It has been returned to the finder, a man of the Kamma caste named Kachala Venkanna of Pedda Maddālī.) This grant, in three plates, was dug up by a Brahman at the end of 1880, and was sent to me for examination. I forwarded it to Mr. Fleet, who was kind enough to give me the following note on it. "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 3¼ inches broad, with a seal which bears the moon, the motto *Śrī Sarvaiddhi*, and the remains of apparently the name Jayasimha. . . This is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Jayasimha I. It is dated in words, in the eighteenth year of his reign, at the time of the equinox; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Udayapura, and records a grant of the village of Pinukaparu or Pinukapalu, on the east of the village of Mardavalli, in the district of Gudrahara." The date of Jayasimha I's reign is A.D. 632 to 662 or thereabouts. He was the eldest son and successor of Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the conqueror of the kingdom and founder of the dynasty.

4. (From the Collector's Office, North Arcot. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) It is not known how this plate got into the Collector's office, nor to whom it belongs, nor how long it has been there.

19. (*In the District Court, Madura.*) Grant in Telugu on a broad copper sheet with the lines running along the length. It narrates that in Ś.Ś. 1622 (A.D. 1700), in the year *Vṛisha*, "Śrī Maṅgammā, wife of Chokkanātha Nāyudu, who was son of Muttu Virappa Nāyudu, and grandson of Viśvanātha Nāyani Tirumala Nāyudu," gave the village of Balakrishna Mahādānapuram as an *agrahāram* to certain Brahmans. The genealogy corresponds with those already published. The grantor is generally known as "Maṅgammāl." She is said to have been starved to death in her palace in Trichinopoly four years after this, namely in A.D. 1704.

20. (*In the same Court.*) A Telugu grant, consisting of two broad plates with the lines running along the length. The grantor, usually called Muttu Liṅgappa, a younger brother of the Madura Nāyakka Chokkanātha, who reigned from A.D. 1660 to 1682, succeeded for one year in dispossessing his brother at the time that he was at war with Tanjore. This grant is dated in the year of the former's power, A.D. 1678, Ś.Ś. 1600, year *Kālayukti*. It bestows the village of Krishnapuram on a Brahman. The grantor is described as "Muddu Aḷugari Nāyudu," grandson of "Viśvanātha Nāyani Tirumala Nāyudu, and son of Muddu Virappa Nāyudu," and he dates his grant as "in the reign of Śrī Vira Pratāpa Śrī Raṅga Rāya Mahādēvarāja." Śrī Raṅga III acceded to his nominal throne in A.D. 1665. (See Nelson's *Madura Manual*, pp. 201, 202.)

21. (*From the District Court of Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A grant by a "Vallabha Mahārāja" in Ś.Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), year *Bhaca*, of certain lands and ceremonial privileges in some temples to one Vanniyappa Sinna Pillai, minister (*Tantri*) of the Śīngeri Śaṅkarāchāriyār, the chief priest of the temple at Śīngeri. The deed was executed in the presence of the Śaṅkarāchāriyār and bears his (*Narasimha*) seal. The grantor states that he was reigning "from Kañchimaṇḍalam to Yerumaṇḍalam," i.e., from Conjeveram to Ceylon. All the chief priests of Śīngeri, Kumbhakōṇam, and Pushpagiri are called *Śaṅkarāchāriyār*, but this one is known to belong to the first establishment by his seal. It is important that we should learn more about this Vallabha Mahārāja, as the date of this grant is just at the period of which we know least of the Chola country. The Hoyisāla Ballalas claimed supreme authority over the peninsula for some period previous to their final fall in A.D. 1326; and the Vijayanagar dynasty which succeeded had not established their power at so early a date as that of this grant. Stirling and Hunter place the conquest of Kañchi by Purushottamadeva, king of Orissa, about the year A.D. 1479, or later. But other authorities declare that Kañchi was seized by the Mussulmans in A.D. 1477 from the Orissa kings, whose conquest had taken place about A.D. 1450. If this last account is correct, this Vallabha Mahārāja was probably the king of Kañchi who refused to give his daughter's hand to the king of Orissa, and who was defeated by the latter in revenge.

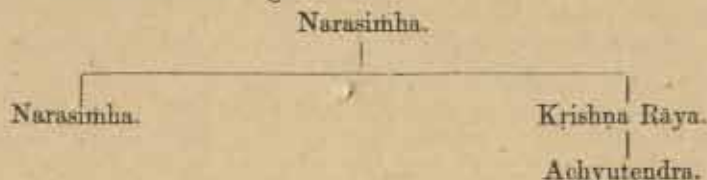
22. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A curiously worded Tamil document, dated Ś.Ś. 1691 (A.D. 1769), *Kaliyuga* 4785, year *Rākshasa*, conferring the property in some lands on a Śiva temple dedicated to the god *Viśveśvara* and the goddess *Akhilāṇḍēsvārī*. The dates do not correspond. Ś.Ś. 1691 is *Kaliyuga* 4870, and the cyclic year *Virodhi*. The grantor styles himself "Śrī mudu Iranyakarpayāchi Ragunātha Sētopati Kattār Avargal, lord of Tēvāinagara," and he states that the grant was made "while the Aśvapati, Narapati, Gajapati and Sētopati kings were reigning over the countries of Cholamaṇḍalam, Tondamaṇḍalam, Yāpānapattanam" (Jafna in Ceylon), and Yerumaṇḍalam (Ceylon)." All this is sufficiently absurd. (Compare Nos. 23, 30, 32.)

23. (*In the same Court.*) A document by a relative of the grantor of No. 22, whose titles are given similarly, as well as the names of the ruling dynasties and countries. In this case, Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Sētopati, son of Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Sētopati, and son-in-law of Hiranyakarpayāji Raghunātha Sētopati Kattār, grants some lands to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1658 (A.D. 1736), year *Nala*.

24. (*In the same Court.*) A beautifully written modern Tamil plate, engraved in Ś.Ś. 1728 (A.D. 1806), cyclic year *Akshaya*, "in the reign of Kumāra Chinna Nāyakkar, a successor of Maṅgammāl." (!) It narrates that at some previous date, unmentioned, a pilgrim named Vema Reddi had erected a chattram on the Paḷani (Pulney) Hills. His descendant, Raṅga Reddi, executes the plate to commemorate his ancestor's charity.

25. (*In the possession of M. Kuppana Ayyaṅgār of Pūndi, in Wāḷājēpet Taluk, North Arcot.*) A copper-plate grant in five plates, recording a double gift by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in the year Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). The king is styled "Achutendra Mahārāja." The first part bestows the village of Naṅgamaṅgalam, in the district of Chandragiri, in the province of Postūri, on a Rāja whose name is omitted, but who is noted as the son of Salaka Rajendra and Tippāmbikā. He was probably

connected with the ruling family. The genealogy of the sovereign in the Lunar line is shortly given with only eight names. The first six correspond with those given in Plate No. 12; but here, after Yayāti, are mentioned Turvasu, and then Timmadeva. From him descended Narasimha, the first king of the second Vijayanagar family. From him the line is given thus:—



Inscriptions vary as to the relationship between Krishnadeva Raya and Achyutadeva Raya. Here they are distinctly mentioned as father and son. The second part of the grant bestows the village of Virukombu on 54 Brahmans.

26. (*In the possession of Varadāchāriyār of Pūndi, Wāḷājāpet Taluk, North Arcot.*) Another Vijayanagar copper-plate of Achyutadeva Raya from the same village as No. 25. It records that that sovereign, in the year S.S. 1456 (A.D. 1534), in the year *Jaya*, endowed the temple of *Vittalaśvara* (probably the temple of *Vittalaśwami* in Vijayanagar) with the village of Teṅgūru "in the Chandrāchala District (? Chandragiri), of the province of Tondēramāṇḍalam." The grant was made in the first year of Achyuta's reign. The document is in five plates, and is very similar to No. 25 in appearance and wording. The genealogy is identical.

27. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A private document drawn up between two brothers, after a dispute as to which was the elder. The younger, Śinna Vadavāda Nāyakkar Tummiṣi, having admitted that he was junior, the elder, Rāma Raya Tummiṣi Nāyakkar, granted him some lands. Rāma Raya styles himself "King of Vāṅga." The document is in Tamil, and is dated Ś.S. 1455 (A.D. 1533), *Sobhakṛit*, but these years do not correspond, *Sobhakṛit* falling nine years after Ś.S. 1455, which was the year *Vijaya*. The character appears quite modern.

28. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A copper-plate deed of grant executed in Ś.S. 1706 (A.D. 1784), *Kaliyuga* 4885, cyclic year *Sobhakṛit*. The cyclic year does not correspond with the *Śaka* by one or two years, but it must be noted that in the Madura and Tinnevely countries the cyclic year is not in general use, the people almost invariably using the Quilon era or *Kollam Aṇḍu*. By this document the then Zemindar of Śivagaṅga makes over certain lands in *Sarvamānyam* (freehold) to a Muhammadan named Mottai Fakir Saheb of Śivagaṅga. The Zemindar's name is given as "Muttu Vaḍuganātha Tēvar, son of Vijaya Raghunātha Śivanna Periya Uḍaya Tēvar." (See Nelson's *Manual of the Madura District*, Part III, page 160.)

29. (*In the possession of Raṅgappa Kaundān of Kanakanipālaiyam, in the Mettapolliem Division of the Coimbatore District.*) A document drawn up on a small copper sheet, roughly executed in apparently modern characters, purporting to be a deed by which, in Ś.S. 1504 (A.D. 1582), cyclic year *Vṛiṣa*, Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura, "King of Karpāṭa-deśa" constituted Timma Kaundān spiritual head of his caste in 24 divisions of the "Koṅgaṇaḍu." But Tirumala Nāyakka only commenced his reign in A.D. 1623. His grandfather was reigning in A.D. 1582. The document appears spurious.

30. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) Grant by "Dulavāy Sētupati Kattār, lord of Tēvāinagar." (see Nos. 22, 23, 32), of eight villages to the temple of *Rāmanāthaswami* in Rāmeśvaram in Ś.S. 1521 (A.D. 1599), in the year *Parābhava*. (The cyclic does not correspond with the *Śaka* year by seven years. See remarks under No. 28.)

31. (*In the same Court.*) An unimportant but rather curious document, drawn up by one of "three dismissed chieftains of Kañchivaram Kamakshi Ammal, Rāni of the Akhanda Kāveri," who had settled down in Vaḍamāttūr. Their names as given in the Tamil are "Vannikkan, Manittakkan, and Pulukkan." The terminations appear to be the common Mussulman title, *Khān*. Vaḍamāttūr is probably a village of that name in the Tanjore District, six miles north of the road leading to Kumbhakonam. *Akhanda Kāveri* is the name given to the western portion of the Trichinopoly District from Karūr to Tirupalāturai, above the spot where the Kāveri divides into the two great rivers, the Kāveri and Coleroon. (*Akhanda* = broad). The document states that one of the three chiefs (name not mentioned) decided a dispute between some thieves and some people who had settled at the village, and received some land

for his services. This was in Ś.Ś. 1525 (A.D. 1603), in the year *Jaya* (*Jaya* fell nine years before Ś.Ś. 1525).

32. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Rāmesvaram temple, in Ś.Ś. 1530 (A.D. 1608), cyclic year *Plavaṅga*, by Dalavāy Sētopati of Tēvainagar (see Nos. 22, 23, 30), of lands lying under eight tanks in the district of Appanūr.

33. (*In the same Court.*) Grant made in Ś.Ś. 1651 (A.D. 1729), *Kaliyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Saumya*, by Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakkan, a chief residing near Dindigul, of a village named Bhūpalasamudra to a number of pandits in Saundararajapuram, otherwise called Anaipatti. The grant was made during the reign of Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha at Madura, and it states that he was governing the country as Viceroy for the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Rāṅga Rāya. The grant gives lists of the ancestors of Śrī Rāṅga Rāya, Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha, and the grantor, but they are useless and misleading.

34. (*In the District Court, Vizagapatam.*) A document of no antiquity, dated only in the cyclic year *Nala*, given by one Śrī Rāja Venkata Rāṅgarāya Baṅgaru (Rāja of Bobbili?), to a certain person, granting certain privileges in the Rajam Perganah of the Bobbili Zemindari.

35. (*In the same Court.*) An undated deed executed by "Śrī Vijaya Rāmarāzu Mahārāja," Rāja of Vizianagram, conferring certain benefits on a private person. It is probably not two centuries old.

36. (*In the same Court.*) A grant dated in the cyclic year *Kālayukti*, by which some ryots, with permission of the Navāb Sayyad Mustafā, make a grant of land. It is not old.

37. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of land by some ryots in *Fasli* 1116 (A.D. 1706), by permission of "Mahāddikha Bēgu," for a charitable object. The cyclic year *Vyaya* is also given.

38. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of land by the villagers of *Kaupadā* to a Mussulman in *Fasli* 1036, *Krodhana* (A.D. 1626). It mentions that Shīr Muhammad Khān had given some land in the same village for a mosque. This was probably the same man that built the great mosque at Chicacole in A.D. 1645 (see Vol. I, p. 7).

39. (*In the same Court.*) A grant by Śrī Lāla Krishṇadeva Mahārāja in Ś.Ś. 1570 (A.D. 1648), to the commander of his forces, conferring on him two villages. The grantor is probably a local chieftain, but I have not been able to ascertain who he was.

40. (*In the District Court of North Tanjore.*) A Tamil document dated Ś.Ś. 1418 (A.D. 1496), and cyclic year *Krodhī* (which does not correspond with the *Śaka* date by 11 years), by which the temple authorities at the Vedāranya temple of the god Chandiśvara (near Point Calimere) grant certain privileges to a priest.

41. (*In the District Court, Trichinopoly.*) Grant in Ś.Ś. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kaliyuga* 4893, cyclic year *Paridhāvi*, by "Śrī Muttu Virappa Nāyakkan, grandson of Śinna Lakka Nāyakkan, and son of Chokkanātha Lakka Nāyakkan," conferring certain lands and an annuity on a Mussulman priest.

42. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil plate ornamented at the top with Śaiva emblems. It is an agreement by four private people, bearing the surname "Nāyakkan," to conduct the religious ceremonies of their village temple, dated Ś.Ś. 1602 (A.D. 1680), year *Raudri*.

43. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil grant, by Kāmākshi Nāyakkan, of lands to a Mussulman priest for the maintenance of a *paṭṭicāśal* or place of worship. The grant states that Rāma Rāya was then ruling over the world. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1661 (A.D. 1739), cyclic year *Prabhava* (wrong by eight years), *Kaliyuga* 4841.

44. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil grant by the Madura Nāyakkan, Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha, here called "Vijaya Chokka Rāṅganātha Nāyakkan"—mentioning his father Muttu Virappa and grandfather Chokkanātha—to a Paṇḍaram (Śūdra priest), for worship at a *Durga Kālī* temple at the south gate of the Trichinopoly fort. Dated Ś.Ś. 1649 (A.D. 1727), *Kaliyuga* 4828, cyclic year *Parābhava*. The grant states that Venkata Vema Mahā Rāya was then reigning at Kannakāma. The names of both chief and place are unknown to me.

45. (*In the same Court.*) A Telugu grant in Ś.Ś. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kaliyuga* 4893, *Paridhāvi*, by Vijaya Venkatāchala Reddī, of the village of Tiruppanjēri for a Śiva temple in the southern part of the district of Torayūr, place not mentioned. It states that Venkatapatideva Mahārāja (giving him royal titles) was ruling at Ghanagiri; and that a stone inscription had been made, confirming the grant.

46. (*In the same Court.*) A grant in Telugu of land at Ténaru for a Śiva temple by the same Reddi mentioned, in No. 45 in Ś.Ś. 1715 (A.D. 1793), *Kaliyuga* 4894, year *Pramādicha*, during the reign of Veṅkaṭapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri. It is interesting to notice up to how late a date Vijayanagar supremacy was acknowledged.

47. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1613 (A.D. 1691), *Kaliyuga* 4792, year *Prajotpatti*, by Maṅgamāl, widow of Chokkanātha of the Madura Nāyakkan dynasty.

48. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of the village of Vokkera (?) for a Śiva temple at Torayūr, by a Reddi, the same as the grantor in No. 46, during the reign of the same sovereign, but two years earlier, namely in Ś.Ś. 1713 (A.D. 1791), *Kaliyuga* 4182, year *Virodhikrit*.

49. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land for a charitable object, at the Trichinopoly fort gate, in Ś.Ś. 1654 (A.D. 1732), *Kaliyuga* 4833, year *Pramādicha*, by Minākshi, widow of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, mentioned as being son of Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa and grandson of Chokkanātha. The Vijayanagar sovereign Veṅkaṭadeva then at Ghanagiri, is recognized as paramount lord. Minākshi was the last of the Nāyakkan dynasty. Four years after the issue of this grant the Mussulmans finally gained the upper hand.

50. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land for a charity at the great temple of Śrīraṅgam by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of the Madura Nāyakkan dynasty, in Ś.Ś. 1638 (A.D. 1716). The grant mentions his father Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa, and grandfather Chokkanātha, and states that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Vira Raṅga Rāya was then reigning at Ghanagiri.

51. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land to the priest at the great temple of Śrīraṅgam in Ś.Ś. 1584 (A.D. 1662), *Kaliyuga* 4763, year *Sobhakrit*, by Chokkanātha, son of Muddu Virappa and grandson of Tirumala of the Nāyakkan dynasty of Madura, noting that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Raṅga was reigning at Ghanagiri.

52. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) Telugu grant of land in the villages of Tirumalasamudram and Puḍukkūlam to a Brahman, in Ś.Ś. 1579 (A.D. 1657), year *Hevilambi*, by Śrī Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyakka, son of Chokkanātha Nāyakka, and grandson of Tirumala Nāyakka (so described). The date and cyclic year correspond, but the sovereign mentioned as the donor commenced his reign at Madura in A.D. 1682, and reigned seven years. The grant may possibly have been given before he became the ruling Nāyakka.

53. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) Grant in Telugu to a Mussulman for the maintenance of a mosque, in Ś.Ś. 1614 (A.D. 1692), during the reign of the (Vijayanagar) sovereign Śrī Raṅga at Kana-kagiri, by "Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, son of Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa, who was son of Chokkanātha and grandson of Muttu Virappa of the family of Viśvanātha Nāyakka." The cyclic year *Āṅgirasa* is given. It corresponds with the *Śaka* year, and this year corresponds with the lifetime of the Vijayanagar king Śrī Raṅga; but the donor, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, was not reigning sovereign of Madura till A.D. 1704, or twelve years later than the date of this grant, which was issued during the regency of his mother Maṅgamāl. The document, however, does not state that he was sovereign, but merely states that he was then "in the kingdom of Madura" (*"Madhura samstānamanducundī"*).

54. (*In the same office.*) A document in Tamil and Hindustani, dated A.D. 1777 (Ś.Ś. 1699, *Kollam Āṇḍu* 953, cyclic year *Hevilambi*), the Tamil being a translation of the Hindustani. It records the grant of certain lands by a Tēvar named Chinna Naisa to a Muhammadan for the maintenance of a *palliśāl*.

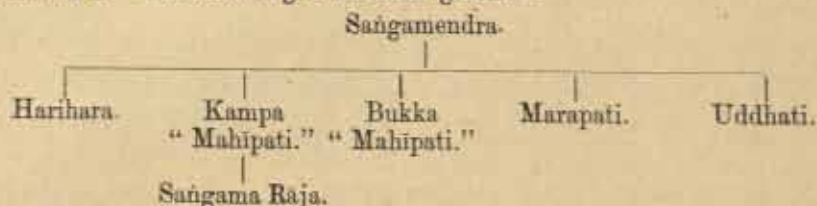
55. (*In the same office.*) A document very similar to No. 54, in Tamil and Hindustani, recording a grant of lands by another Tēvar named Ūttumalai Marudappa to the same Muhammadan, for the same purpose, in the same year.

56. (*In the same office.*) Grant of a house by certain persons to a female belonging to the Śiva temple in Tinnevely for the maintenance of worship. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1653 (A.D. 1731), *Kollam Āṇḍu* 907, cyclic year *Virodhikrit*, in the reign of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, of the Nāyakka dynasty of Madura. It is noticeable that though the grant is for a Śiva temple, the deed is ornamented with Vaishṇava figures, the engraver being a worshipper of Viṣṇu, as appears from his name *Āṇavattān Perumāl*.

57. (*In the same office.*) Grant by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka in the year Ś.Ś. 1549 (A.D. 1627), *Kollam Āṇḍu* 803, of some lands in the "Kaṭṭār" province of the Tinnevely District, to Irunkōl Pillai, the chief of Korkai, on account of his having settled a boundary dispute. The donor is not credited with royal titles, nor is his genealogy given. It must therefore be assumed that he belonged to a branch of the Nāyakka family who had acquired some territory in the south of the peninsula. He must

not be confounded with the Madura Nāyakkā, Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha, who reigned A.D. 1704 to 1731.

58. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant by an early sovereign of the Vijayanagar family in Ś.Ś. 1278 (A.D. 1356), cyclic year *Durmukhi*. There have been published several conflicting genealogies of the early kings of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and in this grant the date and the family tree differ from any others. It is possible that the grantor of this document may belong to a branch of the Vijayanagar family. If he be the identical Saṅgama from whom the rulers of Vijayanagar traced their descent, the date probably demands correction, as, according to most authorities, the year A.D. 1356 fell in the reign of Bukka I. The following is the table given:—



This Saṅgama Rāja grants the village of Bitraguṇṭa, otherwise called Śrīkanthapuram, to a number of Brahmans.

59. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) Grant of lands for a charitable purpose, viz., for an *Annadāna matham*, or place where food is cooked and distributed gratis, by the chief of Punalpalaināḍu, Muttu Vaṇḍanātha Periya Udaya Tevar, son of Vijaya Raghunātha Śēvaran Periya Udaya Tevar, in Ś.Ś. 1681 (A.D. 1759), cyclic year *Pramādi*. The document states that at that time the Aśvapati, Nara-pati, Sētopati, and Gajapati kings were ruling the earth.

60. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in the name of all the inhabitants of a village called Vaṭṭilaikūṇḍu Vairivanāyakkānēri, alias Vira Bhūpālasamudram, jointly with Raghunātha Ayya, agent of one Venkāṭa Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1665 (A.D. 1743), cyclic year *Rudirodgāri*, establishing a band of trumpeters and drummers in the Śiva temple of their village. The village is near Madura.

61. (*In the same office.*) A document, unfinished, having four lines of quite modern Tamil character, following twenty-two of an older type. The older portion commences with the praise of *Subrahmanya*, son of Śiva, and proceeds to state that in the family of the Pāṇḍiyans of Madura flourished one Maṅgammāl. There the inscription stops suddenly. It was probably engraved between A.D. 1689 and 1704, the period of Maṅgammāl's reign at Madura. The modern Tamil portion records that Virasimha Taittu, a descendant of Maṅgammāl, in Ś.Ś. 1765 (A.D. 1843), cyclic year *Bahudhānya* (presented something? the grant is unfinished, and does not state what) to the *Subrahmanya* temple at Tiruparāṅkundram, four miles south of Madura. (The year *Bahudhānya* fell in Ś.Ś. 1740, not in Ś.Ś. 1765.)

62. (*In the same office.*) A private Tamil document drawn up by two people of the Kaṇḍar caste, conferring certain privileges on the watchmen of the village of Amatūr, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhana*, but without any other guide to the period. The character not old.

63. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed, dated in the *Kollam Aṇḍu* 775, cyclic year *Śārcari* (A.D. 1599), by which the Śūdra priests of a Rāja called “*Todukulaḷai Mūṭta Rāja*,” or “the eldest son of the Rāja of *Todukulaḷai*,” created one Kuppayāṇḍi Pillai Karaṇam of seven villages, and endowed the office.

64. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed drawn up by the villagers and temple authorities of the village of Vaṭṭilaikūṇḍu Vairivanānūr (compare Nos. 60, 65a and 65b), authorizing their Karaṇam to collect a tax for temple purposes. Dated Ś.Ś. 1653 (A.D. 1731), cyclic year *Virodhikrit*.

65a. (*In the same office.*) This and No. 65b are engraved on either side of a single copper-plate. 65a is an agreement drawn up in Tamil by eight merchants of the village of Vaṭṭilaikūṇḍu near Madura in Ś. Ś. 1641 (A.D. 1719), cyclic year *Vikāri*, promising to give a share of their gains annually to support the ritual of their village temple. The grant is stated to have been executed in the presence of the “Palace Agent,” but beyond this no mention is made of any ruler. Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha was then in power at Madura.

65b. A Tamil deed drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1657, cyclic year *Ānanda* (A.D. 1735), by the village authorities of Vaṭṭilaikūṇḍu, permitting a Mudaliyar to collect, for certain temple purposes, one fanam a day from the palace taxes. No king is mentioned. Minākshi, the last of the Nāyakkas, was then ruling at Madura, which finally fell under the sway of the Muhammadans in the ensuing year.

66. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Tiruvīdu in Ś.Ś. 1357 (A.D. 1435), cyclic year *Pārthiva*, by "Dēvarāya Voḍayal," in memory of his father Parvata Rāyalu, for the religious worship of the temple in that village. The grantor was probably a local chieftain. The cyclic year *Pārthiva* fell in Ś.Ś. 1327 and 1387, not in 1357.

67. (*In the Office of the Collector of South Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Lokeśvarapuram as an *Agrahāram*, or Brahman village, in Ś.Ś. 1666 (A.D. 1744), *Kaliyuga* 4845, cyclic year *Raktākṣi*, by Raghunātha Nāyudu. His father's and grandfather's names are given, and he is said to belong to the royal family of "Dēvika Rāja." (?) The grant is made by permission of the *Devānam*, or Muhammadan government of Yelavānāsūru.

68. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of five villages for religious purposes by one Śrīnivāsa Dāsu, son of "Shakē Chand," in the year Ś.Ś. 1637 (A.D. 1715), cyclic year *Jaya*, during the reign of the emperor Farokhsir at Delhi, here called *Paruśasāhā Pādusāhāgāru*.

69. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of land for religious purposes in Ś.Ś. 1664 (A.D. 1742), *Kaliyuga* 4843, cyclic year *Dundubhi*, by the chief people of the village of Pullurupattu, "belonging to Yelavānāsūru (see No. 67), in the province of Valigondāpuram," under the Subah of Haidarābād.

70. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil document drawn up by Vala (Bala) Venkātāpati Nāyakkan, son (or descendant) of Vala Krishnappa Nāyakkan, Rāja of Senji (Jinji, Gingi), in Ś.Ś. 1386 (A.D. 1464), *Kaliyuga* 4565, cyclic year *Pārthiva*, adjudicating on a religious dispute. The name of "Rāma Deva Mahā Rāya" is mentioned as paramount sovereign, and much the same style of desultory mention of ancestors is adopted as in No. 33. It is clear that a Vijayanagar sovereign is intended, but the year given does not agree with the date of any sovereign bearing that name, according to other authorities. A.D. 1464 would fall in the reign of Salivagandī II according to the "traditional" list; that of Mallikārjuna according to some inscriptions; and that of Rāmachandra according to the Ānagundi list given to Mr. Ravenshaw. According to Dr. Burnell's list it fell during the reign of Praudhadeva.

71. (*In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatam.*) A Telugu document recording the grant of an *Agrahāram* or Brahman village, to the Brahmans, in the year Ś.Ś. 1655 (A.D. 1733), cyclic year *Pramātīcha*, by a Rāja bearing the titles "Śrīman mahāmaṇḍaleśvara mahimaṇḍala rāya Mannē Sultān Śrī Pāsāpati Venkātāpati Rāja Mahārāja." He was a local chief.

72. (*In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.*) A Telugu document evidencing a gift of land by and to private individuals, in Ś.Ś. 1672, *Kaliyuga* 4851, cyclic year *Pramodūta* (A.D. 1750).

73. (*In the same Court.*) A deed in modern Tamil, purporting (probably falsely) to have been drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1447 (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Ananda*. It commences with a mythological account of the temple at Chidambaram, and continues to narrate that "5 caste people and 74 artizans" presented this document to the temple. The document authorizes the payment of certain money by all persons to whom it should be shown, to the holder thereof. The name of the reigning sovereign is given as "Pratīvidadeva Mahārāja." The cyclic year does not correspond by 29 years with the *Saka* year; and Krishnadeva Rāja was reigning in Vijayanagar in A.D. 1525. The characters are quite of a modern character and are very beautifully engraved.

74. (*In the same Court.*) A document drawn up by 74 chief priests of the Vaishnava faith, conferring on a Brahman certain religious privileges, in Ś.Ś. 1460 (A.D. 1538), cyclic year *Vilambi*, during the reign of Achyutadeva Mahārāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty.

75. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil document, on one side of a large plate, having on its reverse side a large number of mythological figures of both the Śaiva and Vaishnava faiths (*Ganeśa*, the *lingam*, *Hanumān*, *Narasimha*) in high relief and beautifully executed. It states that in Ś.Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596, cyclic year *Hevilambi*), when Vīra Pratāpa Venkātāpatideva Mahārāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty was reigning, a Śūdra priest joined with a large number of other Śūdras and made one Kandiya Deva king of Vriddhāchalam, in the presence of Muttu Krishnappa Nāyakka. The year corresponds with the reign of Venkātāpati at Chandragiri; but at that time the Nāyakka viceroys of Madura were Līngaya (alias Kumāra Krishnappa) and Viśvappa (or Viśvanātha III) governing jointly. The Nāyakka mentioned may possibly have been the first of these, or he may have been a local chieftain.

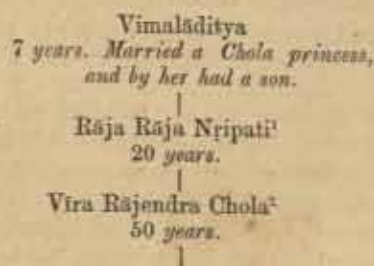
76. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) A Telugu grant of land to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1606 (A.D. 1684), cyclic year *Raktākṣi*, by a chief styling himself "Mahārāja Śrī Rāja Ganapati Rāja Jagannātha Rāja."

77. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) An important document, but unfortunately seriously injured. It is a grant by a descendant, or one who claims to be a descendant, of the Eastern Chalukya

kings. Commencing with the mythological list adopted by the Chola-Chalukyas after the eleventh century, it carries the line through the whole of the dynasty from Kubja Vishnuvardhana to Vimalāditya, the Chalukya who married the Chola princess in the early part of the eleventh century and by her became the father of the sovereign Raja Raja Chola. The lists of Chola kings of the Veṅgi kingdom which we derive from other inscriptions, carry us only as far as Kulottuṅga's son Viranātha, though the missing Pittapuram inscription mentions the latter's son Vishnuvardhana as reigning in A.D. 1084, while a stone inscription at Undavalle near Bezvāda speaks of him as having made a grant in A.D. 1135. This is the latest mention of the dynasty hitherto known in the north of the Presidency, and it is clear that in the latter half of the thirteenth century the country about the Krishna and Godāvāri was in the hands of the Orāṅgal sovereigns, whose inscriptions are numerous in that locality. This inscription, however, carries on a line of so-called Chalukya sovereigns for twelve generations after Kulottuṅga. Now the end of the latter's long reign of forty-nine years being in A.D. 1064, if we allow his son Vikrama to have been born even as early as the first year of his reign, and give twenty years to a generation, this grant cannot have been executed earlier than A.D. 1263. And the character of the inscription confirms me in this belief. Who, then, was the grantor? His own declaration would make him a member of the Chola royal house ruling over the Chalukyan dominions. Part of this may be mere empty boasting, but it would be interesting to be able to trace this family.

The following outline of the contents of the grant will be found of use. The descent is traced in the Lunar line, as in No. 12, down to "Paṇḍu Raja," 37 names being given. The five Paṇḍavas are then mentioned by name, and seven descendants of Arjuna. After the last of these, Udayaka, it is stated that 61 emperors reigned in Ayodhyā, and "in their family Vijayāditya Chakravartī was born." The story of his having journeyed to Southern India, and lost his life in battle against Trilochana Pallava is given, together with the romantic history of the rise of the Chalukyas, as in the Pittapuram and other grants. Then his descendants Pulakeśi and Kirtivarmā are mentioned, and the latter's two sons Satyāsraya and Kubja Vishnuvardhana. All the above corresponds with the Pittapuram, and other of the later Chola-Chalukyan, plates.

After this is given the formula which marks the commencement of the older Chalukyan plates, as if to show that what precedes it is an addition,—"Sevati Śrī sakala bhuvana saṁstāyanāna Mānasya gotrānām, etc." Then comes the list of sovereigns with the length of their reigns, more or less corresponding with those already published. It is only necessary to note differences. To Jayasinha Vallabha 33 years are given. Indrabhattāraka is said to have reigned seven days. This plate agrees with Dr. Burnell's Plate D (*South Indian Palaeography*, 21, note) in saying that Vishnuvardhana III conquered his elder brother Kokkili, but the former is only allowed 27 years for his own reign. His son Vijayabhattāraka is given 16 years, like Dr. Burnell's Plate E. To the latter's son, Vishnuvardhana IV, 33 years are given. His son is given 40 years instead of 48. It is stated that Raja Bhīma, brother of Amma Raja I, "conquered" the son of Tarapa. The name of this son is illegible in the inscription, but it is clear that Yuddhamalla is meant. Shortly after this we come to the period of anarchy, the duration of which is given as 27 years. And here this plate differs from any other known to me by stating that during that period of 27 years Śaktivarmā (styled son, and not grandson, of Dānārṇava, or Dānārīpa) reigned for 12 years, all other plates dating the commencement of his reign from the conclusion of the 27 years' anarchy. The expression is "Atrāntare Dānārṇava Narendrasya nandanā-Śaktivarmā dvādaśa varṣāni." Vimalāditya is distinctly stated to have married a daughter of a Chola sovereign. The genealogy proceeds thus :—



¹ This is the Raja Raja Chola of Burnell's List of Chola Sovereigns (*South Indian Palaeography*, 40.) His reign is said therein to have lasted 40 or 41 years (A.D. 1023 to 1064).

² This is the celebrated Chola sovereign called variously "Vira Chola," "Vira Rajendra Chola," "Raja Rajendra," "Kulottuṅga Chola" (the name generally given in Eastern Chalukya inscriptions), "Koppaṇa Keśarivarma" (see this Series, Nos. 4, 101). The length of his reign, as generally given, is 49 years.

Vikrama Chola¹
*"Went to govern Chola. At that time
 Virājaketu was reigning in Veṅgi."*

From this point I am unable to identify the persons mentioned, the names being entirely new to me. The grant proceeds to mention Vikrama Chola's descendants thus;—

(His son)
 Beta Mahāpati.
 |
 Satyāśraya.
 |
 Vijayāditya
*Married Mahādevī, of the Solar
 Race.*

|
 Vishnuvardhana.

Here the plate is injured, and the connection is lost between this prince and his successor,

Mallappadeva
Married Chandalā Devī.

|
 Vijayāditya
"Ruled a long time."

|
 Vishnuvardhana
*"He enjoyed the wealth of the
 Veṅgi Kingdom."*

Another injured portion of the plate destroys the connection. This king's successor was a king whose name ends with *-bhūpa*. His wife was *Chandalā Devī*, and they had a son whose name reads "*Pratāpa bhūdhara*." The connection is again untraceable between him and his successor,

Vishnuvardhana.
 |
 Mahādeva.

His successor was Śrisena Sarathi, but whether a relation or not cannot be made out. He claims to be a Chalukya. It is doubtful, from the injured state of the plate, whether he or his minister was the grantor in this document, but one of them certainly was. The grantor, in order to the due execution of the grant, called together the principal families (*kuṇṇibis*) of the district of Beṅgurunāḍu. The inscription then gives the details of the grant, on a plate of which only a portion is left.

Enough has been said to show that, though the history of the Chalukya family is not to be implicitly relied on in this very late document, the grant is one of very considerable importance.

78. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvari.*) This plate was sent to Mr. Fleet (Bo.C.S.) for examination. It is a grant in characters similar to those of several Eastern Chalukya copper-plates, consisting of five plates joined by a ring bearing an entirely defaced seal. It narrates that in the twenty-fifth year of his reign a chief named Śrī Prithivīmāla Rāja, son of Prabhākara Viśruta Mahārāja, granted the village of Chuyipāka to his household priest and the members of the latter's *gotra* as an *agrahāram*, after having assembled the Rāshtrakūṭa and other families of the district of Tarupāka. The order is issued from the city of Kāṇḍālī. No date of any kind is given, and at present the grantor cannot be identified. He was probably a local chieftain, and, judging from his style and titles, did not lay claim to belong to any kingly family, or to have extensive territories, though he adopts generally the form of grant issued by the Chalukyas. Chuyipāka is said to be in the middle of the four villages of Viḷendi, Reṅguta, Kampaḷu and Tukura.

79. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Nandināgari grant of the first (?) year of the great Vijayanagar dynasty, viz., 1336 A.D., Ś.Ś. 1258, by king Harihara. It consists of three plates, and was originally joined by a seal which, as stated in the document, bore a figure of the *Vāmana*, or dwarf, *avatāra* of Viṣṇu. This has, however, been lost. The grant is of the village of Kāpalam, other-

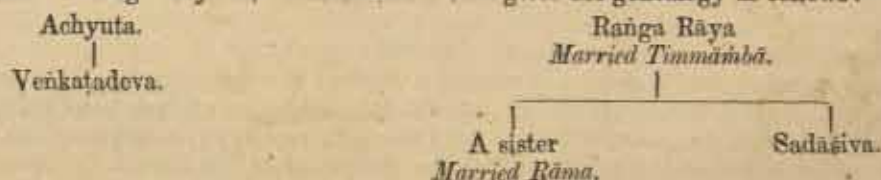
¹ According to Dr. Burnell's List this Vikrama Chola ruled 15 years, A.D. 1113-1128. He ruled in the south, leaving a governor in Veṅgi. But there is at present confusion in the accounts.

wise called Hariharapuram, in free gift to the son of a Brahman named Keśava Bhaṭṭa. Harihara appears to have been a worshipper of Viṣṇu. The genealogy given is very similar to that in No. 58, and as these plates were both issued within twenty years of one another the agreement is important. The genealogy is traced roughly from Chandra as in No. 12. After the mention of a few of the mythological kings it is stated that a number of "dumb" or unimportant sovereigns reigned, and that then came Bukka. The table is then given thus :—



80. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A grant in Nandināgari characters by Achyutadeva of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in Ś.Ś. 1463 (A.D. 1541), cyclic year *Plava*, of a village called Chirumana (otherwise Yadavalli) to a Brahman named Tirumala Bhaṭṭa. The village is said to be situated in the *Udayāchala Simā*, i.e., the district of Udayagiri, now part of the Nellore District. The genealogy given exactly corresponds with that given in No. 25, which was issued fifteen years later. The plates are joined by a ring, with a seal bearing the Vijayanagar emblems—the sun, moon, boar and dagger.

81. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District.*) A Vijayanagar *Śāsanam* of five copper-plates joined with a ring bearing the emblems of the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. The plates are considerably injured. Grant by king Sadāsiva in Ś.Ś. 1482 (A.D. 1560), cyclic year *Siddhārti*. The name of the village reads, doubtfully, *Gonamgaripadra*. The grant was made to a Brahman. The genealogy of the sovereign corresponds exactly with that given in No. 25 (compare also Nos. 12, 58, 79, 80, 132), as far as Achyuta or Achyutendra. The grant then continues to say¹ that after Achyuta's death, his son Venkaṭadeva Rāja became king and reigned gloriously. He died much regretted (*abhāga-deyāt*). After him, Sadāsiva was raised to the throne by his (Sadāsiva's) sister's husband Rāma, Sadāsiva being son of Rāṅga Rāya and Timmāmbā. This gives the genealogy as follows :—



This genealogy differs from that given by Burnell (*Elements of South Indian Palaeography*, p. 55), who makes Sadāsiva to be son of Achyuta. Compare the account given in one of the Mackenzie MSS. published by Campbell (*Telugu Grammar Introd.*, pp. xi, xii), which contains the following passage :— "From the cycle year Vecerooty (Ś.Ś. 1452, A.D. 1530), Achoota Dava Royaloo will reign twelve years. From thence Saleca Timma Raaze.² From the beginning of the cycle year Soobakroot (*Sobhakrit*, Ś.Ś. 1464, A.D. 1542), in the Jasta month, Rama Royaloo will rule 22 years in the name of Sadaseevoo Royaloo and keeping him in his possession. The kingdom of Veejeyanagar will then end with Rama Royaloo. The country will then be in great confusion for five years."

82. (*In the Office of the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot.*) A *Śāsanam* in three plates, written in Grantha characters, recording a grant by one Śrīgirindra Mahārāja of a village named Vijaya Rāmapuram as free gift to a number of Brahmins and to two temples in Ś.Ś. 1425 (A.D. 1503), cyclic year *Krodhi*. (This does not correspond by 19 years.) A genealogy is given by which the grantor claims connection with the royal family of Vijayanagar, but I am unable to state at present who he was or where he ruled. Vijaya Rāmapuram is not now traceable in North Arcot, the only villages approaching that name being Vijayagopalapuram and Vijayapuram, the former in the Kalahasti, and the latter in the Karvetinagar Zemindari. The genealogical descent is thus traced :—

¹ "Timmāmbā vara garbha mauktika magi Rāṅga kṣhitindratmajah | atralukkaracena palita mṛiḥa (maha?) Karnāṭa rājyaśrīya | Sauryodarya dayavata sva bhagini bhartṛa jagatṛayina | Rāmākhyā putināpya matya tilakāḥ kṛitabhishoca kramah | Sadāsiva maharāyaś-chirāya kṣhamām śāśasa."

² *Bellary District Manual*, 113.



Supposing "Lokeśa" to be another name for Bukka II, this table corresponds with that given by Burnell (*Elements of South Indian Palaeography*, p. 55), except that that author is doubtful as to Vijaya's connection with Deva Rāja; and, if so, the family of this chief would appear to have been unjustly displaced by others. But this is pure supposition.

83. (*In the possession of Raṅgappa Kaundān Acl. of Kanakampālaiyam Village, Mettupālaiyam Division, Coimbatore District. See No. 29.*) A document, probably spurious, purporting to be an agreement by the heads of the Kaundān caste, in the village above mentioned, in the matter of several social and religious customs, executed in Ś.Ś. 1120, *Kaliyuga* 4299, cyclic year *Prabhava*, in the reign of "Śrī Vīra Nāgappa Raṅga Raṅgayavāru" (no royal titles given), over the *Karnātadeśa*. The chief is probably a local one, or fictitious. The *Śaka* and *Kaliyuga* years coincide, but the cyclic year is wrong by nine years. The characters do not appear to be so old, as is represented, by several centuries. The shape of the plate is quite modern and the symbols at the top are executed in a modern style.

84. (*In the District Court of the Kistna at Masulipatam.*) This grant was sent to Mr. Fleet (B.C.S.) for examination. He describes it as follows:—"A set of five plates, each about 11½ inches long by 5½ inches broad, with a seal which bears the usual Eastern Chalukyan boar, the motto *Śrī Tribhuvandākuśa*, the moon, the sun, a closed umbrella or an elephant goad, and a floral device . . . The whole inscription is very much corroded and very difficult to read. All that I can say at present is that it is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Amma II or Vijayāditya, and that it gives the usual details of the genealogy and the length of the reigns." Amma II reigned from A.D. 945-970.

85. (*In the District Court of the Kistna, at Masulipatam.*) A grant written in Nandināgari characters, and exactly corresponding in size and shape with the Vijayanagar series. It consists of five plates with a much corroded boar seal. The date is Ś.Ś. 1447 (*"Haya-nidhi-pada-indu"*) (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Yura* (which, however, corresponds with Ś.Ś. 1437). The grantor is Śrī Raṅga Rāya, son of Bukka, and his genealogical descent is given precisely as in No. 12. It is curious that he mentions his wife and his three sons by name, whereas in every other grant with which I am familiar the grantor does not carry his account of the family beyond himself. He gives the village of Pallavāḷ to a Brahman. The year of this grant was just that in which the greatest of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Krishnadeva Rāya, was in the height of his prosperity. It is possible that Raṅga Rāya was the governor of the sovereign's eastern conquests. A question arises as to whether this Raṅga Rāya, husband of Tirumalāmbā, and father of three sons, is the same with Raṅga Rāya, husband of Timmāmbā and father of the king Sadaśiva.¹ (*Compare No. 81.*)

86. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant, in Nandināgari characters, by Krishnadeva Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty in Ś.Ś. 1437 (A.D. 1515), cyclic year *Yura*, of the village of Nāgalavaram to the temple of Mallikārjuna at Śrīśailam, during a lunar eclipse that occurred in that year in the month *Śrāvaṇa*. The genealogy of the family is given precisely as in No. 25 up to the reigning sovereign.

87. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Nandināgari characters, made in Ś.Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), cyclic year *Kilaka*, by the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāya of the village of Abhūri, to a number of Brahmans of different gotras. The grant is said to have been made at the request of a dependent chief,

¹ See the Bellary District Manual, 113, 114.

a devoted adherent of the king's, by name Maulara, described as son of Mummaḍi and Mumbarbā, grandson of Pōta Mahibhuja, and cousin of Śīranripati. The genealogy of the king is given, but it differs from that of the grants previously noted in some respects. (Compare the genealogy given in No. 89.)

Harihara,
of the Lunar Race.

Deva Rāya.

Vijaya Bakra,
Bukka?

Deva Rāya,
the grantor.

88. (*In the District Court of South Canara.*) Grant of land, in Canarese characters, by Chennatūma Devi, Rāni of Chautar, to one Viṭṭala Kaṁti of Kumbala. The grant is dated in the cyclic year *Yava*, no *Śaka* year being given. It confers on the grantee certain lands near Bahujatra betta. Chautar is a small chieftainship at Mudbidri, 21 miles from Mangalore.

89. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) Grant in Canarese characters in language partly Sanskrit and partly Canarese, on three plates, joined by a ring having a seal with a Jaina figure on it. The grantor is King Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar, the date Ś.Ś. 1346 (A.D. 1424), cyclic year *Krodhi*. By this document the village of Varāṅgaṇa is made over to endow the temple of *Varāṅganeminātha* (Śiva). The sovereign's genealogy is thus given:—

Bukka Mahāpati.

Harihara.

Deva Rāya.

Vijaya Bhūpati,
Married Nārāyaṇī Devi.

Deva Rāya.

The date corresponds with the reign of the king called by Burnell (*South Ind. Palaeography*, p. 55) Devarāja, Viradeva or Virabhūpati; but his descent differs from that given by that author. (Compare Nos. 82, 87, where the genealogy given is somewhat similar to that in this grant.) The preamble calls Vijayanagar the capital city of the country of Kuntala.

90. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land in Ś.Ś. 1569 (A.D. 1647), cyclic year *Ānanda*, by a prince named Mulluru to a Brahman for the maintenance of worship in a Śiva temple. The land is in the village of Padūr.

91. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land, by a prince named Kinniga Bhūpāla, for the purpose of maintaining the worship in a Jain temple, in Ś.Ś. 1513 (A.D. 1591), cyclic year *Khara*.

92. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) This document bears no *Śaka* date. It narrates that in the year *Ānanda* Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura proceeded on a tour round his territories, and, being hospitably entertained by a man of the Kaundā caste in the village of Nallamaram, he made him a grant of lands as a reward for his loyalty. Tirumala Nāyakka's date is A.D. 1623 to 1659, and the year of the grant, therefore (*Ānanda*), must be A.D. 1656.

93. (*In the Office of the Principal Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam.*) These plates, three in number, strung together by a ring, were sent to Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., for examination. The inscription records a grant by Śrī Devendravarma (son of Anantavarma, of the Gaṅga family, king of Kalinga) of a village to his uncle, name not mentioned. The name of the village is not given. The characters are transitional, between the type used by the Eastern Chalukyas and the modern Ūrya. The document evidently forms one of the series noted by Burnell in his "*South Indian Palaeography*" (p. 53) as issued by a short dynasty of three or four kings, "fugitives of the Veṅgi family," who rose to power for a time during the anarchy in the Eastern Chalukya kingdom from A.D. 977 to 1004. It is dated "in the two hundred and fifty-fourth

year," but does not specify the era. "The order is issued," writes Mr. Fleet, "from the city of Kalinga-nagara to the *Kuṭumbis* of some villages in the district of *Dāvadāmadavām*, and records a grant of those villages by Devendravarma's maternal uncle Dharmakhēdi. The names of the villages are included in the word *Talucamāsināpuliśakoliga* . . . (?) . . . *mudujā*, but they cannot be separated properly until some clue is had to the identification of them."

94. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) This is an exceedingly confused and unsatisfactory document, and I can make little of it. After an invocation to Śiva there is mention of a king Harihara and his son Devarāja. The latter made a grant of land near Addaṅki to a Brahman. The *Saka* year is mentioned in the words "*Sakerupālaya*," but this is unintelligible. The grant goes on to say that Deva-rāja placed his own son Udayādri Rāja on the throne of *Karnāṭadeśa*, and, after the enthronement, requested him to execute a deed of gift of the village in favour of the aforesaid Brahman. Udayādri consented. (It is remarkable that, after the enthronement the document styles Udayādri the *Yuva Rāja*.) In honor of his father, Udayādri called the village *Devarājapuram*. Then follows half a *śloka*, the rest not being given, in which mention is made of one "*Rāmachandra*, sovereign of Udayādripuram," who conquered the Mussulman kings. But the sentence is incomplete, and two lines of the *śloka* are wanting. Without any explanation, the plate goes on to say that "*Śrī Devarāja*, after conquering many kings, ruled over Vijayanagara for a long time." His son, "the *Yuva Rāja Rāmachandra*," ruled for a long time ("1,000 years"), and, after making a grant, "he, together with the Paṇḍits and Deva Rāja, wrote this document."

It would seem most probable that the grant refers to the kings of Vijayanagar, in which case the Deva Rāja may be the king of that name who succeeded Bukka II and reigned from 1418 to 1434 A.D. But the only Rāmachandra yet known in that dynasty was one who reigned for only one year in A.D. 1487, and the description hardly seems to apply to him. This is the first mention I have met with of any sovereign called "Udayādri Rāja."

95. (*In the Collector's Office, Kurnool.*) A Chalukyan grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the usual boar device on the seal. This was sent to Mr. Fleet for examination. It is a document issued by Vikramāditya, son of the sovereign Satyāśraya, elder brother of Kubja Vishnuvardhana who established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. The genealogy given in the grant is:—

1. Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha.
- |
2. Kirtivarmā Vallabha.
- |
3. Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha.
- |
4. Ādityavarmā.

Other grants mention Ādityavarmā's brothers, Vikramāditya I and Chandraditya. (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 66.) The grant is dated in the first year of his reign, which, according to Burnell, on the authority of other inscriptions, commenced in A.D. 652-3. It testifies to the grant of certain lands in the villages of Mundakallu and Palgiye to two Brahmans. In describing (No. 3) Satyāśraya, mention is made of his conquest over Śrī Harsha. (See Nos. 98, 99, 100.)

96. (*In the same office.*) A document in old Telugu, evidencing the settlement of a dispute between the Vaiśyas and the "two upper classes of *Dvijās*," i.e., Brahmans and Kshatriyas, at the temple of Śrī-śailam, whereby the former were granted certain religious privileges. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1387 (A.D. 1465), cyclic year *Pārthivā*.

97. (A and B.) (*In the same office.*) This is a single plate, having two grants, one on each side.

(A.) One evidences the gift of certain land to one Viradevamulu by the village officers of Bijanemulu, in Ś.Ś. 1702 (A.D. 1780), cyclic year *Śārvārī*.

(B.) The other is a grant by Kolukonda Appānāyudu and Rāmanāyaningaru, described as chiefs of the "*Mahā Nayakas*," of lands to a Brahman in Ś. Ś. 1688 (A.D. 1766), cyclic year *Vyaya*.

98. (*In the same office.*) A Chalukyan (?) grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the boar-seal. It is stated by Mr. Fleet, to whom it was sent, to be a "very corrupt Western Chalukya inscription." It professes to be issued by Vikramāditya I (see Nos. 95, 99, 100) of the Western Chalukyas, bestowing the village of Āgundi on a Brahman. It bears no date.

99. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 15 acres (120 *Nivartanams*) of land, at the village of Ratnagiri, in the district of Nālavādi, to a Brahman by Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas. It is dated in

the third year of his reign, A.D. 655-6 according to Burnell. The king's genealogy is given from his great grandfather Paulikesi Vallabha.

100. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 63½ acres (510 *Nicartanams*) of land in the village of Rattagiri, on the west bank of the river Andirika to a Brahman, in the tenth year of the reign of Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas, i.e., A.D. 662-3 according to Burnell's table. The genealogy exactly corresponds with that given in No. 99. The grant was made at the request of King Devaśukti of the Sendraka family.

101. (*In the Collector's Office, Chingleput.*) A grant on seven plates, in old Grantha and Tamil characters, but in the Tamil language. It records the dedication of certain lands to a Śiva temple at Nittapinoki Nallur, issued by Tappunatta Muṇḍa Nayanār, in the fourteenth year of the reign of "Kopirirajakēsarivartma." There can be little doubt that this is the Chola king called variously "Koppara Keśarivarmā," or "Koppara Rāja Keśari."¹ In this *kāsanam* no date of any kind is given. The seal on the ring joining the plates has a *triśūlam* between two *nandis*.

102. (*From the Collector's Office, South Canara. Now deposited in the Central Museum, Madras.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a temple by Deva Rāja, acting under the orders of the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1352 (A.D. 1430), cyclic year *Sādhārana*.

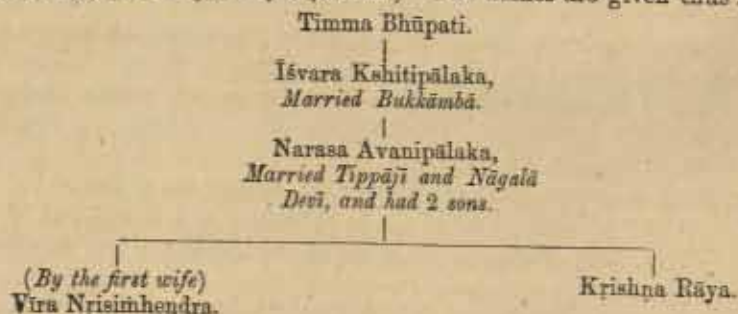
103. (*From the same; also deposited in the Central Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to Dasanna Nāyakka, son of Bandi Yellappa Nāyakka, by Śaṅkaradevī, sister of "Vira Narasiṃha Laksh-mapparasa Baṅgar," in Ś.Ś. 1565 (A.D. 1643), cyclic year *Subhānu*.

104. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to one Venkatapatideva by the same Śaṅkaradevī in Ś.Ś. 1566 (A.D. 1644), cyclic year *Tārana*, i.e., the year following that in which grant No. 103 was executed.

105. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to the matham of Dharmapuram by Chennamāji, wife of Somasekhara Nāyakka, in Ś.Ś. 1597 (A.D. 1675), cyclic year *Ananda*.

106. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a matham at Uppargeri by Keladi Virabhadra Nāyakka in Ś.Ś. 1554 (A.D. 1632), cyclic year *Prajotpati*.

107. (*In the possession of Maniyam Rāmachandra of Kadalādi, Pōlūr Taluk, North Arcot.*) This is a Vijayanagar grant in the usual shape, having five leaves, strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of the boar, sun, and moon. The mythological genealogy given is the same as in No. 12 down to Krishna, in whose family was subsequently born Timmabhūpati. Then we have the genealogy of the second Vijayanagar dynasty, as in No. 132. (Compare also No. 25, and the grant published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336, No. III, of Krishnadeva.) The names are given thus:—



The grant, although it states that Narasa had only two sons, distinctly asserts that Krishna Rāya's successor, Achyutendra, was younger brother of Krishna Rāya ("tadamujannā"). Achyuta gave three villages, Kadalādi, Kurnatūru, and Mambakam, which he calls "ornaments of Jayamkonda Chola-maṇḍalam," in Ś.Ś. 1451, *Virodhi* (A.D. 1529).

¹ Burnell (*South Indian Paleography*, page 40) holds that Sir Walter Elliot's identification of this sovereign with the Chola Rājārājendra is completely satisfactory from the inscriptions at Tanjore and at the *Parāhasvami* temple at the Seven Pagodas. The king is also called Vira Chola and Kulottuṅga Chola, and commenced his reign in A.D. 1064. The above inscription, then, dates from the year A.D. 1078. See Carr's "*Seven Pagodas*," pp. 132, 145.

² Compare the statements in Copper-plate No. 207 of this list, which declare Achyuta to have been son of Narasiṃha or Narasavanipālaka by another wife.

108. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Dindigul, Madura District.*) Grant by a private person of some lands, in Ś.Ś. 1638, *Kaliyuga* 4827, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1716), to the Rāmagiri temple. Rāmagiri is said to be in the "Tattainadu." No sovereign is mentioned. Ś.Ś. 1638 does not correspond with the other years given. *Kaliyuga* 4827 is *Plavaṅga*, but the Ś.Ś. coinciding is 1649 (A.D. 1727).

109. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) An inscription on copper in Telugu characters, recording a grant of a village in charity by Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, in Ś.Ś. 1646, cyclic year *Krodhi* (A.D. 1724), during the reign of Mahādeva Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.

110. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu plate recording a grant by Maṅgammāl of Madura, widow of Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the year Ś.Ś. 1628, cyclic year *Vyaya* (A.D. 1706), during the reign of Venkātadeva Rāya at Ghanagiri.

111. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant in seven plates, with ring and Vijayanagar seal. The grant greatly resembles No. 136 from Madura. (*Compare also No. 12.*) It concerns the village of Padmanēri, in the Nāṅgunēri Taluk of the Tinnevely District, which was given away by the Madura Nāyakka, Kumāra Krishnappa in Ś.Ś. 1520, *Vilambi* (A.D. 1598). The Nāyakka acknowledges his paramount sovereign, Venkātapati of Vijayanagar, as the original donor, he himself being secondary donor. Genealogy as in No. 12.

112. (*In the Collector's Office, Bellary.*) A Canarese document evidencing a sale of land in Ś.Ś. 1574 (A.D. 1652), cyclic year *Nandana*, by the village authorities of Vyāparāla (Rayadrug Taluk) to a private person, apparently a local chief from the title *Śrinat* prefixed to his name.

113. (*From the same.*) A document in badly executed fairly-modern Telugu characters, purporting to be a grant of a village to two Brahmans in Ś.Ś. 1186 (A.D. 1264), cyclic year *Akshaya*, when Sadāśivadeva Rāya was ruling at Vijayanagar; the grantor being the Ānagundi Rāja, Deśayi Krishna Rāya. I believe it to be a forgery. The date given to the sovereign is wrong by at least 278 years, and the year *Akshaya* does not fall in Ś.Ś. 1186.

114. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhi* only, by two Reddis to two shepherds. The characters may be two centuries old, probably not more. They are roughly executed.

115. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Paridhāvi* only, by a merchant to a private person. Characters as in 114.

116. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Khān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramāḍīcha*. These years do not correspond. *Pramāḍīcha* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

117. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Kanamara by the same Māsud Khān, in the same year.

118. (*In the same office.*) A second grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by the same man, in the same year.

119. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to a Reddi by Kondappa Nāyudu, son of Appā Nāyudu, styled "Rajamānya Rajādhirāja," in Ś.Ś. 1642 (1720 A.D.), cyclic year *Vikāri*.

120. (*In the same office.*) A very roughly executed Canarese document of a seemingly absurd character, as it narrates the erection of a temple and endowment thereof in the year Ś.Ś. 2001 (!), during the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar. The cyclic year *Jaya* is given. It happens that the year *Jaya* occurred during the reign of Achyuta in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), and it is just possible that this document really may have been then drawn up, the *Śaka* year being wrongly given. But the characters are so roughly scrawled that it is difficult to judge of their age palaeographically. Even if the deed is genuine, it is of no public importance.

121. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in Ś.Ś. 1718 (A.D. 1796) between private parties, by which some land is restored to one of their number. Cyclic year *Nala*.

122. (*In the same office.*) An agreement executed in Ś.Ś. 1729 (A.D. 1807), cyclic year *Akshaya*, between private parties, by which some land was restored to one of their number.

123. (*In the same office.*) Grant of the villages of Yāpalaparla, rechristened "Krishnarāyapuram" and Kundurti, as agrahārams, by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1433 (A.D. 1511), cyclic year *Prajotpatti*. The character of the grant is Telugu, but very roughly and badly engraved, so much so as to be almost illegible.

124. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document, written in lines alternately upside down, purporting to have been written in the year Ś.Ś. 1011, cyclic year *Jaya* (A.D. 1089), by "Rajadhiraja Śrī Bukka Raya Deva" of Vijayanagar, granting a village, Alligrāma, to the temples of *Virabhadra* and *Chennakeśava*. As Bukka's reign commenced in A.D. 1336, the deed is manifestly all wrong as regards the *Saka* year, and is probably a forgery. The cyclic year given does not correspond with the *Saka* date. The character is not ancient.

On the reverse is a further inscription in some character, apparently a running-hand, that I am quite unable to identify. I sent a *fac-simile* to Mr. Fleet, but he also has been unable to throw any light on the matter. It does not, however, look old, and is certain to be identified before long.

125. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu document, evidencing an agreement between two private individuals of the *Gaudu* caste, in Ś.Ś. 1719 (A.D. 1797), cyclic year *Pīngala*, each to have half the other's village.

126. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed declaring the settlement of a boundary dispute, in Ś.Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), cyclic year *Plavaṅga*, between the towns of Rayadurgam (*Raidroog*) of the Bellary District, and Molakalamūru of the Maisūr territories. Both these towns possess important hill fortresses.

127. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of two villages, the parties to the deed belonging to the Redḍi caste, dated in Ś.Ś. 1670 (A.D. 1748), cyclic year *Vibhava*.

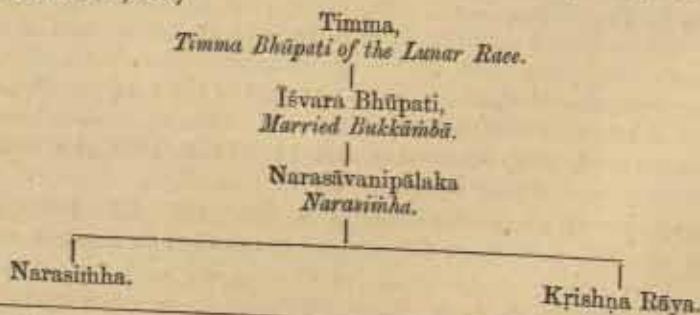
128. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant in three plates,—with ring and boar seal, similar in shape to the other Vijayanagar plates—whereby the village of Bairehalli is bestowed on a Brahman of Śrīsailam by the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Raṅga III in Ś.Ś. 1585 (A.D. 1663), cyclic year *Sobhakrit*. No genealogy whatever is given. The grant is issued from the village of *Vēlāpuri*, where the sovereign is said to be sitting on his "jewelled lion throne." Śrī Raṅga had, however, little more than mere nominal power at that time. He was the chief that granted the village of Madras, then called Chennakuppam,¹ to the English in A.D. 1639, his residence being at Chandragiri.

129. (*In the same office.*) A document that is worthy of more examination than can at present be bestowed on it. It is in five plates, joined by a ring having a Vaishnava seal with figures and legend engraved in old Grantha characters, seriously deteriorated in places, especially on the first leaf. It is a grant of a number of plots of land, of which the boundaries are given, to a Vaishnava temple, but beyond this little can be made out, as the grantor's name, the name of the village, and other important matters all fall in the first corroded plate. The characters seem, at a rough guess, to date from about the tenth century A.D.

130. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Khān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādīcha*. These years do not correspond; *Pramādīcha* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

131. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Tarapuram, by the same individual in the same year.

132. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant of five plates, joined with a ring having a seal bearing the usual emblems—the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. By this document the sovereign Krishnadeva Raya grants the village of Krishnarāyapuram, in the district of Gutti (Gooty), to a Brahman named Konda-bhaṭṭa in Ś.Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509), cyclic year *Sukla*. This was in the first year of his reign. A short genealogical table is given, which, if authentic, helps to establish Krishna Raya's ancestry up to the third generation. (Compare No. 107, etc.)



¹ *Kuppam* is a term applied to small sea-coast fishing villages. As the place grew in importance the termination *kuppam* was changed to *pattanam*, or "city," by which name (*Chennapattanam*) it is now known to the natives.

One of Krishnadeva Rāya's copper-plate grants published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII, 335, No. III) gives the same genealogy. Timma is there said to have married Devaki, while Narasimha, who is also called "Nṛsiṃha or Narasa", married Tippājidevi, and Nāgalādevi or Nāgambika.

133. (*In the same office.*) Another grant of land to the mosque at Tārapuram by Māsud Khan in the same year as that in which Nos. 116, 117, 118, 130, 131 were issued, viz., Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pranāṭīcha*.

134. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land dated in the cyclic year *Subhānu* only, by a Redḍi and two others to two private persons. Characters as in Nos. 114, 115.

135. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document purporting to be a grant of certain land to two private individuals by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, but the date given is Ś.Ś. 1080, *Sobhakrit*, (A.D. 1158), which is, of course, absurd. Whether it is a forgery, or whether the date is wrongly written owing to a clerical error, I am unable to say.

136. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) A long grant in nine plates, in the Vijayanagar Nandināgari character, in shape very like the Vijayanagar plates. The ring and seal are lost. This is an interesting and valuable document. It is a grant of two villages in the Madura District, Marudāngudi and Karupuram, otherwise called Madanagopalapuram, to several Vaishṇava Brahmans in Ś.Ś. 1519 (A.D. 1597), cyclic year *Hevilambi*. Their names occupy more than half the space devoted to this lengthy deed. In the year in question two brothers, great-grandsons of the celebrated Viśvanātha Nāyakka, by name Liṅgayya, or "Kumāra Krishnappa," and Viśvanātha III, or Viśvappa, were ruling at Madura, nominally as governors under the then sovereign of Vijayanagar, Venkātāpati. But Venkātāpati was residing at Chandragiri, with very little real power, the Mussulmans having defeated his father and uncles at the battle of Telikōṭa 32 years previously, and the fortunes of the family being irretrievably lost. This grant, however, is made to appear as if issued by the sovereign Venkātāpati, "at the request of" Krishnappa of Madura, while the extraordinary power of the governor of Madura is recognized by his being styled *Pāṇḍya Pārthiva Kṛṣṇa Nṛpatih*, or "Kṛṣṇa, the Pāṇḍya King." Mr. Nelson, in his *Manual of the Madura District* (Part III, pp. 106, 107), has described the brothers who then governed the Madura country as being entirely under the sway of the great Ārya Nāyakka, their protector. The genealogy of Venkātāpati is precisely the same as in No. 12, except that Tirumala Rāya's four wives are not mentioned. The genealogy of the Madura Nāyakkas is given thus;—

Nāgaṇṛpati,
generally known as Nāgama Nāyakka.
|
Viśvanātha,
stated to have been a great conqueror, and
to have reigned gloriously in Madura.
|
Kṛṣṇa,
married Lakshmāmbā. He is generally
called Kumāra Krishnappa.
|
Virabhūpati,
otherwise called Periya Virappa or Kṛṣṇ-
nappa.
|
Kṛṣṇa,
the grantor.

137. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.*) A private Tamil grant, no ruler's name being mentioned, by which the inhabitants of 17 villages agree to pay every year a tax for the maintenance of service in the Śiva temple at Aḍuturai. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1720 (A.D. 1798), cyclic year *Kālayukti*.

138. (*In the Tahsildar's Office of Wālājāpet in North Arcot.*) These plates were found by the Monigar or headman of Āyal (a village 12 miles north-east of Wālājāpet, and 2½ miles north of Sholinghur Railway Station, Wālājāpet Taluk, North Arcot, and handed over to the headman of Karikkal, a village near Sholinghur. They were discovered underground in digging foundations for a new temple wall. The document is a Vijayanagar grant in three plates, joined by a ring without a seal, in Nandināgari characters. It evidences the bestowal of the village of Dēvarāyapuram, as an agraḥaram, by the

sovereign Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), cyclic year *Parābhava*, on his household priest Narasimhāchāri. The latter divides his village into shares between himself and eight other Brahmans. No regular genealogy is given, the only ancestral names mentioned being Chandra, Yadu, Harihara, Pratāpa Deva, and Vijaya. This does not assist us in any way.

139. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 1.*) Another plate of the series noted in No. 4, from the Chingleput Collectorate. This time we have a grant in the Tamil language, but in Grantha characters, nevertheless exactly corresponding in words to No. 4. The plate is larger than those of the series hitherto noted. On the reverse is a rough diagram, showing the situation of the land, having an eight-pointed star in the middle enclosing a lingam.

140. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 2.*) Another plate, also from the Chingleput Collectorate, of the series noted in No. 4. This one is similar to No. 4 in its characters and in its wording, with the exception of the addition of some more lands. It is larger in size than No. 4, but not so large as No. 144.

141. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 3.*) A rough, modern Telugu *śāsanam* from the Chingleput Collectorate, in two plates, whereby one Periya Namaśivāya Nayanār made a gift of certain lands to the temple of Chandraśekhara, in the village of Madrāntakam in the Chingleput District. The grant, however, bears the date Ś.Ś. 482 (A.D. 560), which is absurd. The language of the deed, though mostly Telugu, has an admixture of modern Tamil terms. There are a number of figures of weapons, &c., at the top and bottom, including a matchlock with bayonet.

142. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 4.*) A copper-plate from the Chingleput Collectorate, having on one side some *mantrams*, with a Telugu seal; and on the other a representation of a tree, a cow, two human figures, and some other animals.

143. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 5.*) Another plate of the same series as No. 4, &c., from the Chingleput District, but, although similar in wording, slightly different in character. It mostly resembles No. 144.

144. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 6.*) Another plate of the same series and from the same district. This is in every respect identical with No. 4, except that the plate is somewhat larger.

145. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 7.*) Characters size and shape of plate singularly like No. 146. From the Chingleput Collectorate. A Tamil sale-deed by which the followers (*janaṅgal, ullattār*) of Muttiyappa Nāyakka, of the village of Krishna-ōḍai, sold some lands to a merchant of Ārni, in Ś.Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), *Kaliyuga* 4519, cyclic year *Vikāri*, during the reign of "Virasiṅga Rāya Tēva Mahārāja" over the *Tondamandalam*. The years in the different eras do not quite correspond, but they are not very wrong.

146. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 8.*) A Tamil document from the Chingleput Collectorate, declaring the settlement of a dispute about some lands near Kañchīpuram (Conjeveram), between some men of the Mudaliyār caste. It is dated in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), *Kaliyuga* 4434, cyclic year *Nandana*. None of these years, however, corresponds with one another. *Nandana* fell in Ś.Ś. 1454. Ś.Ś. 1456 corresponds to *Kaliyuga* 4635. (Compare No. 145.)

147. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 9.*) A plate of the same series as No. 4, &c., and from the Chingleput Collectorate. This, however, has certain differences. To make its Mussulman character stronger than ever, the plate is shaped like the vertical section of a Muḥammadan domed tomb. The characters are Telugu. It purports to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089), *Kaliyuga* 4190, cyclic year *Manmatha*. In No. 4, however, the same *śaka* and *Kaliyuga* year is called *Plavaṅga*. It is to be noted that, whereas in grants Nos. 13, 14, 15 of this series the year given is Ś.Ś. 1008, *Kaliyuga* 4187, and cyclic year *Nandana* (though these years do not agree), here the cyclic year *Manmatha* is given, which actually falls three years after *Nandana*. The writers of these documents, therefore, were careful to give a semblance of accuracy to their dates, though they were entirely wrong in fixing their relative positions. On the reverse is a *mantram* in Grantha characters, surrounded with Telugu letters, and a design with Vaiṣṇava emblems of very modern type. The lower line of the seal reads "*Ma a ra zu*," which may very possibly be intended for *Mahārāzu*, the Telugu rendering of "Mahārāja."

148. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 10.*) Compare No. 145. In size, shape, and character the two plates are very similar. It is a Tamil sale-deed (from the Chingleput Collectorate) by the followers of Muttiyappa Nāyakka of the same village, who sold, during the same reign, some lands to another merchant in Ś.Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), *Kaliyuga* 4517, cyclic year *Plava*. The years do not correspond. Ś.Ś. 1349 was the cyclic year *Plavaṅga*; and if the entry of *Plava* be due simply to a clerical error, then plate No. 145 is

decidedly inaccurate; for, though dated two years later than this in the *Saka* era, the cyclic year there given, *Vikāri*, falls two years earlier in the cyclic series than *Plava*, and eight years earlier than *Plavaṅga*.

149. (*Madras Museum, No. 11.*) Word for word the same as No. 4 (*q.v.*), so similar that every line begins with the same letter. This however is on a copper-plate. At first I thought that the North Arcot leaden plate was taken from a cast of this one; but close examination shows that this is not the case. This plate came from the Chingleput Collectorate.

150. (*Madras Museum, No. 12.*) An exact copy in words of No. 4, to which series it belongs. I am informed that it is not known from what district it came. The plate is in the same shape, but a little narrower, the wording being the same.

[For *Madras Museum Plate No. 13*, see this serial No. 174.]

151. (*Madras Museum, No. 14.*) A *Vijayanagar* grant of five leaves. It records the gift by Venkatapadideva of the village of Gopalapuram in S.S. 1558 (A.D. 1636), cyclic year *Dhātu*, to Raṅganātha, son of Śinga Rāja and grandson of Lakka Rāja. It does not appear who the grantee was, or to what family he belonged. The genealogy of the sovereign is given exactly as in No. 136, i.e., as in No. 12 with the difference that the names of Tirumala Rāya's four wives are omitted. The date of the grant ("*Vasu-bāna-kulamba-indu*") is very important. Dr. Burnell in his "*South Indian Palaeography*" (p. 55) gives, mainly, as he says (*note 2*), on the authority of "the Villappakkam grant of 1601¹ and other documents," a genealogical table of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in which Venkatapati's reign ends in A.D. 1614, reference being given to Purchas (II, 1746). By this present grant, however, it seems clear that Venkatapati reigned till at least as late as A.D. 1636. In the manuscript from the Mackenzie collection, published by Campbell in the *Introduction* to his *Telugu Grammar* (pp. xi, xii), twenty-eight years, eight months, and fifteen days are given to Venkatapati from the year *Pārthiva* (S.S. 1507, A.D. 1585). This agrees with Burnell. The present grant seems to differ.

[For the remainder of the *Madras Museum Plates*, see the numbers of this series 175 to 181.]

152. (*In the Collector's Office, Coimbatore.*) A Tamil plate in characters apparently quite modern, purporting to be a deed by which, in *Kaliyuga* 4419, cyclic year *Piṅgala* (A.D. 1318), certain lands were presented by the villagers of Karaittoru in Udumalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District, to their village priest for temple service. The document states that the grant was made while "Mallikārjuna Rāya, Viradeva Rāya, Virūpāksha Rāya, and Praudhadeva Mahārāja" were ruling the world. These names are probably pure inventions. The Rāya dynasty of Vijayanagar did not rise to power till A.D. 1336. And the characters of the document are certainly not so old as A.D. 1318.

153. (*In the Judge's Court, Vizagapatam.*) A document in Ūriya characters, undated. It states that, by permission of Rājadhiraṇa Śrī Krishnadeva Mahārāja (i.e., probably, the Vijayanagar sovereign of that name), the village of Tuḍumu was granted for temple purposes, and for the endowment of a charity for supplying food to travellers. It is dated in the cyclic year *Īśvara*, which, if the Krishnadeva mentioned was the Vijayanagar sovereign, fixes its issue in the year A.D. 1517-18.

154. (*In the same Court.*) A document in Ūriya characters. It states that by permission of Krishnadeva Mahārāja, the village of Tuḍumu was placed in the possession of one Maṭamayya, who was to fulfil the charity for which the endowment was made (*see No. 153*). The grant is dated in the year *Śāreari*, but it is remarkable that no year bearing this name fell in the reign of Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

[The following five plates were lately found at Chicacole in the Ganjam District by a householder, were recovered by Mr. W. F. Grahame, C.S., and have been presented by him to the Madras Museum. (Vol. I, p. 7, s. v. CHICACOLE.)]

155. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 1; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about 7½ inches long by 1¾ inches broad, with a seal with a motto on it, which is now illegible; found together with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 (i.e., Nos. 156, 157, 158, 159), and a sixth grant which has been lost sight of, suspended by their rings on an iron bar across the mouth of a large pot which was discovered in digging the foundations of a wall at Chicacole in the Ganjam

¹ *Indian Antiquary*, II, 371.

District; purchased by Mr. W. F. Grahame, M.C.S., and presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, king of Kalinga. It is not dated; but it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-Chalukyan. The order is issued from the city of Śārapalli, to the *Kuṭumbis* at the village of Aḍeyavāta or Aḍeyavāta, and records an agrahāra grant of that village." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

156. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 2; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet describes this plate in these terms: "A set of three plates, each about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, with a seal which bears what we might expect to be a bull couchant, but what seems to be more like a Chalukya boar standing; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Indravarmā, king of Kalinga, of the Gaṅga family. It is dated, in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the fifteenth day of the month *Chaitra*; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, and records a grant of the village of Tamaracheruvu, in the district of Varahavartani, on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon on the day of the full-moon of the month Mārgaśīra." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

157. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 3; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet's description is as follows: "A set of three plates, each about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, with a seal, the emblem on which is now unrecognisable; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is another inscription of Indravarmā, of the Gaṅga family. It is dated in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the twelfth day of the month Māgha; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the *kuṭumbis* at the village of Talamūla, in the Korosotaka *pañchāṭi*, and records a grant of that village on the seventh day of the month Māgha." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

158. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 4; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches long by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon above it; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Dēvāndravarmā, son of Anantavarmā, of the Gaṅga family. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the victorious reign of the Gaṅgēya-vamśa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the *kuṭumbis* at the village of Tamaracheru, in the district of Varahavartani, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun. This Dēvāndravarmā must be another son of the Anantavarmā who is mentioned by Dr. Burnell in *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 53, note 4. These kings are, from the style of their grants, undoubtedly lineal descendants of the Indravarmā of Nos. 2 and 3 above (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157), and they are assigned by Dr. Burnell to the end of the tenth century A.D." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

159. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate No. 5; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and writes as follows: "A set of three plates, each about 7 inches long by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon, an elephant-goad, and a floral device; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Satyavarmā, son of Dēvāndravarmā, of the Gaṅga family, and king of Kalinga. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the centuries of years of the Gaṅgēyavamśa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the *kuṭumbis* at the village of Tarugrama in the district of Galela, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

160. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura District.*) This document must be read with No. 33, which was a grant by Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakka, a chief near Dindigul, of some lands to some priests of the temple at Anaiṭṭi. His table of descent for nine generations is there given, and the year of the grant was A.D. 1729. He recognized as his superiors the Nāyakka of Madura and the Vijayanagar king. In the present case we have a grant by Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakka, ancestor of the grantor of No. 33, who bore the same name as himself. His table of descent for five generations exactly corresponds with No. 33. The grant was in Ś.Ś. 1563 (A.D. 1641), cyclic year *Bahudhānya* (which does not correspond with the Śaka date by three years). No mention is made of fealty owed to Vijayanagar sovereigns or Madura Nāyakkas. The grant was to a Brahman for temple service at the same village of Anaiṭṭi.

161. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.*) Two large square plates, roughly engraved. They record the fact of a marriage, where the bridegroom is said to have won his bride after performing a miraculous action in killing a dragon who defended an island in the sea, by which he secured a precious stone that lay there. No date is given, but the characters appear to me to be about 100 years old. From the name of the man, *Mahigāḍu*, I infer that he belonged to one of the lowest castes.

162. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Mēlūr Taluk, Madura.*) A grant of lands to erect and maintain two choultries, in Ś.Ś. 1703, *Kaliyuga* 4882, cyclic year *Plava* (A.D. 1781). The choultries are at Kottāmpatti.

163. (*In the same office.*) A copper-plate grant belonging to the Velampatti choultry. This is so exactly similar to No. 162 in shape, style of characters, and manner of execution that it would seem to have been made and engraved by the same hands on the same day. Nevertheless it professes to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1571, *Kaliyuga* 4750, cyclic year *Virodhi* (A.D. 1649), or 132 years earlier. Its genuineness is, to say the least, doubtful.

164. (*In the same office.*) A document belonging to the *Alagarkōvil* temple, professing to be executed in Ś.Ś. 1311 (A.D. 1389), cyclic year *Saumya*. These dates do not correspond. The shape of the plate, and of the characters, and the scratchy thin style of execution, together with the mode of representing the emblems of Vishnu above, all lead me to think that this is a forgery, perpetrated (say) within the present century, or not much earlier.

165. (*In the same office.*) In shape and style this document is strikingly like No. 164. It belongs to the same temple, and the same remarks apply to it. The date has been tampered with. As it stands it professes to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1135 (A.D. 1213), cyclic year *Ananda*, but this is simply false.

166. (*In the same office.*) Another similar document, precisely similar in its rough, clumsy execution, and the fact of every letter slanting a different angle. It comes from the same temple. It professes to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1394 (A.D. 1472), cyclic year *Virodhi*, during the reign of "Mallikai Rāyar, Arjuna Rāyar, Virūpakshi Rāyar, Śraṅga Rāyar, Śivaśanku Rāya, Śapāsiva (? Śadāsiva) Rāyar, Gōpala Rāyar, and Rāmadeva Rāyar" (1). I have no hesitation in proclaiming this also to be a modern forgery.

167. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) A document of which the genuineness is doubtful. It has certainly been tampered with. It purports to be a sale deed by the chief of Vannikuḍam in the Tinnevely District, of certain lands to the Tinnevely temple. The name of the chief is not mentioned. But it is stated that the sale was undertaken in order to increase the merit (*pūṇṇiyattukkāka*) of Rāṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyakka and Tiruveṅginātha Ayyar. The dates have been tampered with. The *Kollam Āṇḍu* 858 is given, and the year *Durmukhi*. With these I do not find symptoms of alteration. Nevertheless they do not agree, there being 27 years difference between them. The *Śaka* year is given, but it has been altered, and it is impossible to make out what it was originally. The character is modern Tamil, and does not appear to be 200 years old.

168. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) A Telugu plate evidencing a grant in Ś.Ś. 1622, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1700), to the Śiva temple at Tinnevely by Rāṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyakka of Madura, son of Viśvanātha's descendant Tirumala Nāyakka, (?) in the reign of Rājādhirāja Narasimhadeva at *Ghanagiri*. It is remarkable that, according to the best authorities, the Madura Nāyakka of the name mentioned died in A.D. 1689, and was succeeded by his father's widow Maṅgammāl till 1704. In this serial list, No. 47, will be found a copper-plate grant of land by Maṅgammāl in her own name in A.D. 1691; while No. 19 is a grant by Maṅgammāl herself in this very year 1700. The sovereign mentioned as paramount is evidently intended to be the Vijayanagar sovereign. But as yet I have not found the name Narasimhadeva amongst the Vijayanagar chiefs later than A.D. 1508.

169. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly.*) Grant by Rāṅgappa Marava Rāya, Zemindar of Ariyalūr, to the Vishnu temple at Ariyalūr, authorizing the temple authorities to collect certain taxes, in Ś.Ś. 1652 (A.D. 1736), *Kaliyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Sādhārāṇa*.

170. (*In the same Office.*) A document executed in such modern characters that it would appear to be either a copy of a more ancient grant, or a forgery. It purports to be a grant of land and privileges to a goldsmith, by the then Zemindar of Ariyalūr, Kumāra Vijaya Rāṅgappa Marava Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509), *Kaliyuga* 4610, cyclic year *Vibhava*. All the years coincide. The plate belongs to Kaṇṇāśāri, a goldsmith at Ariyalūr.

171. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Pollāchi, Coimbatore.*) A copper-plate in the possession of Ponnayya Kurukkal, a priest of the Śiva temple at Āṇaimalai. Grant by Mādayya, "Agent of the Maisūr Rājas," at Coimbatore, of land to certain Brahmans, in Ś.Ś. 1685 (A.D. 1763), *Kaliyuga* 4864, cyclic year *Subhānu*, during the reign of Krishna Rāja Udayār at Śrīraṅgapattanam (Seringapatam). This was Chikka Krishna Rāja of Maisūr (1734-1766), a mere puppet Rāja, during whose reign Haidar 'Alī rose to greatness and assumed all power in the State.

172. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Āṇaimalai, by the same Mādayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

173. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to a choultry on the road from Ānaimalai to Calicut, by the same Mādayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

174. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 13.*) It is not known where this came from, but, by the style and character, I should say from the north of the Presidency. A document on five plates joined with a ring, bearing the boar, sun, moon, an illegible motto, and another object, as emblems. The plates, strung together, are a mixture of two grants, and it is doubtful whether the ring belonged to either of them. Of the five plates ("a" and "b" signifying the two sides of each plate) 1 b, 2 a and 2 b, 4 a and 4 b, and part of 3 a belong to one grant, of which at least one whole leaf would appear to be missing. The other plates, viz., the second half of 3 a, 3 b, and 5 a, contain part apparently of another inscription of later date, badly executed and in parts almost illegible. I would place the latter at about the thirteenth century, and as it is so difficult to make it out, I leave it for the present out of consideration. The former, and by far the best engraved, document belongs apparently to the latter half of the tenth century or early eleventh, strikingly resembling in character the Eastern Chalukyan grants 1 and 2 of this series, which date from the reigns of Amma Raja I and II. It may, however, be a little later. The grantor is one Nripa Rama, who does not assume royal titles, but gives his full genealogy from Brahma just as if he belonged to one of the great ruling races. As yet I have not been able to identify him. No *gotra* is given, nor is there the usual glorification of the family. The genealogy is given as follows. After the names of thirty descendants from Brahma, "Daśaratha and others" are mentioned. In this family was born Karikala, and from him the descent is traced.

Karikala.
|
Sundara Nanda.
|
Nava Rāma.
|
Dareyarmā.
|
Vijaya Kāma.
|
Virāmma.
|
|
|
Kokili.
|
Mahendravarmā.
|
Dalajaitha.
|
Nripa Rāma Bhūpati
(the grantor).

Unfortunately the document is not complete, for plate 4 b ends with the first mention of the donor Nripa Rama, and the plate containing the entire details of the grant is wanting. The only sentences on plate 3 a which belong to this grant consist of the customary conclusion "*Yasya Yasya yadā bhūmih*," &c. Immediately after this begins the second grant mentioned above.

175. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 15.*) It is not known where this grant came from, but the document is interesting and must be carefully examined. It is written in two different characters. The commencement—praise of Śiva and of the donor—is in the Chera-Grantha characters of about the eleventh century A.D.; but a large portion of the remainder (and the document contains seven plates with twelve sides of writing) is in an allied character which cannot easily be deciphered. The donor is Māravarmā, who calls himself a member of the *Pāṇḍyavarmā*.

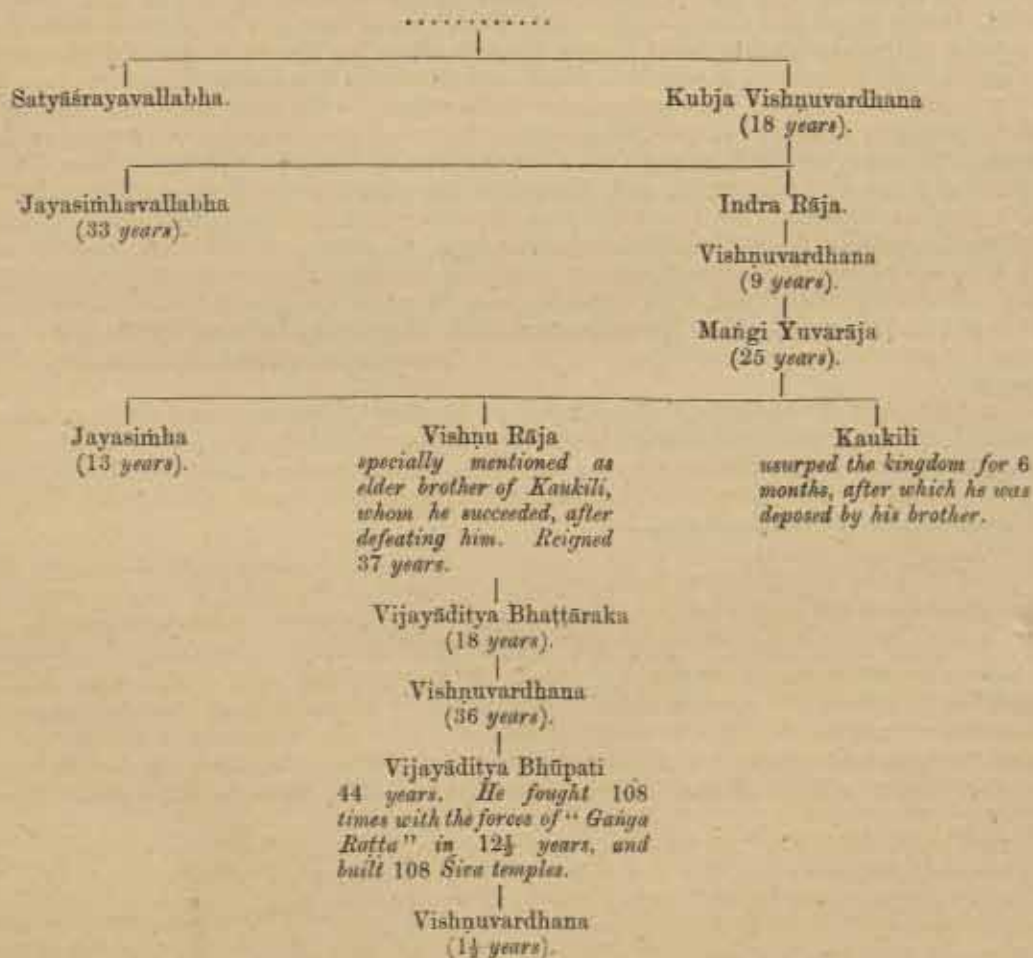
176. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 16.*) This is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three small and thin plates, strung together with a ring and seal having a moon and the motto "*Vijaya Siddhih*." The last plate is unfortunately broken. After the usual Chalukyan introduction the document states that the son of Vishnuvardhana, brother of Jayasinha Vallabha, made a grant. The donor's name, however, falls in the broken plate, and cannot be ascertained. He would appear to be the sovereign (Śaktivarmā)

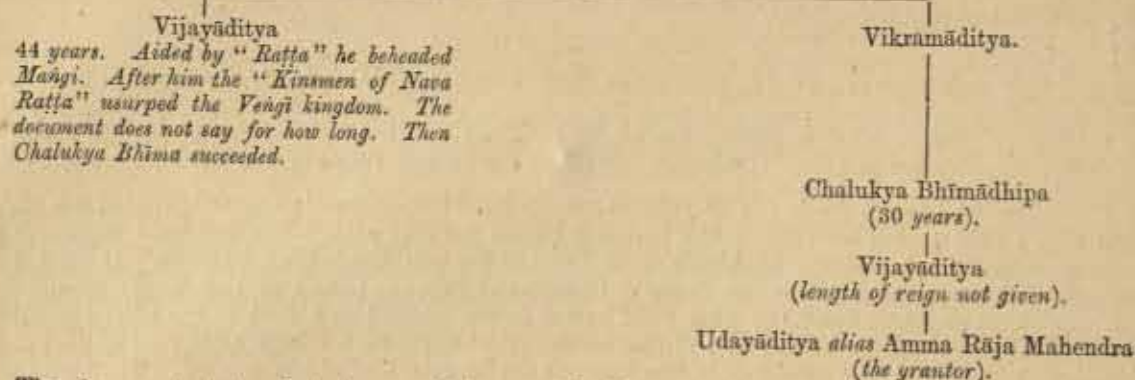
Vijayāditya Bhattāraka. (See Burnell's *South Ind. Palæography*, p. 21.) The village granted is Kutulapparu in the Karmarāshṭra country.

[*Madras Museum No. 17 is a fac-simile on copper of Father Beschi's handwriting in Tamil.*]

177, 178. (*Madras Museum Plates Nos. 18, 19.*) These are exact fac-similes on leaden plates of the inscriptions Nos. 4 and 149 of this series. It is not known how they reached the Museum.

179. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 20.*) An extremely handsome and well preserved grant of five plates, joined with a ring having the clearest and best seal I have yet met with. The document evidences the charitable donation of a village by Amma Rāja I of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty. It must have been executed, therefore, between the years A.D. 918 and 925, the period of that king's reign. The grant was found at the close of the year 1871 buried in the ground in a field in the village of Eḍeru, near Ākiripalle in the Kistna District, 15 miles north-east of Bezvāḍa, a village belonging to the present Zemindari of Nūzividu, and therefore in the heart of the Eastern Chalukyan country. The plates were presented, along with Nos. 180, 181, to the Madras Museum by the then Zemindar, since deceased. (*Vide Proceedings of Government, Public, No. 367, dated 7th April 1873, which contains a poor translation.*) The seal has the Chalukyan boar over the legend *Śrī Tribhuvanāṁkuṣa*, with sun, moon, and three elephant goads. Below is a lotus. Above, something that looks like a triple umbrella, or it may be a crown. The grant bears no date of any kind. (Compare No. 2 of this list.) It commences with the usual Chalukyan titles, and gives the following genealogy:—





The document states that Amma Rāja granted the village of Goṁtūru to Kuṇḍāditya, son of Prithvīja Rāja, who was son of Somāditya, of the family of Paṭṭavardhana, which was very loyal during the days of Kubja Viṣṇuvardhana. The grant was made in the presence of the principal families (*Kutumbis*) of the district of Kanṭeruvāṭi. There is no subscribed signature of "*Kajaka Rājah*," as in some grants of the period. The genealogical table corresponds with that given by Dr. Burnell on p. 21 of his *South-Indian Palaeography*, with the following exceptions:—To Jayasimhavadallabha 33 years are given, corresponding with four of the plates noted by Dr. Burnell, as well as with Nos. 1 and 2 of this series. Seven grants therefore give 33, to two which give 30 years. This grant declares Maṅgi's son, Viṣṇu Rāja, to be elder brother to the usurper Kaukili, while Dr. Burnell makes him younger. In this respect Dr. Burnell's Plates C, D, and Nos. 1 and 2 of this series agree with the plate under discussion, while No. 2 adds that Kaukili was Jayasimha's "half-brother." We thus have five plates which make Kaukili the younger. Only one out of the nine plates yet noted give 16 years to the reign of Vijayāditya Bhāṭṭāraka, the rest agreeing in giving 18. As to the latter's successor, Viṣṇuvardhana, Dr. Burnell's C, D, F, Nos. 1 and 2 of this series, and this plate (six plates in all) give him 36 years. One, Dr. Burnell's B, gives 30 years. Dr. Burnell's E mentions 26, which is probably a mistake. To his successor Vijayāditya Bhūpati, or Vijayāditya-Narendra-Mrigarāja, six grants give 48 years, one 40, and this one 44. To Vijayāditya's son Viṣṇuvardhana one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) gives 6 months; the rest give him 1½ years. Viṣṇuvardhana's son Vijayāditya is given 40 years by one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) and 44 by all the rest including this one. The usurpation of the sovereignty by some Ratta chiefs for a period not defined is especially to be noted here, as, if true, it may upset previous calculations on the earlier chronology.

As to the village of "Goṁtūru," I have tried to identify it, but at present without success. The boundaries are given in considerable detail, and it may be that the village intended is Guṇtūru, one of the most important towns in the Kistna District; but the surrounding places must be identified before this point can be decided. The boundaries given are "East, Goṁguva; South, Gaiṇayūru; West, the Kalu Tanks (*Kalucheruvulu*); North, Maḍapalle."

180. (*Madras Museum*, No. 21.) A grant in three small plates, very roughly executed. It professes to be a Chalukyan document and has a Chalukyan seal, with sun, moon, and lotus, and the legend *Srī Tribhuvanāṁkuṣa*. It commences with the usual Chalukyan glorification (*Mānargasa gotrēndm*, &c....), but only mentions three names, Vijayāditya, called *Mahārājādhirāja paramēśa(ra) bhāṭṭāraka*, son of Viṣṇuvardhana, and grandson of Vikrama Rāma. If the grantor be the sovereign usually styled "Vijayāditya Bhāṭṭāraka," we here have a new name, "Vijaya Rāma," for the sovereign Maṅgi surnamed the "Yuvarāja." But the point is doubtful. By this document a village is given to a Brahman during a solar eclipse. The plates were sent with Nos. 179, 181, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nūziviḍu in the Kistna District. (*See G.O.*, No. 367, *Public*, of 7th April 1873.)

181. (*Madras Museum*, No. 22.) Sent with Nos. 179, 180, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nūziviḍu in 1871 (*see G.O.*, *Public*, No. 367, of April 7th, 1873). An inscription, very badly executed, in Sanskrit, written in Telugu characters, recording a grant by a chief. It is dated A.D. 1355. The grantor traces his descent from the kings of the Solar race. He commences with Śiva, from whom sprung the sun and moon. Then Manu, offspring of the sun. In his family came Bhagiratha, Ikshvāku, and Rāma. Later on came Arikāla, and his son Karikāla. Karikāla is said to have overcome all the kings between

the Kaveri and Ceylon, to have captured Bhoja Raja, and made Pallavendra blind. After Karikala, Nalla Bhima and many other sovereigns ruled. Then is given the following genealogy:—

Dūhatta Nārāyaṇa Dāma
(married Lakṣmī).
|
Soma Nripāla
(married Śūrāmbikā).
|
Gaṅgānṛivara (sic. Gaṅgādharma?)
(married Irugāmbā, daughter of Kāma Bhūpati, of the
Lunar Race, and sister of Veṅga Bhūpati).
|
Bhakti Rāja.

This Bhakti Rāja, who bore the titles of *Gaṇḍa Bheruḍa* and *Rāyareṣyābhujāṅga*, granted the village of Kaṇḍvakolanu to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1277 (A.D. 1355). The boundaries are given thus: East, *Peddaghatta*; South-East, *Chintājorupallamu* (*pallamu* = "low-lying fields"); South, *Vāṅgu* (probably for *vāgu*, a "watercourse"); South-West, *Meditāpanu Nandikāmbanu* (a village? Possibly the *nu* may be a Telugu suffix, = *and*, the boundary being that of two villages, *Meditāpa* and *Nandikāmba*); West, *Ganumelu*; North, *Vaḍlakuṇṭa*; and North-East, *Boṁmedamukkulu*.

182, 183. (In the Office of the Tahsildar of Tenkāṇi Taluk, Tinnevely District.) These documents came from the great Śiva temple at Kuttālam. No. 183 is a copy of No. 182. No. 182 is a Tamil document whereby the Pillai caste people of the Tinnevely District (*Tirunelvēli Simai*) in Ś.Ś. 1676 (A.D. 1754), *Kollam Aṇḍu* 930, cyclic year *Bhāva*, bind themselves to pay a regular tax for the support of the evening worship at that temple. Each grant is roughly executed, and bears a number of Śaiva figures. On the back of No. 182, and copied into No. 183, is an agreement by the authorities of the Tiruvāḍuturai Maṭham to collect this tax.

184. (In the same office.) Lent by the authorities of the Śiva temple at Kuttālam. An agreement by certain villagers in Ś.Ś. 1710 (A.D. 1788), *Kollam Aṇḍu* 964, year *Kilaka*, to pay tax to the temple. The document is headed by some Śaiva figures and emblems.

185. (In the possession of Komaralingam Rāmāyā, residing at Komaralingam in the Udumalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District.) An early grant by a Punnād Rāja. Unfortunately it is not dated. Punnād is the tract in the extreme south of Maṣṣūr. The grantor is named Ravidatta. During a solar eclipse he presented several villages "in the Punnād country" to Brahmans, himself residing at the city of Kitthipura or Kitvipura. A genealogy is given.

Kāśyapā Rāshṭravarmā.
|
Nāgadatta.
|
Śingavarmā.
|
Skandavarmā.
|
Ravidatta.

Mr. Rice, to whom I sent the plates, points out that there was a Skandavarmā reigning at Punnād about A.D. 480. His daughter jilted her betrothed and married the Gaṅga king Avinita. (See *Mysore Inscriptions*, page xliii of the Introduction.) The characters of the plate are such as might belong to the sixth century A.D.

186. (In the same office.) A grant, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters, of land in the village of Kaniyūr, 10 miles south-west of Udumalpet, to some Brahmans of the neighbouring village of Korumam, in Ś.Ś. 1587, cyclic year *Viśvānu* (A.D. 1665), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śri Raṅgadeva Maḥārāya. This latter is, of course, the Vijayanagar prince Śri Raṅga III, then at Chandragiri. In this grant the donor mentions in succession his ancestor, grandfather, and father, styling himself "Viśvanātha Nāyakka Tirumala Nāyakka Virappa Nāyakka Chokkanātha Nāyakka-rayyan Avargaḷ." (See No. 51.)

187. (In the same office.) A grant in the Tamil language, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters.

The grantor is Raghunāthadeva Mahārāja, son of Śrī Venkatadeva Mahārāja of Uraiyūr ("Warriore," near Trichinopoly), who calls himself the agent of Viśvanātha Nāyakka Virappa Nāyakka of Madura. He acknowledges the Vijayanagar king, Vira Rāmadeva, then at Pennakonda, as his suzerain. The date of the grant is much injured, but it seems to be Ś.Ś. 1542 (A.D. 1620), "Ś.Ś. 1541 having expired." The cyclic year is given as *Kālayukti*, which is wrong by two years, but no other *Kālayukti* year will suit the reigns of Vira Rāmadeva and Virappa Nāyakka.

188. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Telugu language, but in Grantha characters, of lands in Komaralingam, 10 miles south-east of Udamalpet, in Ś.Ś. 1589, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1667), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Raṅgadeva Rāya, to a Brahman. (*Compare Nos. 51, 186.*) This is the first grant that I have seen where the Telugu language is rendered in Grantha characters. Chokkanātha Nāyakka's ancestry is given as in No. 186.

189. (*In the same office.*) A grant of lands in Puttūr and Kaniyūr villages (*see No. 186*) in Ś.Ś. 1682, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1760), by Chikka Kṛṣṇa Rāja of the Maisūr dynasty. (*Compare Nos. 171, 172, 173 of this List.*)

190. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Telugu characters and language, of lands in Kannāḍiputtūr, 10 miles south-east of Udamalpet, to a Brahman, in Ś.Ś. 1577, cyclic year *Manmatha* (A.D. 1655), by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Raṅga Rāya, of Vijayanagar.

191. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) A grant of lands to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1500 (A.D. 1578) by "Rāja Śrī Vitarāṇa Rāya." The plate is very badly executed and has been much damaged. The cyclic year I read doubtfully *Durmati*, which does not correspond with the *Saka* date by 17 years.

192. (*In the District Munsiff's Court of Nandyāl, Kurnool.*) A Western Chalukya inscription in three plates, joined by a ring having a seal which has been broken away. It is much corroded and injured. It records a grant by Vinayāditya I, called "Vinayāditya Yuddhamalla" or "Vinayāditya Satyāśraya," (A.D. 680-695). The date of the grant is fortunately fixed. It was executed in Ś.Ś. 612 (A.D. 690), in the tenth year of the king's reign. This confirms the date given by Burnell in his *South Indian Palaeography* (p. 18) for the commencement of Vinayāditya's reign, viz., Ś.Ś. 602 (A.D. 680). The full titles given to the grantor are *Vinayāditya Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭāraka*. The genealogy is thus given:—

- i. Paulakeśi.
- ii. Kirttivarmā.
- iii. Vallabha.
- iv.
- v. Vikramāditya.
- vi. Vinayāditya.

The date is given as "*Ekādaśottara śatābateshu Śaka varāheshvafīteshu pravarddhamāna vijayarājya saincātsare daśame varīamāne.*" The plate is much corroded where the names appear. The full name of No. iii should probably be "Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha." In other genealogies No. iv does not appear at all, Vikramāditya being declared to be son of Satyāśraya.

193. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem, Salem District.*) A private agreement by the Śūdras of Rāṣipuram (Rāzipur) to pay a tax for the maintenance of service in the Viṣṇu temple at that village. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1726 (A.D. 1804), *Kaliyuga* 4905, cyclic year *Kālayukti*. The cyclic year is wrong by six years. The plate is ornamented at the top with Vaiṣṇava symbols.

194. (*In the same office.*) Another similar agreement for tax for the support of worship in the same temple. The plate similarly ornamented. Dated Ś.Ś. 1746 (A.D. 1824), *Kaliyuga* 4925, cyclic year *Tārana*.

195. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Ś.Ś. 1698 (A.D. 1776), *Kaliyuga* 4876, cyclic year *Manmatha* (the years all coincide), of a garden to the Śiva temple at Vanavāsi in the "Vaṅjināḍu" of Maisūr, by

a private person, during the reign of Immaḍi Vira Raja Udayār at Maisūr. According to the lists given by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Mysore and Coorg* (I, 240, 241) the date does not agree with the reign of any Immaḍi Raja at Maisūr. Immaḍi Krishna Raja died in A.D. 1766. He was succeeded by his son Chama (Śaṁṭa) Raja, who died in A.D. 1775 and was succeeded by Śama Raja, son of Devarāja Arasu of Arkōtār. It was this king who was nominal sovereign in 1776, the year of the grant, though Haidar 'Ali had all the real power.

196. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.*) Language Canarese, characters Telugu. Date Ś.Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), *Kaliyuga* 4889, cyclic year *Plavāṅga*. A private agreement between villagers to maintain worship in a temple.

197. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura to Śrī Raṅga Nāyakka, lord of Vellikurehi (*Vellikuriḥi Śimaikku Kartār*), as a reward for his services in slaying tigers. Dated in the year *Jaya*, which must have been A.D. 1654.

198. (*In the same office.*) An order signed by Kōḍi Nāgama Nāyakka, commanding Muttumuvā-mittēvan, lord of Kōḍi Kulattukkōttai and Araṣirippu in the province of Muḍṇku, to pay tribute to the Karpāṭa Samasthānam (the Carnatic). A succession of Nāyakkas is given:—

Kōḍi Nāgama Nāyakka.
Viśvanātha Nāyakka.
Virappa Nāyakka.
Vijaya Ragunātha Nāyakka.
Vijaya Raṅga Kitna Muttu Virappa Nāyakka.
Tuttuṣu Tirumala Nāyakka.
Chokkanātha Nāyakka.

I am not able to identify these as yet. The names are similar to those of some of the Madura Nāyakkas, and the first two names coincide with those of that dynasty, but there the coincidence ceases. The date of the grant was in the reign of Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura. The date is *Kollam Aṇḍu* 821, *Pārthiva* (A.D. 1645).

199. (*In the same office.*) This plate came from the Tirumaṅgalam Tahsildar. It is a grant by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura to a private individual in the year *Khara*. No other date is given, but the document must have been executed in A.D. 1651.

200. (*In the Sub-Judge's Court, Tinnevely.*) A forgery. The plate professes to be a grant made by one of the Pāṇḍiyan kings in the year 475. No era is mentioned. If the *Śaka* was meant the date would correspond with A.D. 553; if the *Kollam Aṇḍu* was intended the year would be A.D. 1299. The name of the Pāṇḍiya given is *Vaṅji Śera Kula Rāma Pāṇḍiya*. No Pāṇḍiya of that name appears in any of the lists yet published. The characters of the document as well as the shape of the plate conclusively prove that it is quite modern.

201. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Kari-valam-vanda-nallūr by Rāmaliṅga Nāyakka of Madura, acting under orders of Navāb Asād Siyal, who assumes royal titles. The grant is dated in Ś.Ś. 1693 (A.D. 1771).

202. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Tiruppuḍaimarudūr temple in Ś.Ś. 1617 (A.D. 1695) by the agents of Vijaya-raṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura. The lands are described as adjoining some lands given in Ś.Ś. 1408 (A.D. 1486), but the donor's name is not given.

203. (*In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of lands in Ālattūr village, in Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579), (see No. 204). The donor and donee are both Nāyūḍus.

204. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of lands to a Brahman for temple worship at Ālattūr (see No. 203), by a Nāyūḍu. The year of the grant, as given, is "Ś.Ś. 1051, *Pramādi*;" but these years do not agree, and the style of the characters, coupled with other particulars, lead me to think that the entry is a clerical error for "Ś.Ś. 1501, *Pramādi*," which years coincide.

205. (*In the same office.*) A private grant to a maṭham. No date or sovereign's name. Modern.

206. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant by Achyutadeva, on three long plates, strung on a ring having the usual Vijayanagar emblems on the seal. The genealogy is given as in No. 132 as far as Krishnadeva, the mythological portion being as in No. 12. Achyuta's relationship to Krishnadeva Rāya is not stated. The grant is one of lands to the Tirupati temple in Ś.Ś. 1466 ("*Rasarasārabhīṇḍu*"), year *Vikāri*. The years do not coincide with one another, nor with Achyuta's reign, which ceased Ś.Ś.

1464. Possibly the error may be a clerical one for Ś.Ś. 1461, which corresponds with *Vikāri* and falls in Achyuta's reign. The document mentions that Achyuta began to make grants for charitable purposes in Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533). This precedes by one year the date given by Dr. Burnell, for Achyuta's enthronement.

207. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant executed by and in the reign of Achyutadeva, in five plates, with ring and seal as usual. The document testifies to the grant of the village of Nārāyaṇapuram to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1459 (A.D. 1537). The cyclic year was *Herilambi*, which is here shortened into *Bi*. The document is a very important one in one respect, as it fixes Achyuta's relationship to Krishnadeva. The mythological genealogy is given as in No. 12, the historical portion from Timma to Krishnadeva as in No. 206 and others. In No. 107 Achyuta was distinctly called *younger brother* of Krishnadeva. Here the story is completed by his mother's name being added (*Tippāji Nāgalā deryō-kauaalā ērī sumitrayoh | jātau Vira Nrisimhendra Krishna Rāya mahipatih | Asmād-Obāmbikā deryām Achyutendro-pi bhūpatih*). Narasa, it seems, had three wives, Tippāji, Nāgalā Devī, and Obāmbikā. By each he had a son, Achyuta being son of the last. It would seem, however, that there must be some reason for this studied withholding of information regarding Achyuta, even in most of his own plates; and probably we have much to learn yet.

208. (*In the same office.*) I am doubtful about this plate. It is a document in five leaves, resembling the general shape of Vijayanagar grants, but narrower than most, and having a rim for protection of the inscribed portion raised much more than usual. The characters, too, are not quite the same, though similar. It professes to be a grant by Vijayadeva, and a genealogy is given:—

Bukka.
|
Hari Hareśvara.
|
Deva Rāja,
*married Demāmbikā, daughter
of Vūka Bhūpati.*
|
Vijaya Bhūpati,
the grantor.

This does not correspond with the genealogy given by other grants. The *Saka* year is given as well as the cyclic year in most of the Vijayanagar grants, and given clearly and simply. Here there is remarkable confusion, only the name of the year *Vikriti* being clear, the *Saka* era being mentioned without any figures. *Vikriti* does not fall in the reign of Vijaya.

209. (*In the same office.*) A set of seven plates, joined by a very large ring having a seal with several emblems. The principal figure is a bull. Above him is a *Sivaliṅgam*, a sun, moon, and certain other figures. The language of the first three plates is Sanskrit written in old Grantha characters; of the last four, Tamil in old Tamil characters mixed here and there with a few Grantha letters. A sovereign, whom I am unable to identify, named Nripatuṅga, grants, in the sixth year of his reign, some lands to Brahmans in the village of Pratimā Devī Chaturvedimaṅgalam. No date is given. His genealogy is given as follows. From Vishṇu descended Āṅgīrasa.

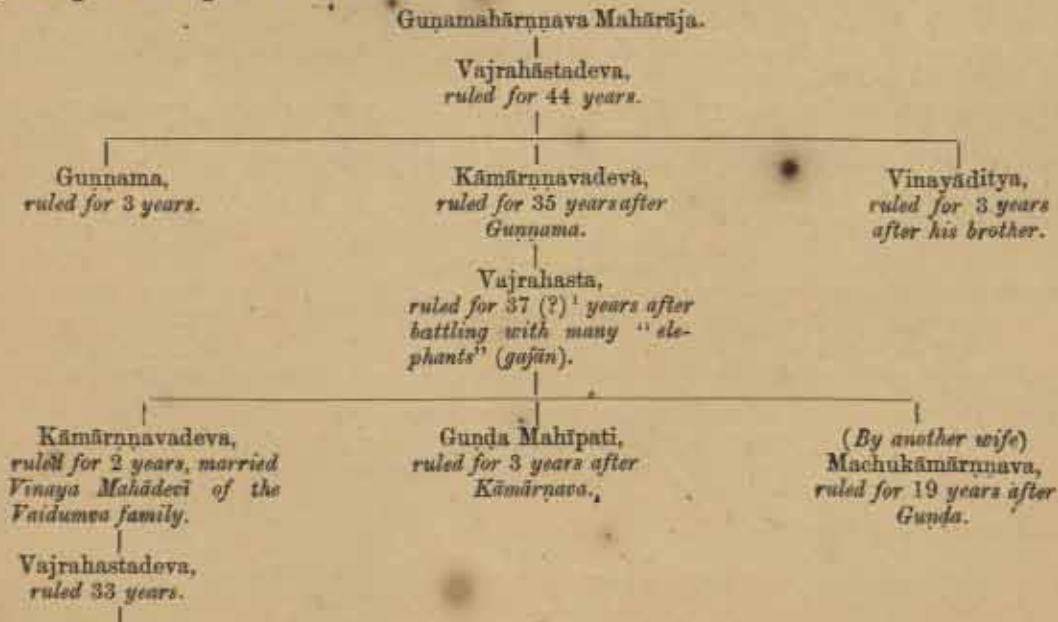
Āṅgīrasa.
|
Bharadvaja.
|
Droṇa.
|
Droṇi.
"Then Pallava was born in the world." *Pallava's son was*
Harigupta.
|
Asokavarmā.
|
Kalārvyavarmā.
|
Narasimha.
|

Mahendra Nripati.
|
Rāja Sīnha.
|
Śrī Dantivarmā.
|
Nripatuṅga
*the grantor : who married Prithivī Mānikka,
daughter of Bhānumālī.*

210. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Mēlūr Tuluk, Madura.*) This plate belongs to the temple at Kōvilpaṭṭi. It authorizes the temple authorities to collect tax from visitors. Dated in Ś.Ś. 1663, cyclic year *Durmātī*, A.D. 1741.

211. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant in three plates by one of the earlier Nāyakas of Madura. It is in shape very much like the Vijayanagar plates, but the character is Grantha. Language, Sanskrit. The first plate contains a fanciful account of the Pāṇḍiyan kings, the last two being "Abhi Rāma, or Ati Vira Rāma, Pāṇḍiya," and his son Rāmabhi Rāma Pāṇḍiya. The second and third plates contain the details of the grant. By it, Rāma Krishnappa, "sitting on the lion-throne of Vallabha Narendra after 33 years have passed, and after Ś.Ś. 1517," grants the village of Nadikkūḍi to a number of Brahmans. The year of the grant is Ś.Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596). The 33 years may possibly refer to the date of the death of Viśvanātha Nāyakka (A.D. 1563). At the end of the plate is engraved a boar with a dagger standing on its nose.

212. (*From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned if demanded.*) A grant in five plates, of which only four contain writing, the fifth being blank. Size 7½ inches by 3½ inches. They are strung on a ring, which has been uncut, bearing a seal with a base made to represent leaves, on which sits a well-shaped *nandi* in full relief. The characters do not appear to belong to so old a date as that given in the document (A.D. 1081), but nevertheless the document gives a very circumstantial account of a gift of a village by a king of the Gaṅga family, reigning at Kalinga-nagara, while the date of the father of the grantor, who is said to have married a daughter of Rājendra Chola, corresponds with the date of the latter king. This makes the grant very interesting, as we have not met before with the kings whose names are herein given. They appear to be different from those mentioned in other grants of the Gaṅga family of an earlier date (*see Nos. 155-159 and others*). Moreover the characters, which are Devanāgarī of a northern type, differ altogether from those of the latter. The genealogical table given is as follows:—



¹ *Sapataḥ trimāat*, probably for *saptatrimāat*.

Rāja Rāja,
married Rāja Sundarī, the
daughter of Rājendra Chola.

Anantavarmā Chola Gaṅga Deva,
his *abhisheka* took place in
Ś.Ś. 999, A.D. 1077.

The last-mentioned king, in the year Ś.Ś. 1003 (A.D. 1081), gives the village of Chāktivāda, in the country of Saṁvā, to the temple in the village of Reṅgūjēd. It is unfortunate that the length of the reign of Rāja Rāja is not given; but if, at a guess, we give him 15 years, we have the year A.D. 833 for the accession of the first king of the line. If, as is possible, Rāja Rāja never ascended the throne at all, Vajrahastadeva began to reign in A.D. 898. (Compare Nos 213, 219).

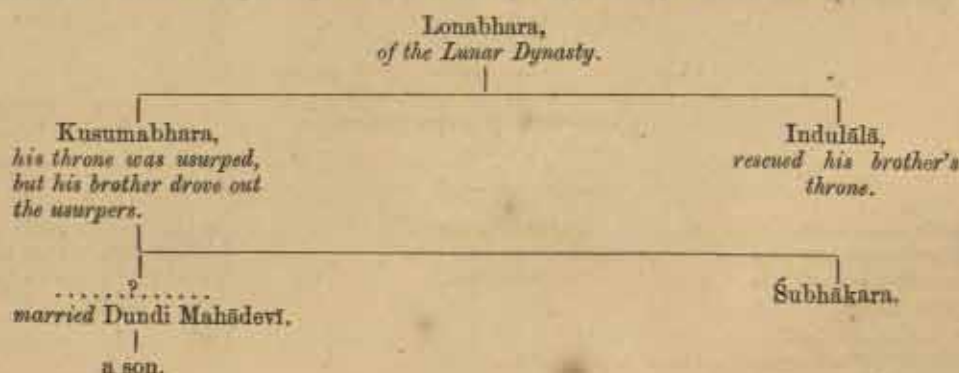
213. (From the Senior Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned on demand by the owners, the trustees of the temple of Saṅgam). A grant in three plates, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, strung on an uncut ring, with a small seal bearing a much injured figure of an animal, possibly a *nandi*. The characters are Devanāgarī, differing in style from those of No. 212. The document is word for word the same as No. 212 as far as regards the genealogy. The *abhisheka* of the grantor, Anantavarmā Chola Gaṅga Deva, in Ś.Ś. 999, is alluded to. It is then stated that that monarch, in some years not given, gave the village of Tidimastachata (?) in charity.

These two plates are very interesting, as they give us information of a dynasty about which, so far as I know, nothing has as yet been published; and specially because they seem to clash with a number of other plates regarding the Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅganagara, who established a dynasty in the seventh century, after being driven out of *Veṅgi-deśa* by the Chalukyas, and rose again to power during the 28 or 30 years' anarchy in the Chalukya dominions after the year 977 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, 53, n. 4). (Compare Nos. 212, 219).

214.¹ (From the Collector of Ganjam, to whom they have been returned.) An inscription in three plates, in Magadhi characters of no great age. By it Mahārāja Prithivivarmadeva, ruler of Kaliṅga, of the Gaṅga dynasty, son of Mahendravarṇadeva, worshipper of Śiva on the Mahendrāchala mountain (Mahendragiri), while seated on his throne in Kolhālapura gives a grant of two villages to a Brahman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

215.¹ (From the same. Returned.) A broken plate with an inscription in Ūriya characters, fairly modern, testifying to the grant to the deity of the temple at Puri, (*Jagannātha*) of three villages by the Zemindar of Tarla in the reign of Mahārāja Virakeśavadeva, by permission of Hariśchandadeva. Virakeśava is probably the Orissan sovereign of that name, styled in Dr. Hunter's list "Bir Kisor," who ruled from 1736 to 1773.

216.¹ (From the same. Returned.) A large copper-plate inscription in Magadhi characters of comparatively modern date, the plate being of decidedly modern type. Above the inscription is the figure of a *nandi* with the sun and moon over him, and, underneath, the words *Śrī Mahā Sōmanāthascāmi* in Telugu characters. The inscription gives us a short dynasty of Rājas, as follows:—



¹ Nos. 214—217 inclusive were kindly transliterated and translated for me by

In the reign of Dundi Mahādevi, who succeeded her husband, the son probably being a minor, a village named Gōrasambha in the "Southern Kōsala" country was given to a Brāhman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

217.¹ (From the same. Returned.) A similar grant, on a similar but larger plate, and in the same character, by the same Dundi Mahādevi (genealogy given as above) to another Brāhman.

218. (Discovered by the late W. DeN. Ramus, Esq., in the Ganjam District, and by him presented to the Madras Museum—see Vol. I, p. 3, under the notice of the CHINNA KĪMEDĪ MALIAHS.) [These plates have been sent to Mr. Fleet for examination, and have not yet been returned.]

219. (From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in Madras Museum.) This grant and Nos. 212 and 213 must be read together. The series is very interesting, partly because the dynasty referred to is as yet, I believe, entirely unknown, and partly because we have here grants of the same sovereign in two different alphabets. The date is the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D.; the place, Kalingapatam, or its neighbourhood, on the east coast of the peninsula not far south of Orissa. The documents profess to give a genealogy of kings of the Gaṅga family for three and a half centuries, ending with the grantor Anantavarmadeva, *alias* Chōḍa Gaṅga, whose *abhisheka* took place in A.D. 1077. He certainly reigned till A.D. 1119, as this grant, No. 219, is dated in that year. Two things are noticeable: one, that the chronicles of Orissa, as worked out by Stirling and Hunter, give us a Chōḍa Gaṅga establishing a new dynasty in Orissa on the collapse of the Keśari dynasty in A.D. 1132, he having been invited thither from his kingdom in the south; another, that the family of Gaṅga kings mentioned by Dr. Burnell on page 53 of his *South-Indian Palaeography* (note 4), and commented on by Mr. Fleet and other writers, seems to be distinct from the present line, inasmuch as the Anantavarmadeva of that line was ruling in A.D. 985, while the king of this dynasty of the same name only received his sovereign titles in A.D. 1077. As to the alphabets used, the present grant is in the transitional character from the Cave alphabet to modern Telugu and Canarese, and corresponds clearly with the date therein given, while the characters of Grants 212 and 213 are those of a Bengali-Nāgarī type, and appear to me to be more modern. I am not aware whether characters of this type were in use in Magadha and adjacent countries so early as the end of the eleventh century. If they were, it is interesting to find them used so far south at that period. If not, those plates may be copies of the old ones made at a later date. Dr. Burgess has discovered on one of the Amarāvati marbles recently excavated an inscription in a few lines of "Medieval Nāgarī," which may belong to about the same period. On all three grants the ring bears a *nandi* seated on the seal, not forming part of the device on the surface of the seal, as usual in most other cases.

The present grant is in five plates, joined by a ring and seal (as just stated). On either side of the *nandi* are Śiva emblems. The genealogy of the reigning family is traced from *Atri* and *Chandra* down to *Gāṅgeya*, "from whom the family was named." Then come a series of rulers, *Virochanavibhu*, *Samvedya*, *Dattasena*, *Sudatta*, *Vṛittrāmbara*, *Jayasena*, *Vṛishadhva*, *Sunaya*. The latter is said to have built the city of *Kolāhalapura*. Then comes the genealogy given below. The tracing of royal families from *Atri* or some such primordial ancestor, with a string of mythological names following, is common in grants of the period of the grantor, which corresponds with the reign of the great Chola king *Rajendra*, or *Kulottuṅga I*, who had succeeded to the sovereignty of the Eastern *Chalukyas*, the kingdom adjoining *Kaliṅga* on the south. The genealogy from *Sunaya* is as follows:—

"In his family was born
Virasimha,"

ruled at the beginning of the eighth century,
according to the lengths of the reigns of the
kings who followed, as given in the grant.

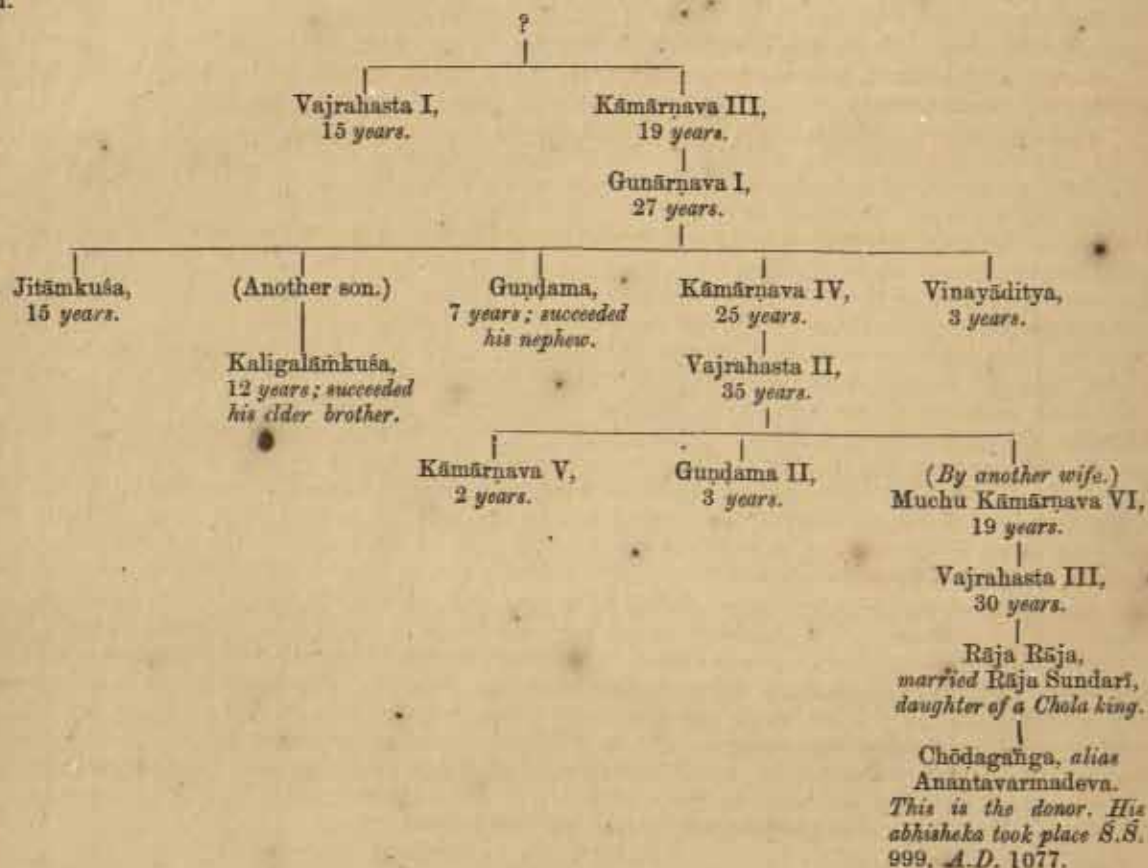
Kāmārṇava I.	Dānārṇava.	Guṇārṇava.	Mārasimha.	Vajrahasta.
He came with his four brothers from Mahendrāchala (the Mahendragiri country), conquered Bālāditya, and seized the Kalinga country, which he ruled for 36 years. His capital was Jantōpuram (spelt 'ouram'). He gave the country of Kamākābandhura-kāṁdhara to Dānārṇava, the Bavādhi country to Guṇārṇava, the Sedā country to Mārasimha, and the country of Kamākā-rartini to Vajrahasta.	ruled 40 years.			

¹ See note on previous page.

|
Kāmārṇava II,
*ruled 50 years. Built a palace
called Madhukēsa, in honor of
the finding of a liṅga under a
Madhūka tree, near the deserted
city of Trivishṭapam.*

|
Rāṇārṇava,
5 years.

After Rāṇārṇava, Vajrahasta ruled for 15 years, but the latter's relationship to the former is not stated.



The omission of the length of reign of Rāja Rāja points to the probability that he did not come to the throne at all; and if so, we have the date A.D. 734 for the commencement of the reign of Kāmārṇava I. If, however, the 40 years of the reign of Dānārṇava include the 36 of his elder brother, as is possible, on the presumption that the former ruled 36 years over his own tract of country and then 4 years over the whole after his brother's death, the beginning of Kāmārṇava I's reign was A.D. 770. The name Anantavarmadeva is common to the Kalinga princes, who were, or claimed to be, descendants of the old Pallava kings of Veṅgi. *Chōḍa* (or *Chola*) Gaṅga, however, is plainly a southern name. In this grant he is represented as giving, in Ś.Ś. 1041 (A.D. 1119), the village of Tāmarasunṭhi, in the Samivā country, to a Brahman named Madhava.

(N.B.—Plates Nos. 129 and 132 have been deposited in the Madras Museum.)

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS AS YET KNOWN IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATE.

"S." or "C.P." in column 2 mean inscriptions on *stone* or *copper-plate* respectively.

In the third column, only the names of Sovereigns or Chiefs are entered; names of private persons are omitted as unnecessary.

The references in the last column are to the volumes of this publication.

N.B.—The dates must not be depended upon for historical purposes, as they are yet mostly unverified.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
690	C.P.	Vinayāditya	Sent by the District Munsif of Nandyāl and returned to him.	Kurnool ...	II, 28
774	C.P.	Perumāl Vira Rāghava ...	Koṭṭayam	Travancore ...	I, 258
908(?)	S.	Vira Vasanta Rāya ...	Tāramaṅgalam ...	Salem	I, 200
1059	S.	... ..	Tirukkaraṅgudi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1076	S.	Vishṇuvardhana Mahārāja ...	Chēbrōlu	Kistna	I, 82
1078	S.	Veṅgīśvara	Juttiga	Godāvari ...	I, 37
1080	S.	... ..	Kanumarlapūdi ...	Kistna	I, 66
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sanni Chōḍa Mahārāja ...	Dēgaramūdi ...	Do.	I, 69
1083	S.	A Chola	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Do.	I, 54
1088	S.	... ..	Śrikākulaṁ	Do.	I, 55
1091	S.	... ..	Eṭṭūr	Madura	I, 285
1092	S.	"Rāja Deva, the Trībhuvana Chakravartī."	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
1093	S.	Trībhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1095	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 27
1096	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tammaluru	Nellore	I, 137

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1100	S.	Raja Rājadeva	Śrīkakulam	Kistna	I, 55
1102	S.	... ..	Paṇideṁ	Do.	I, 65
1105	S.	Uttama Chola	Nārāyaṇavanam	North Arcot	I, 158
1106	S.	... ..	Śrī Sindhāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrīkakulam	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Uttama Chōḍa Velanāta Goṅkayya," in reign of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Bāpaṭṭa	Do.	I, 81
1107	S.	... ..	Śrīkakulam	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1108	S.	Prōḷi Nāyudu, a dependent of "Kulottuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Amarāvati	Do.	I, 64
1112(?)	S.	Rāja Deva, the Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Drākshāṭāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
1116(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Ikkurru	Kistna	I, 69
1117	S.	... ..	Vuyyalapalle	Nellore	I, 146
1119	S.	... ..	Kommūru	Kistna	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1119(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Ponnūru	Do.	I, 84
1120	S.	... ..	Maṇḍlapādu	Kurnool	I, 98
1121	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
1122	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1123	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bikkavōlu	Do.	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Drākshārāma	Do.	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1124	S.	(An Arabic inscription)	Mādai	Malabar	I, 242
1126	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 29
1127	S.	The Minister of Veṅgi Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarmadeva.	Do.	Do.	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarmadeva.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The minister of Anantavar- madeva.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"The Vishnuvardhana Ma- hārāja."	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1129	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Amarāvati ...	Do. ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kommūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1130	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Veldurti ...	Kistna ...	App. xxiii.
1131	S.	Nambi Raja ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yellamanda ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1131(?)	S.	Vira Rajendra Chola ...	Śēṅgama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1131(?)	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Son of the Pāṇḍiyan King ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132(?)	S.	Raja Raja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132	S.	A son of Boddanna Maṇḍa- leśvara.	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1132(?)	S.	... ..	Nandivelugu ...	Do. ...	I, 79

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1132(?)	S.	Vikrama Chola ...	Niḍubrōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 80
1133	S.	Vishṇuvardhana ...	Rāmatirtham ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhīmayya, son of Boryana Kulottama.	Purushottapatnam ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda ...	Do. ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Bapaṭla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
1134	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Pāṇḍuva ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Duggirāla ...	Kistna ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kommūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1135	S.	Kōṇa Mummaḍi Rāja ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṇa Mummaḍi Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kocharlakōṭa ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
1136	S.	Bhīmayya ...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1137	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1138	S.	...	Rajahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Drakshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 29
1139	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Mallicharla ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Cholaḍeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gōrukallu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1140	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Minister of Rajendra Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
1141	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1142	S.	Goṅka Nripa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tubaḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 319
1144	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Kāza ...	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Peddacherukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhattiprōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
1145	S.	... ..	Rajahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chebrōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 82
1146(?)	S.	Rajendra Chola ...	Konakañchi ...	Do. ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhīmavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 43
1147	S.	Sōmanna Peggaḍa ...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 48
1148	S.	... ..	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Drakshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
1149	S.	... ..	Dakamarri ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Peddana Bhīmana ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kammanāṭi Tribhuvana Malla Deva.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṭa Nayaka ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka Raja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1149	S.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kañcharla ...	Do. ...	I, 67
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vijaya Rāja ...	Bapatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
1150	S.	Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kanumarlapūḍi ...	Do. ...	I, 66
1151	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Relivalasa ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Minister of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka Rāja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kolanisāmi Nāyaka ...	Gaṇapavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 39
1152	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Tāḍiparti ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śiri Gōttāṃ Bayya Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Viṣṇuvardhana King.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Malli Rāja ...	Juttiga ...	Do. ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koḍamanchili ...	Do. ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallanna Sāmi Nāyūḍu, son of Kōṇa Mummāḍi Bhīma	Āchanta ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chandaohōḍa Nārāyaṇadeva	Avanigaḍḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dhanadaprōli Nārāyaṇadeva	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1153	S.	Anantavarma ...	Śiripuram ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śārike ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1153(?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drakshārāma	Godāvari	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Chola	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṇa Sima Tutturuṇkā Svāmi.	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Kaḍamaṇḍa Peddi Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dumpagadapa Agra- hāram.	Do.	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dhanadaprōli Chōḍa Nārā- yaṇadēva.	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna	I, 53
1154	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvari	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva <i>alias</i> Kulot- tuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ballu Narēndra	Pedda Kallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Kārempōḍi	Do.	I, 59 App. xv.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chandavōlu or Tsanda- vōlu.	Do.	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Rāja	Bapatla	Do.	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Kammanāṭi	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Minister of Goṅka Rāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Chebrōlu	Do.	I, 82

A.D.	Copper or Stono.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1155	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja	Ganapavarani ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Boddana Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Bezvāḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Balla Bhūpati	Ayyaṅki ...	Do. ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola Rāja ...	Bāpatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
1156	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvanamalladeva ...	Nārāyaṇavanam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 158
1157	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Peddipālēm(?) ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvanamalladeva ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śira Goṅṭapu Bayya Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śiri Goṭṭam Bayyappa Rāja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prōlammadēvi, daughter of Pōta Rāja.	Pōtavaram or Nave Pōtavaram.	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The son of Prōlāmba ...	Zakkampūḍi ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1158	S.	Bhimavallabha Rāja ...	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1159	S.	Kulōttuṅga Choladeva ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṅga Pēruru ...	... ..	I, 129
1160	S.	... ..	Juttiga ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṭa Gaṇḍapa Rāja ...	Peddamakkena ...	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṭappa Nāyaka ...	Gudipūḍi ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Govindapuram ...	Do. ...	I, 69
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Bāpatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1161	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1161	S.	Kumāra Rāya	Keravaśe	South Canara ...	I, 232
1163	S.	Mādamma Devi, wife of Rājendra, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka.	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gudipōdi	Kistna	I, 65
1164	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṇapavaraṁ	Do.	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Son of Vasta Nripa	Gudimetla	Kistna	I, 44
1165	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rājendra Chola, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅkayya.	Śiripuram	Kistna	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chēzara	Do.	I, 68
1168	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chola Nārāyaṇadeva	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrīkākulaṁ	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hemāvati	Anantapur	I, 121
1169	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
1170	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Govindapuram	Kistna	I, 69
1171	S.	... ..	Chandavōlu (or Tsan—)	Do.	I, 78
1172	S.	Velanāti Chola Nripa	Palivela	Godāvāri	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrīkākulaṁ	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Kolluru	Do.	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Appikaṭṭa	Do.	I, 81
1173	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Niḍumōlu	Kistna	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Kolluru	Do.	I, 79
1174	S.	Veṅgi Mallideva Rāja	Gaṇapavaraṁ	Godāvāri	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Liṅgagiri	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Yenikēpaḍu	Do.	I, 50
1175	S.	... ..	Bhōgapuram	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Do.	Do.	I, 14

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1175	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Rajendra Chola.	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Raja Raja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Malla Bhūpati ...	Peddammakkena ...	Do. ...	I, 65
1176	S.	Vijaya Raja ...	Chandavōlu or Tsanda- vōlu.	Do. ...	I, 78
1177	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Raja Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Raja Raja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Raja Rajadeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla ...	Kollūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 79
1178	S.	...	Rajahmundry ...	Godavari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Rajendra Chola.	Niḍumōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 54
1179	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 28
1182	S.	Servant of Kulottunga Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Koṭa Keta Rāja ...	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1184	S.	Vijaya Rāja ...	Bhōgūpuram ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Pōli Kōśa Birrāja"	Koṇḍapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tsalivēndra ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
1185	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kaṇchala ...	Kistna ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1186	S.	A Chola ...	Pittāpuram ...	Godavari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1187	S.	...	Gaṇapavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 39

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1189	S.	Virappa Nāyudu ...	Juttiga ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
1190	S.	...	Rājahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1191	S.	...	Bōni ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Pittapuram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
1192	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Aminābād ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bāpatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Santārāvūru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
1193	S.	Mallayya Bhīma ...	Rājahmundry ...	Godāvari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pokkunūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
1194	S.	Rajādhirāja Rājadeva ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamādala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
1195	S.	...	Ganapavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōna Maṇḍalika Sōmaya Raja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1196	S.	Keśavadeva Raja ...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1197	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Keśavadeva Raja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1198(?)	C.P.	"Śri Vira Nāgappa Rāga Rāṅgayyarū."	In possession of Rāṅgappa Kaundān, Kanakampalaiyam Village, Mettupalaiyam Division.	Coimbatore ...	II, 12
1199	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvāḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pōta Bhūpala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Donnepāḍu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1200	S.	Keśavadevarāja ...	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 34
1201	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 27

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1201	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Ganapatideva (?).	Bezvaḍa	Kistna	I, 49
1202	S.	A Chola	Pittāpuram	Godāvari	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Kolakālūru	Kistna	I, 79
1203	S.	...	Anumañchipalle	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1205	S.	Vira Ballaladeva	Hemāvati	Anantapur	I, 121
1206	S.	...	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Nandana Chakravarti	Mulkalacheruvu	Do.	I, 133
1207	S.	Kandrapāṭi Keśava Nripa...	Mukhtiyāla	Kistna	I, 44
1209	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvari	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Cheta or Bheta Maharāja (?)	Pedda Cherukūru	Kistna	I, 84
1212	S.	...	Drāksharāma	Godāvari	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pōta Bhūpati	Anumañchipalle	Kistna	I, 43
<i>Id. (?)</i>	S.	...	Nadikūḍe	Do.	I, 61
1213	S.	...	Bezvaḍa	Do.	I, 48
<i>Id. (?)</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melūr.	Madura	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Tripurāntakadeva	Dachepalle	Kistna	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chebrōlu	Do.	I, 82
1215	S.	"Tulukam Velanāḍu Sāgi Doraya Rāja."	Yanamalakuduru	Do.	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kumārasyāmi Temple	Bellary	I, 108
1216	S.	Goṇṭāri Oḍaya Rāja	Bezvaḍa	Kistna	I, 49
1218	S.	...	Peddapāḍu	Godāvari	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guṇṭūr	Kistna	I, 74
1222	S.	...	Tsavutapalle	Do.	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Prattipāḍu	Do.	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Gaṇapati of Oraṅgal	Dachepalle	Do.	App. xxvi.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1223	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1224	S.	...	Kāza ...	Do.	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do.	I, 49
1228	S.	...	Rājahmundry	Do.	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do.	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Indradeva, son of "Narapati, the Chola sovereign."	Do. ...	Do.	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Iragavaram ...	Do.	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Jana Pallava Sittiyadeva".	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna	I, 48
1229	S.	...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah	I, 131
1230	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chāgi Pōta Rāja ...	Navabpēta ...	Kistna	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1231	S.	Minister of Bhānudeva ...	Śrīkūrmari ...	Ganjam	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapati ...	Talagaḍa Divi ..	Kistna	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōta Dodḍa Geṣa Rāja ...	Panideri ...	Do.	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gaṇḍa Gōpāla ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput	I, 186
1232	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Tribhuvana Chakravartiga Śrī Rāja Rāja Dēvar," i.e., Rāja Rāja II.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput	I, 184
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirunāmanallūr ...	South Arcot	I, 211
1233	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda ...	Kistna	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rāyadeva Mahā- rāja.	Rayachōṭi ...	Cuddapah	I, 130
1234	S.	...	Iragavaram ...	Godāvari	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Kodakasopati Dīpa Mahā- rāja." (?)	Prattipāḍu ...	Kistna	I, 76
1235	S.	Vira Bhānudeva ...	Śrīkūrmari ...	Ganjam	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S. (?)	...	Chēbrōlu ...	Kistna	I, 82
1237	S.	...	Guḍivāḍa ...	Do.	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guḍipōḍi ...	Do.	I, 85
1238	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari	I, 29

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1238	S.	...	Bezavāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1239	S.	...	Chintapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 64
1240	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Pandāru Gaṅgu Bhūpati Rāja."	Kommanūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97, 98
1241	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Do. ...	I, 77
<i>Id.*</i>	S.	...	Kolakalūru ...	Do. ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1242	S.	...	Adivi Rāvulapādu ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rāvulapādu or Tōṭa Rāvulapādu.	Do. ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezavāda ...	Do. ...	I, 48
<i>Id. (?)</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
1243	S.	...	Gaṇapavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezavāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṇḍa Nāyanivaram ...	Do. ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guḍivāda ...	Do. ...	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tērāla ...	Do. ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guḍipāḍi ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gottipōḍla ...	Dō. ...	App. xxiii.
1244	S.	...	Kommūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1245	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muchhe Nāyaka ...	Rāzupālem ...	Do. ...	I, 65
1246	S.	...	Bōni ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chāgi Manma Rāja	Muppalla ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chēzarla ...	Do. ...	I, 68
1247	S.	Mahādeva Chakravarti	Irāgavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
1248	S.	Gaṇapatideva Rāja	Rājahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kasikāṇḍa Parākrama Pān- dya.	Tenkaṣṭi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1249	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 30

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1249	S.	...	Macharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva ...	Kāza ...	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Do. ...	I, 77
1250	S.	Pratāpa Vira Narasimha- deva.(?)	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Reddipalēm ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
1251	S.	Vijaya Rāja ...	Bōni ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Nārāyana Buddiga (sic) Deva Rāja.	Koṇḍa Nāyanivaram ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva Ma- hārāja.	Durgi ...	Do. ...	I, 57
1252	S.	Ānaṅga Bhīma ...	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 9
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati ...	Bhattiprolu ...	Kistna ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1253	S.	A Chola ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Panda Nāyaka, uncle of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhīmadeva Chakravarti ...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvāḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A. Chola ...	Śaṅkararāmanallūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1254	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva ...	Mandapāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapati Pratāpa Rudra ...	Inimella ...	Do. ...	I, 66
1255	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Four Chiefs—(i) Rāja Ma- hārāja, (ii) Yerra Lakshmi Rāja, (iii) Veṅgiśvara, and (iv) Pina Lakshmi Rāja.	Āchanṭa ...	Do. ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Gontūri Nārāyaṇadeva Rāja."	Bezvāḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Dāchepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 56

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1256	S.	...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1257	S.	...	Draksharāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manma Rāja ...	Koṇḍa Nayanivaram ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
1258	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Godavari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva Mahārāja.	Durgi ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manama Chāgi Rāja ...	Munagalapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 45
1259	S.	Pina Lakshmi Rāja ...	Āchanṭa ...	Godavari ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tyāgi Manma Gaṇapatideva	Vedādri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
1260	S.	Manma Bhūpati ...	Anumañchipalle ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bujanūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sakalabhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Kopperiñjīga Tēvar	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1261	S.	...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jagadeva Mahārāja ...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1264	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jannigadeva ...	Karempādi ...	Do. ...	I, 59 App., xvi.
1265	S.	...	Śrikūmarin ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gaṇapavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Vijaya Koṇḍa Gōpala Dēvar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1266	S.	...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1267	S.	...	Bezvāḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṇḍapātūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1268	S.	Kakatiya Rudra Mahādeva.	Gudimetla ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva ...	Peddavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gaṇapatideva Mahārāja ...	Mutukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 60

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1268	S.	Rudradeva (Devi ?) ...	Mutukūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
1269	S.	Rudrammadevi of Oraṅgal.	Durgi ...	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
1270	S.	Gaṇapati Mahādeva Raja ...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudra Mahādevi of Oraṅgal.	Kakāni or Kukkakakāni	Do. ...	I, 74
1271(?)	S.	Rājadhiraṇa Raja Deva ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1273	S.	Vijayāditya Chakravarti ...	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ..	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṇapavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 39
1275	S.	... ..	Śrikūrmam ...	Do. ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ponnūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1276	S.	... ..	Vēlpāru ...	Godāvari ...	I, 38
1277	S.	Purushottamadeva ...	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhimadeva Chakravarti ...	Palivela ...	Godāvari ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
1278(?)	S.	The Minister of Kakatiya Rudradeva in reign of Rājadhiraṇa Raja Deva.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Īpūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 66
1279	S.	Pratāpa Vira Nārasinha (of Orissa ?).	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	I, 92
1280	S.	... ..	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1282	S.	... ..	Panidem ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mārkapuram Agraharam.	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Praudha Pratāpa Chakravarti Rāmachandra Nāyaka.	Halavāgalu ...	Bellary ...	I, 109
1283	S.	... ..	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 35
1285	S.	... ..	Gaṇapuram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
1287	S.	... ..	Śri Sindhāchalam	Vizagapatam ...	I, 16

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1288	S.	...	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
1289	S.	...	Śrī Simhāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala	Kistna	I, 77
1290	S.	...	Dāchepalle	Do.	App., xxvi.
1291	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle	Do.	I, 55
1292	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Godāvari	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bāpatla	Do.	I, 320
1293	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Macharla	Do.	I, 60
1294	S.	...	Navābpetā	Do.	I, 45
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva Mahārāzu	Guḍimetla	Do.	I, 43
1296	S.	...	Palakōl	Godāvari	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Nallār	South Canara	I, 232
1297	S.	...	Sarpavaram	Godāvari	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kunāṭi Mahādeva Rāja	Palivela	Do.	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Durgi	Kistna	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1298	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Peddadeva Rāja.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manivāḍi Gōpināyudu	Śrīgiriṇipadu	Do.	I, 62
1299	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
1300	S.	Kōṇa Gaṇapatideva Rāja, son of Mahādeva Chakravarti.	Palakōl	Godāvari	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tōlēṭi Indusēkharadeva	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Tāḍavāyi	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kālva	Kurnool	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṇḍamudusupālem	Nellore	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Ēruvāḍi	Tinnevelly	I, 314

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1301	S.	...	Ellore	Godavari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Brāhmanakōṭakūru	Kurnool	I, 87
1302	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription.	Beypore	Malabar	I, 246
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śrikakulam	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 56
1303	S.	Vuttuṅga Jaggan Mahādeva Raja.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Santana Mahārāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Peddadeva Raja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Śrikakulam	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kārempūdi	Do.	App., xvi.
1304	S.	Do.	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 56
1305	S.	...	Palivela	Godavari	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kārempūdi	Do.	I, 59
1306	S.	...	Pandulaparru	Godavari	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annayya Reddi	Tāḍavāyi	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Śrikakulam	Do.	I, 55
1307	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Bilakalagōḍūru	Kurnool	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Madabidri	South Canara	I, 235
1309	S.	...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah	I, 131
1310	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kocharikōṭa	Nellore	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mūppinna Nāyakka	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Madarāntaka Porṇapi Śōran, or Chola.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1311	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Damagatla	Kurnool	I, 88
1312	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Dadivāḍa	Do.	I, 97

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal.	Darsi	Nellore ...	I, 135
1314	S.	... ..	Gudimetla	Kistna ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Peddavaram	Do. ...	I, 45
1315	S.	... ..	Mōgallu	Godāvari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1317	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kārempūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xvi.
1318	C.P.	... ..	In the Collector's office, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	II, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal.	Kolakalūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra of Oraṅgal.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmanāthadeva, son of Kōṇa Bhīma Vallabha.	Palakōl	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva of Oraṅgal.	Śīngaruṭla	Kistna ...	App., xvi.
1318-28	S.	... ..	Kārempūḍi	Do. ...	App., ii.
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II ...	Dārivēmula	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra of Oraṅgal.	Kolakalūru	Do. ...	I, 79
1321	S.	... ..	Mōgallu	Godāvari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gundlapāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 58
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghlak ...	Rājahmundry	Godāvari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kārempūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1327	S.	... ..	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Perusōmula	Kurnool ...	I, 101
1329	S.	The son of Śrī Rāmadeva ...	Śrīkūrmān	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1333	S.	... ..	Kārempūḍi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1334(?)	S.	Deva Rāja	Karkala	South Canara ...	I, 231

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1336	C.P.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	In the office of the Collector of the Godāvari.	Godāvari ...	II, 11
1339	S.	... ..	Kuṅkulagunṭla ...	Kistna ...	I, 71
1340	S.	... ..	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Vallāla Raja (?) ...	Erode ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
1341	S.	Komma Devī ...	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1343	S.	Gaṅga Mahā Devī ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Chōdayya Nāyudu.	Talagada Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kaniyūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1344	S.	Ananta Laksmī, mother of Mahādeva.	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virupanna Udayār ...	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1345	S.	Pratāpa Vīra Narasimha (of Orissa?).	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The wife of Narasimha Deva (of Orissa?).	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1346	S.	Nārāyaṇa Śambuva Rāyar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 180
1349	S.	Gaṅga Mahādevī, in the reign of Śrī Virāṭi Vīra Vira Narasimha.	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Zuttāḍa ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
1350	C.P.	Ana Vema Redḍi of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Koṇḍapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.(?)	... ..	Dāchepalle ...	Do. ...	App., xxvi.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vallapūr ...	Salem ...	I, 204
1353	S.	... ..	Kōrukōṇḍa ...	Godāvari ...	I, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rāvulapāḍu, or Tōṭa Rāvulapāḍu.	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gajapati Vīra Narasimha-deva.	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Chalukya Chakravarti"(1)	Ātmakūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruvanduturai ...	Tanjore ...	I, 280
1354	S.	... ..	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār ...	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1355	C.P.	Bhakti Rāja ...	Madras Museum, Plate No. 22.	Madras ...	II, 26

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1356	S	Vēma Bhūmiśvara, probably Ana Vēma Reddī.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	San̄gama ...	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 8
1357	S.	...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
1359	S.	...	Tallakera ...	Bellary ...	I, 114
1361	S.	Ana Vēma Reddī of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
1364	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār ...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1367	S.	Bukka of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamatūru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1369	S.	Bukka's son Bhāskara ...	Porumāmilla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
1370	S.	...	Dāchepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
1371	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruppullāni ...	Madura ...	I, 301
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma Reddī of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Taṅgeḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
1374	S.	...	Tiruppullāni ...	Madura ...	I, 301
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1376	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarma of Travancore.	Kalakāḍ ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1377	S.	Arayanna Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1378	S.	Āryēna Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1383	S.	...	Kaulūru or Kāvulūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamakūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 124
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Pāṇḍyadeva ...	Tiruuttarakōśamaṅgai.	Madura ...	I, 302
1385	S.	...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Viradeva Rāja Vadiyal.	Vuyyalavāḍa ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 106
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappanna Uḍaiyār ...	Śeṅgama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Miyāra ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1386	S.	...	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Khairuvvala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kārempūdi ...	Kistna ...	App. i.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1387	S.	...	Drākshārama ...	Godāvari ...	I, 30
1388	S.	Vēma Reddi ...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rācharla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1390	S.	...	Tadēpalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, of Travancore.	Śūchindram ...	Travancore ...	I, 260
1391	S.	Pratāpa Singa Rāja ...	Chōḍavaram ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pittāpuram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
1392	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 120
1393	S.	...	Ponnūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Conjseveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1394	S.	Līnga Rāja, son of Yerra Bhūpati.	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prōli Kama Rāja ...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
1396	S.	...	Kārempāḍi ...	Kistna ...	I, 59 (App. xiv.)
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Rāja Vādayulu at Udayagiri.	Palugurāllapalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappanna Uḍaiyār ...	Śengama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1397	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mācharla ...	Do. ...	I, 60
1399	S.	The son of Komaragiri Reddi.	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Karamani Appan ...	Kalakāḍ ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1400	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
1401	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 25
1402	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 25

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1402	S.	...	Palaköl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Balla Raja ...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulaśekhara-deva ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr.	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
1403	S.	A Chola, son of Upendra and Bimbāmbika.	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annadevara Bhūpāla ...	Palaköl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallikārjunadeva Mahā- raya.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bramhāvara ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1404	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1405	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Komaragiri Reddi ...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 24
1407	S.	...	Mādabidri ...	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	An Uḍaiyar of Goa ...	Subrahmanya ...	Do. ...	I, 238
1408	S.	Mukkunti Raja ...	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallayya Reddi ...	Chunḍi ...	Nellore ...	I, 139
1409	S.	Vira Nārāyaṇa Vēma Vibhu	Faringipuram or Pha- ringipuram.	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvāḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 47
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Marane ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1410	S.	...	Mahānandi ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Malapannaguḍi ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
1411	S.	...	Mullandaram ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yiravettūru ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1412	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
1414	S.	...	Bhīmavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1415	S.	Allāḍa Bhūpāla ...	Palaköl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Konḍaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1415	S.	...	Kondaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1416	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dodḍaya Allāḍa Bhūpāla ...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Vira Pratāpa of Bārūr, and Ramanātha Raja of Vuppunḍa.	Vuppunḍa ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1417	S.	Nagendra Chakravarti, "the Vishṇuvardhana king."	Pañohadārālu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
1418	S.	...	Salakalaviḍu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Vijaya Bhūpati, pro- bably Viradeva of Vijaya- nagar.	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1419	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1421	S.	Ana Pōta Redḍi ...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1422	S.	Nṛsiṃhadeva Chakravarti...	Pañohadārālu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
1423	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kotiphalam ...	Do. ...	I, 32
1424	C.P.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	In the Sub-Court of South Canara.	South Canara ...	II, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Karkala ...	Do. ...	I, 231
1425	S.	...	Tevūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1426	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kotiphalam ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 47
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1427	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1427	C.P.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	In the Tahsildar's office, Walajūpet.	North Arcot ...	II, 19, 20
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vira Siṅga Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 10.	... ..	II, 20
1428	S.	Nriṣinḥa Bhūpati ...	Pañchadaralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rājahmundry ...	Godāvari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annamantriśvara ...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Misaraganda Kathāri Saluva Teluṅgu Rāya Dēvara Mahārāja.	Santarāvūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1429	C.P.	Vira Siṅga Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 7.	... ..	II, 20
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	In the Collector's office.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1430	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chundi ...	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Sent by the Collector; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 16
1431	S.	Urumaya Vira Mahārāja ...	Dadivāda ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1432	S.	Pratāpa Vallabha Rāja ...	Zuttada ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Yerrama Rāja, son of Nāgendradeva.	Pañchadaralu ...	Do. ..	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Pandya ...	Karkala ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1433	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 31
1434	S.	Vēma Reddi, son of Allāḍa Bhūpāla.	Bhīmavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍimetṭa ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
1435	S.	... ..	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1435	S.	...	Saṅgarṇi ...	Nellore ...	I, 145
<i>Id.</i> (?)	C.P.	Devarāya Voḍayāl ...	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Do. ...	II, 9
1436	S.	...	Koṇḍapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Chāta Baddi" (?)	Koṇḍanāyanivarṇi ...	Do. ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1437	S.	...	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Nṛsiṃhadeva Chakravartī	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1438	S.	A descendant of the Cholas.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Vinnakōta ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Bukka Rāya	Śetnepalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Mahārāja of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīra Pratāpadeva Mahārāja.	Pirāmalaī ...	Madura ...	I, 297
1438-39	S.	Śera Udaiyār Martāṇḍa- varma of Travancore.	Shermādevī ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1439	S.	...	Peravali ...	Kistna ...	I, 80
1442	S.	"Pratāpa Vatsavāya Ayyap- pa Deva Mahārāja."	Tirupati ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
1444	S.	...	Tērala ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pesaravāya ...	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jagannāthadeva ...	Gottipōḍla ...	Kistna ...	App. xxiii.
1445	S.	...	Buḍavāḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Vuppunḍa ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kārempūḍi ...	Kistna ...	App. xvi.
1447	S.	Viradeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Vuppunḍa ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1448	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Siddhēpalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 90
1449	S.	...	Kōrukōṇḍa ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Dachepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellare ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1451	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 23

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1451	S.	(?) Vira Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Yerragunṭla	Kurnool ...	I, 96
1453	S.	Vira Valivānāthi Rāya ...	Śrīvilliputtūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1454	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
1455	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26
Id.	C.P.	Vallabha Mahārāja (?) ...	Sent from the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Chingleput ...	II, 4
1456	C.P.	Sabala Virachandra Rāma Varmā.	Tirukkarāṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1457	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
Id.	S.	A servant of Vēma Redḍi of Kōṇḍavīḍu.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
Id.	S.	... ..	Ellare	South Canara ...	I, 231
1458	S.	Mallikārjunadeva Mahārāja	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1459	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Do. (?)	Āḍuturai	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
1460	S.	Dantama Rāya	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
Id.	S.	Tamma Rāya	Do.	Do. ...	Id.
1461	S.	... ..	Śrīsinhāchalam ...	Vizagapatam ..	I, 16
1462	S.	... ..	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1463	S.	... ..	Gaṅgaikōṇḍāśōrapuram	Trichinopoly ...	I, 265
1464	S.	... ..	Puttūr	Malabar ...	I, 253
Id.	C.P.	Vāla Veṅkatapati Nāyakkan of Śeṅji.	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1465	S.	Rāja Gaṇapati Rāja ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
Id.	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	Kurnool ...	II, 15
1467	S.	Pratāpa Vallabha Rāja ...	Chōḍavaram	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
1468	S.	... ..	Halenilla	South Canara ...	I, 233
Id.	S.	Āḍityavarmā, Crown Prince of Travancore.	Tirukarāṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1469	S.	Narasimhadeva Mahārāja .	Vallam	North Arcot ...	I, 170
1470	S.	Śiṅga Rāja	Arjunagiri	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
Id.	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
Id.(?)	S.	... ..	Kōṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1470 (?)	S.	Virūpakshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1471	S.	Narasimhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Āvūr	South Arcot ...	I, 205
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Alagunḍa Perumāḷ ...	Karivalamvandanallūr .	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōsamanḡai ...	Madura ...	I, 302
1472	S.	... ..	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melūr, and returned .	Do. ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1473	S.	... ..	Vedādri	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virūpakshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Mulkalacheruvu ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 133
1476	S.	Praudhadeva of Vijayanagar	Pārnāpalle	Cuddapah ..	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Valivānāthi Rāyar ...	Śrīvilliputtūr	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
1477	S.	Sāgi Gannama	Vinukonḍa	Kistna ...	I, 67
1478	S.	... ..	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kalujuvvalapāḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmavarmā, king of Travancore.	Śuchindram	Travancore ...	I, 260
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Viḷāchēri	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Sundara Toluḍaiya Ma-pōlirāvu Rāja."	Tiruppullāni	Do. ..	I, 302
1481	S.	... ..	Jambukeśvara Temple .	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267
1483	S.	Virūpakshadeva Rāya and Tirumala Rāja.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram	Do. ...	I, 265
1484	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1485	S.	... ..	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tentribhuvanam ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 310
1486	S.	... ..	Nandalōru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupudai Marudār ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 310
1487 (?)	S.	Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1487	S.	... ..	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1489	S.	... ..	Avanāśippalaiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Balañja	South Canara ...	I, 233

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1489	S.	...	Kārandūru ...	South Canara ...	I, 234
1490	S.	...	Yellūru ...	Do. ...	I, 232
1492	S.	...	Savanāl ...	Do. ...	I, 236
1493	S.	...	Uttamapālaiyam ...	Madura ...	I, 290
1494	S.	...	Bhīmavarām ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
1495	S.	...	Śrikūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 9
1496	C.P.	...	Sent from the District Court of North Tanjore, and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 6
1497	S.	Narasimha of Vijayanagar .	Rāmapuram ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
1499	S.	...	Sarkār Yeripālaiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellūru ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1500	S.	Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pirāmalai ...	Madura ...	I, 297
1501	S.	Vira Nṛsiṃha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Baṣinepalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1502	S.	...	Sarpavarām ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pālagiri ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 128
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Lēpaka ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pirāmalai ...	Madura ...	I, 297
1503	S.	Narasimha of Vijayanagar .	Pānem ...	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrīgirindra Mahārāja ...	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 12
1506	C.P.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1507	S.	Narasimhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Līngamdinne ...	Kurnool ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tādpatri ...	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1508	S.	Nanda Rāja Rāmāyadeva.	Gurūāla ...	Kistna ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kollam or Koyilāṇḍi ...	Malabar ...	I, 245
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Nidumukkula ...	Kistna ...	I, 75

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pānem	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tādpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Bellary ...	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Marava Rāyar.	Sent by the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly District; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1510	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
1511	S.	... ..	Erode *	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmanā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary District, and returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1512	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dādālūru	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1513	S.	... ..	Prattipāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Sankalāpuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Do. ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tādpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmanā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1514	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlapālem	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Deva Rāya Mahārāya" ...	Varaṅgā	South Canara ...	I, 232
1515	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Amarāvati	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Varaṅgā	South Canara ...	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Sent by the Collector of Nellore District, and returned.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1516	S.	Do. do. Record of a battle.	Mēdūru	Kistna ...	I, 51

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1516	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Kommūru	Kistna ...	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīsailam	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
1517	S.	...	Pagidyāla or Pagidēla.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Erumaivēttippalaiyam.	Chingleput ...	I, 172
1518	S.	Do. do. ...	Bezvaḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīkākulam	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Durgi	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Paṭṭaviḍu	Do. ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chēzarla	Do. ...	I, 68
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kondakāvūru	Do. ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Bapaṭla	Do. ...	I, 82
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Millēmpalle	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tirappadikunram ...	Do. ...	I, 188
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chippagiri	Bellary ...	I, 322
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kadavakal	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1519	S.	...	Kadamalakālva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Kaluvāya	Nellore ...	I, 143
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
1520	S.	...	Babbellapaḍu	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Māṅgalagiri	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vija- yanagar.	Anniyūr	South Arcot ...	I, 209
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Palni	Madura ...	I, 287

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1520	S.	...	Kannāgudi ...	Madura ...	I, 296
1521	S.	...	Tannuku ...	Godāvari ...	I, 38
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Vallabhāpuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 108
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gārladinne ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Anantasāgaram ...	Do. ...	I, 142
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martāṇḍavarma ...	Kalakad ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1522	S.	...	Kadamala Kalva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Varaṅgā ...	Do. ...	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Karandūru ...	Do. ...	I, 234
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1523	S.	"Mahārāya" of Vijayanagar.	Īgalapaḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
1524	S.	...	Parumañchala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Taliparamba ...	Malabar ...	I, 243
1525	S.	...	Śrī Simhāchalam ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Koṇḍaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirupuḍai Marudūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Pratividadeva Mahārāya."	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga Rāya ...	Sent from the District Court of Masulipatam; and returned	Kistna ...	II, 13
1526	S.	"Chalukya Śrīdhara Rāja Narēndrula Mahāpatṛilūṅgāru."	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Uṇḍavalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Achyutadeva ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1526	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Katteragaṇḍla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1527	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Guḍihalli	Bellary ...	I, 109
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ānandaya Dēvar	Karivalamvandanallūr.	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1528	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription recording the capture of Kondapalle by Sultān Kūlī of Golkonda.	Kondapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Prattipadu	Do. ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhattiprōlu	Do. ...	I, 78
1528 (?)	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyalurū	Kurnool ...	I, 93
1528	S.	... ..	Ayyavāri Kōdūru ...	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mārella	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Samantapūḍi	Do. ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍimaṅgalam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Chippagiri	Bellary ...	I, 322
1529	S.	... ..	Kētavaram	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Pānem	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1529	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Maṇiyam Rāmachandrayya of Kaḍalāḍi Village, Pōlūr Taluk, North Arcot District ; and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 16
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Velamakūru	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1530	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya of Vija- yanagar.	Kālva	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pōlūru	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Vira Pratāpa Mahādeva Rāya."	Katteragaṇḍla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1530	S.	Achhutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1531	S.	Mallayya Chinna Bomma Nripati.	Yenamadala	Kistna ..	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāyasam Ayyappayya ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achhutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martāṇḍavarma, King of Travancore.	Kalakad	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1532	S.	... ..	Āluvakonḍa	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achhutadeva of Vijayanagar	Mallinayanipalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 3
1533	S.	Do. do. ...	Mārkapur	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pulimaddi	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Īṇjēḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kanagānapalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kocharlakōṭa	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāma Rāya Tummiṣi Nāyakkar, styling himself "King of Vāṅga."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 5
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kollāru	Kistna ...	I, 79
1534	S.	Achhutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lepaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Varadachariyār of Pūṇḍi Village, Walajapet Taluk, North Arcot District. Returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 5

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1534	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Madras Museum, Plate No. 8.	... ..	II, 20
1535	S.	"Masanadaya Aliku Dupan Malaku" (<i>sic</i>), who captured Kondapalle.	Malkapuram	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Nāyakka	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pattai	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1536	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Bandi Ātmakūru	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gārladinne	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Malyakonda	Do. ...	I, 140
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumāi ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1537	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lēpaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Viṭṭhala Rāya, son of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.	Tirukkaraṅgudi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 30
1538	S.	Hari Narendra	Pañchadāraru	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Donnepadu	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Lēpaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Madabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Koṇḍaviḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Vōḷeru	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Dindigul	Madura ...	I, 289
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do.	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1539	S.	Do. do.	Musalamaḍugu	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Iṇjēḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Timmalāpuram	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1539	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183
1540	S.	Do. do. ...	Turumilla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
1541	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tummaḍihalli ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tāramaṅgālam ...	Salem ...	I, 200
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 12
1542	S.	... ..	Bhattiprolu ...	Kistna ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Markapur ...	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Gadigerēvula ...	Do. ...	I, 94
1543	S.	"Guru Mahādeva Rāyaluvaru," one of the Vijayanagar family, Sadaśiva being sovereign.	Animelu ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Udayagiri ...	Nellore ...	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1544	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaḍḍamānu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chinna Āvulayya Rāja ...	Idamakallu ...	Do. ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āluvakoṇḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kolimigundla ...	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nallacheruvupalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
1545	S.	... ..	Kaḍumūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Narṇūru ...	Do. ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Bētam Cheruvu ...	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Niḍujuvvi ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tāramaṅgālam ...	Salem ...	I, 201
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kaḷakāḍ ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1546	S.	... ..	Kondavidu	Kistna	I, 71
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Pennakonḍa	Anantapur	I, 120
1547	S.	Do. do.	Cherukucharla	Kurnool	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Chintalapalle	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Gaḍidemaḍuga	Do.	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Miduttūru	Do.	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Nāgalūti	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Guntanala	Do.	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Pedda Kānala or Krish- narāyasamudram.	Do.	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vallampāḍu	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Kottūru	Bellary	I, 110
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōnappayya, son of Tiru- maladeva.	Pennakonḍa	Anantapur	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Katteragaṇḍla	Cuddapah	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Podile	Nellore	I, 138
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pattai	Tinnevelly	I, 315
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Aḍusamilli Rāma Nāyūḍu.	Kāreṁṇṇṇi	Kistna	App. xv.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pedda Polamada	Anantapur	I, 323
1548	S.	... ..	Babbellapāḍu	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāma Rāzu Nilandima Rājayyadeva Maharāja.	Kommūru	Do.	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kaḍumūru	Kurnool	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Betam Cheruvu	Do.	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ahobilaru	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhūpasamudra	Bellary	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah	I, 125
1549	S.	Kōṇēti Timmarasayya	Ātmakūr	Nellore	I, 143
1550	S.	... ..	Piḍugurāla	Kistna	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chintalacheruvu	Do.	I, 66
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pōtavaram	Kurnool	I, 98

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1550	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumāḷ ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kummanamalla ...	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1551	S.	... ..	Koṇḍaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kannamaḍakala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaḍidemaḍugu ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Timma Raja, son of Tim- mayadeva.	Yerragudiṇḍu ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 129
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pamulapāḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 138
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Portuguese epitaph ...	Kudaṅgalūr ...	Cochin ...	I, 254
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirumōkūr ...	Madura ...	I, 295
1552	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Taṅgeḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Ketavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ātmakūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilaṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185
1553	S.	... ..	Chebrōlu ...	Godavari ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chebrōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 82
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Midutūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nallūru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1554	S.	... ..	Prattipāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Mārkaṇḍapur ...	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vēruvakallu ...	Do. ...	I, 96
1555	S.	... ..	Dondapāḍu ...	Godavari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Yellamanda ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pagidyāla or Pagidāla.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Badinēnipalle ...	Do. ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Saudiradinne ...	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Ahobilaṁ ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1555	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Porumāmilla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vantimitta ...	Do. ...	I, 130
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlūru ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āraṅgulam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 156
1556	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅḍipuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ahobilaru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vijayanagar ..	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhūpasamudra ...	Do. ...	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennāhobilaru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kambadūru ...	Do. ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1557	S.	... ..	Rompicharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 72
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Brāhmaṇapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilaru ...	Do. ...	I, 101
1558	S.	Do. do. ...	Maṅgalagiri ...	Kistna ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Iṇḍēḍu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nichanameṭṭa ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vantimitta ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 130
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlūru ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186
1559	S.	Do. do. ...	Pedda Kāṇāla or Kṛish- narāyasamudram.	Kurnool ...	I, 96
1560	S.	A Muhammadan Chief ...	Mustābāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Kālva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kannamadakala ...	Do. ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viśvanātha Nayakka of Madura in reign of Sadā- siva of Vijayanagar.	Anniyūr ...	South Arcot ...	I, 209
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Viśvanātha Nayakka ...	In the District Court of Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ...	II, 2
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District.	Kistna ...	II, 12
1561	S.	Do. do. ...	Vinukonḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 68

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1561	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Midutūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mahādeva Udaiyār ...	Belūru ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1562	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Iskala or Isakāla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala and Sadaśiva, of Vijayanagar.	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pañja ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
1563	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vaḍḍamānu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 91
1564	S.	Do. do. ...	Konḍaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1565	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅgipuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rama Rāja, son of Tirumala, in reign of Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1566	S.	... ..	Palivela ...	Godāvari ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	From Chingleput; de- posited in the Madras Museum.	Madras ...	II, 3
1567	S.	Nṛsiṃhadeva ...	Donnepaḍu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam ...	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayana- gar.	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kandukūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
1568	S.	Do. do. ...	Khairavvala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam ...	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Sāmantapūḍi ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vasantadeva Mahārāja (?)...	Tachchūru ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
1569	S.	Kumāra Krishṇappa Nāyak- ka of Madura.	Vijayapati ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 316
1570	S.	... ..	Hattiyāṅgadi ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1571	S.	... ..	Chintakunṭa, or Pedda Chintakunṭa.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
1572	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayana- gar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1573	S.	... ..	Vallūru	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar at Pennakonḍa.	Chintakunṭa, or Pedda Chintakunṭa.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappa Nāyakka of Madura	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1574	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185
1576	S.	... ..	Hattiyāṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
1577	S.	... ..	Śūravarāṅpalle	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakonḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Hattiyāṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1578	S.	... ..	Podilekonḍapalle	Kurnool ...	I, 98
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar, at Pennakonḍa.	Gūḷadurti	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Pāndya ...	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnappa, or Periya Virappa, Nāyakka of Madura, in reign of Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Krishnāpuram	Do. ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Raja Śrī Vitarāṇa Rāya ...	Sent by the Collector of Godāvari; and returned.	Godāvari ...	II, 28
1579	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Tallūru	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhairava Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Karkala	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 29
1580	S.	... ..	Aminābād	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Pennakonḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Kodaṇḍa Rāma ...	Pedda Kūrapalle	North Arcot ...	I, 153
1581	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Bellavaram	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Midutūru	Do. ...	I, 89
1582	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
1583	S.	Chinna Timma Nāyanāgaru	Podile	Nellore ...	I, 138

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1583	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Duśi	North Arcot ...	I, 166
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Śrīmushṇam	South Arcot ...	I, 213
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Periya Virappa Nāyakka of Madura.	Madura	Madura ...	I, 293
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	"Śelavappa Nāyakkar Ach-yutamma Nāyakkar."	Tiruttarakōsamāṅgai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1584	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chintakunṭa or Peddachintakunṭa.	Do. ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1585	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Gōraṅṭla	Kurnool ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
1586	S.	... ..	Bōnaṅgi	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhairava Rāja Udaiyār ...	Kārkala	South Canara ...	I, 231
1587	S.	Ahobila Rāja, son of Rājappa; and Chinna Basava Rāja, son of Śūrama.	Reddicharla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1588	S.	... ..	Baṣinepalle	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1589	S.	Reddicharla Chinna Basava Rāja.	Komaravōlu	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vira Paṇḍiyadeva.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1590	S.	... ..	Pulivarru or Peddapulivarru.	Kistna ...	I, 80
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Tinnevelly; and returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 2
1591	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1591	C.P.	Kinniga Bhūpāla (?) ...	Sent from the Sub-Court of South Canara, and returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1592	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Māmaṇḍūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pāṇḍyappa Udaiyar ...	Karkala ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Vira Vasanta Veṅkaṭadeva"	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1593	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Punalpāḍi ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Velūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 272
1595	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Tachchūru ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vira Pāṇḍiya Dēvar.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1596	S.	Śaṅkaragiri Chandra Maharāja.	Palakol ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Melūr ...	Nilgiri ...	I, 229
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Toṇḍūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 272
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāma Krishnappa ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 31
1597	S.	... ..	Nayudupaleṁ ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnappa of Madura ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 19
1598	S.	Rāmanātha Paṇḍaram ...	Rāmeśvaram ...	Do. ...	I, 300
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kumāra Krishnappa ...	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1599	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Gundlūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 184

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1599	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētopati Kattār ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 5
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Toḍukulai Mātta Rāja"...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 8
1600	S.	... ..	Tiruchēngōd ...	Salem ...	I, 203
1603	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Saudiradiune ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Varikuṇṭa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kaṇchivaram Kamākshi Am-māl, Rānī of the Akhaṇḍa Kāveri.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 56
1604	S.	Muhammad 'Alī Pādshāh ...	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	An Uḍaiyār ...	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Rāya Kumāra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai ...	Madura ...	I, 302
1605	S.	Veṅkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1606	S.	... ..	Jeyantipuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Meḍikurti ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
1607	C.P.	... ..	Koṇḍattūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 272
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētopati ...	Rāmeśvaram ...	Madura ...	I, 300
1608	S.	Ramanātha Paṇḍāram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētopati ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Daḷavāy Sētopati ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 6
1609	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Ahobilam ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Tranquebar ...	Tanjore ...	I, 273
1613	S.	Guṇṭupalle Muttu Rāja ...	Ponnūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chunḍi ...	Nellere ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttu Viṇappa Nayakka ...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 293
1614	S.	... ..	Kāreṁpāḍi ...	Kistna ...	I, 59 App. xiii.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1614	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Veṅkaṭādrīpāḷem ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1615	S.	... ..	Mādabidri ...	South Canara ...	I, 235
1619	S.	... ..	Oppicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Dharmapuri ...	Salem ...	I, 196
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Duvvūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruchengōḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
1620	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription.	Chicacole ...	Ganjam ...	I, 8
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Penugañchiprōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruvallūr ...	Chingleput ...	I, 174
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Uḍamalpet; re- turned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1622	S.	... ..	Karālappaḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmadeva of Vijayanagar.	Veṅkaṭādrīpāḷem ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
1623	S.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijaya- nagar.	Ellore ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	(?) Veṅkaṭappadeva of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakka ...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1624	S.	... ..	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palaiyūr ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1625	S.	... ..	Goli ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Passarlapāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Churālī ...	Malabar ...	I, 241
1626	S.	... ..	Vedādri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pedda Appayya Gāru ...	Amarāvati ...	Do. ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent from the District Court of Vizaga- patam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1627	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Godāvarī ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kamībhāmpāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 58

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1627	S.	...	Kārempūdi ...	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rāvaṇasamudram ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka (P)	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Do. ...	II, 7
1628	C.P.	...	Ākripalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kaikalūru ...	Do. ...	I, 52
1629	S.	...	Chēzarla ...	Do. ...	I, 68
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirucheṅgōḍi ...	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmadeva Mahārāya Vijayanagar.	Taḍikkombu ...	Madura ...	I, 289
1633	S.	...	Kānūru ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pērūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1634	S.	...	Paśvēmula ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
1635	S.	...	Remidicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 67
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Vēlpūru ...	Godāvari ...	I, 38
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka	Ālaḍiyūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1636	S.	...	Norimeṭṭa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijaya- nagar.	Madras Museum Plate No. 14.	...	II, 21
1637	S.	...	Mallāpuram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Penubarti ...	Nellore ...	I, 146
1638	S.	...	Oppicharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Prattipāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 76
1640	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Morzampāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Aulyā Rajān Khān	Vinukonda ...	Do. ...	I, 68
1641	S.	...	Ayilūru ...	Do. ...	I, 51
1642	S.	...	Kānepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kāvelapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 59
1643	S.	Rāṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Koilkuntla or Kōvela- kuntla.	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅkaradevi, sister of Vira Narasimha Lakshmappa- rasa Baṅgar.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; depo- sited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1644	S.	... ..	Tirupati	Godāvari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅkaradevi, sister of Vira Narasimha Lakshmapparaśa Baṅgār.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1645	S.	... ..	Markapur	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tarigōpula	Do. ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōḍi Nāgama Nāyakka, a member of the Nāyakka family of Madura.	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1647	S.	Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Nandyal	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Subordinate Court of South Canara; returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1648	S.	... ..	Duvva	Godāvari ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Miriyaḷa	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura.	Vairāvikuḷam	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Lāla Kṛishnadeva Mahārāja.	Sent by the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1649	S.	... ..	Niḍumukkula	Kistna ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tarigōpula	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Iruvetti	Malabar ...	I, 247
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttuliṅga, son of Tondiliṅga Nāyakka.	Vēlampatti	Madura ...	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melūr, Madura District; returned.	Do. ...	II, 23
1650	C.P.	... ..	Nagaiyanallūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Karivalamvandanallūr ..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1651	S.	... ..	Mātsavaram	Nellore ...	I, 140
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Māna Vikrama	Mañjēri	Malabar ...	I, 248
1652	S.	... ..	Īpāru	Kistna ...	I, 66

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1652	S.	... ..	Kundarpi Durgam ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nayakka of Madura.	Yerumaippatti ...	Salem ...	I, 204
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1653	S.	... ..	Tummulacheruvu ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Santarāvūru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
1654	S.	... ..	Mutukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Haresamudra ...	Bellary ...	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Tirumala Nayakka	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1655	S.	... ..	Gōli ...	Kistna ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Tirumala Nayakka, in the reign of Śrī Rāga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Udamalpet Tahsildar, Coimba- tore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1656	S.	... ..	Vēmulakōṭa ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1657	C.P.	Rāga Krishna Muttu Vi- rappa Nayakka.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
1659	S.	Abdulla Shah of Golkonda.	Udayagiri ...	Nellore ...	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Muttu Tirumala Nayakka.	Tiruchēngōḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrī Rāga Rāya, "ruler of Vēlāpuram."	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
1660	S.	Abdulla Shah of Golkonda.	Udayagiri ...	Nellore ...	I, 141
1661	S.	Chokkalinga Nayakka ...	Neumēni ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha of Madura ...	Sent from the District Court of Trichino- poly; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1663	S.	Vijaya Rāga Chokkalinga Nayakka of Madura.	Tiruchēngōḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrī Rāga III, of Vijayana- gar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary ...	II, 18
1664	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 17
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1665	C.P.	"Son of the ruler of Śrī Raṅga Pattana."	Subrahmanya	South Canara ...	I, 238
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chokkalinga Nāyakka ...	Nenmēni	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nāyakka, in reign of Śrī Raṅga.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Udamalpet, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 27
1666	S.	... ..	Koṇḍaviḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga, "ruler of Vēlapuram."	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1667	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nāyakka, in reign of Śrī Raṅga.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Udamalpet, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1668	S.	... ..	Patakōṭa or Prātakōṭa..	Kurnool ...	I, 90
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupudaimarudūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1669	S.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gūḍalūr	Madura ...	I, 290
1670	S.	... ..	Ellamūr	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1671	S.	... ..	Tirupparāṅkunṇam ...	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śivalārkuḷam	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1672	C.P.	A Rāja of Jeypore	Jayakōṭa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 11
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kallūru	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1673	S.	... ..	Kānūru	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rentāla	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kāvalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chikkadeva Rāja of Maisūr.	Bēlūr or Dodḍa Bēlūr...	Salem ...	I, 194
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumalai Setupati Kattār Tēvar.	Hanumantagūḍi ...	Madura ...	I, 298
1675	C.P.	Chennamāji, wife of Somaśekhara Nāyakka.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1676	S.	... ..	Kāmēpalle	Kistna ...	I, 58
1677	S.	... ..	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	I, 57

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1677	S.	... ..	Gāmalapāḍ	Kistna ...	App. xxvi.
1678	S.	Veṅkaṭapati Rāya	Kulli Rāmapuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1679	S.	Kadiri Tirumalai Śinnappa Nāyakkar.	Mandavāḍi	Do. ...	I, 287
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Hiranyagarbha Setupati ...	Tiruvādānai	Do. ...	I, 302
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1680	C.P.	... ..	Tiruvālūr	Tanjore ...	I, 282
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīra Veṅkaṭa Mahārāya ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1681	C.P.	Veṅkaṭādri Nāyakka and Tippayya, of Belūr.	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
1684	S.	... ..	Paṭukōṭa	Tanjore ...	I, 283
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Mahārāja Śrī Rāja Gaṇapati Rāja Jagannātha Rāja."	Sent by the Collector of the Godāvāri; returned.	Godāvāri ...	II, 9
1686	S.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakka of Madura, <i>alias</i> Rāṅga Kṛishṇa Muttu Virappa.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
1687	S.	... ..	Naramalapaḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
1688	S.	... ..	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1691	S.	... ..	Chicacole	Ganjam ...	I, 8
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Baṣinikōṇḍa	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1692	S.	... ..	Koṇḍapuram	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha in reign of Śrī Rāṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
1695	S.	... ..	Tirupudaimarudūr ...	Do. ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura.	Sent by the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevely; returned.	Do. ...	II, 29

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1696	S.	...	Barrakāyalakōṭa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Koṅgarāyakurichi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 312
1697	S.	...	Bollavaram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1699	S.	...	Mitakandāla ...	Do. ...	I, 89
1700	S.	Daḷavāy Sētopati ...	Tirumōkūr ...	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ēruvāḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl of Madura ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1706	C.P.	"Makaddikha Bēgu" ...	Sent from the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl of Madura, wife of Chokkanātha Nāyakka, during the reign of Venkṭapāṭideva of Vijayanagar, at Ghanagiri	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1707	S.	...	Owk, Avuku or Anku...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1708	S.	...	Dadalūru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kolimigundla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1709	S.	...	Tinnanūr ...	Chingleput ...	I, 176
1710	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka, of Madura.	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1712	S.	...	Yērkkuḍi ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1714	C.P.	...	Kempuṇāja ...	South Canara ...	I, 234
1715	S.	Dukkōji Rāja of Tanjore ...	Kīrvaḷūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	The Emperor Farrukh Siyar (Farokshir) of Delhi.	Sent by the Collector of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1716	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, of Madura, during the reign of Śrī Vira Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 17
1717	S.	...	Tiruvālūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 282
1718	S.	...	Śiranāyikanahalli ...	Bellary ...	I, 110

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1718	S.	Krishna Rāya Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sarfōji and Dukkōji ...	Sent from the District Court of South Tanjore; and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
1719	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector of Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 8
1720	S.	... ..	Bilakalagūḍūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Kempunāja	South Canara ...	I, 234
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Koṇḍappa Nāyudu ...	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; and returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1721	S.	... ..	Kommanūru	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1722	S.	... ..	Krishnamsettipalle ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1723(?)	S.	ʿĀlamgir (I or II), Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1724	S.	... ..	Chinna Bōḍanam ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, Mahādeva Rāya of Vijayanagar then reigning at Ghanagiri.	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely; and returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 17
1726	S.	... ..	Kaulūru or Kāvulūru.	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rāṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
1727	S.	... ..	Tallakera	Do. ...	I, 114
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1728	S.	... ..	Damagatla	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Turtūru	Do. ...	I, 91
1729	S.	... ..	Rāṅgasamudram ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rājampalle	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, in reign of Sri Rāṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śinna Kadirappa Nāyakka.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Do. ...	II, 22

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1730	S.	...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 180
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Raṅgappa Marava Rayar, Zemindar of Ariyalūr.	In the office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1731	S.	...	Kāmākshipuram ...	Do. ...	I, 266
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	In the Collector's office, Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1732	S.	...	Saṅgameśvara ...	Bellary ...	I, 110
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Minākshi, widow of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1733	C.P.	Minākshi of Madura ...	Samayāpuram ...	Do. ...	I, 267
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Pūsapāti Veṅkatapati, a local Rāja.	In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatam.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 9
1734	S.	...	Avanāṣippālaiyān ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
1735	C.P.	Raghunātha Setupati ...	Tiruppanandal ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śuraṇḍai ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 309
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1736	S.	...	Ōbali ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kalicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati of Rāmnād.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1739	S.	...	Raṅgasamudraṇ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāma Rāya ...	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1741	C.P.	...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Melūr Taluk, Madura.	Madura ...	II, 31
1743	C.P.	Veṅkāta Rāya ...	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Do. ...	II, 8
1744	S.	...	Viṭṭhala ...	South Canara ...	I, 239
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Rāya ...	Tiruppanandal ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati.	Hanumantagudi ...	Madura ...	I, 298

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1744	C.P.	...	In the office of the Col- lector of South Arcot.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1746	S.	...	Putāti ...	Malabar ...	I, 245
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Surandai ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 309
1748	S.	Śrī Narasimha Nripati ...	Kautāvāri Agrahāram.	Kistna ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tsaudēpalle ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 18
1749	S.	Hussain Khān and Karim Khān.	Ponnēri ...	Chingleput ...	I, 173
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Tiruppanandal ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
1750	S.	...	Ponḍugala ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda ...	Do. ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1752	S.	...	Chintapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1753	S.	...	Tsaudēpalle ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1754	S.	...	Chindukūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Vēmpalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the office of the Tah- sildar of Tenkāśī.	Tinnevely ...	II, 27
1756	S.	...	Santāna Venugōpalapu- ram.	North Arcot ...	I, 158
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishna Raja Udaiyār of Maisūr.	Avanāsi ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijayamuttu Vanaṅgamudi Maṇava Rāyar.	Tiruppanandal ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
1757	S.	...	Tarigōpula ...	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kontalapadu ...	Do. ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Simha of Tanjore.	Nāgūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1758	S.	...	Raṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Annaśamudraṁ ...	Nellore ...	I, 142
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pāṅga ...	Malabar ...	I, 249
1759	S.	...	Raṅgasamudraṁ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Samayāpuram ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1759	C.P.	Vijaya Arunāchala Vanaṅ- gāṁḍi Tondamān.	In the District Court of South Tanjore.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Vaduganātha Periya Uḍaiyā Tēvar.	In the office of the Col- lector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1760	C.P.	Chikka Kṛishṇa Rāya ...	Sent by the Udamalpet Tahsildar, Coimba- tore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1761	S.	... ..	Kandukūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kṛishṇa Raja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	Śalūr	Coimbatore ...	I, 219
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the District Court of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 2
1763	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Raja Uḍaiyār ...	In the office of the Tah- sildar of Pollāchi, Coimbatore District.	Coimbatore ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	II, 24
1764	S.	... ..	Kallūru	Kurnool ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kalugotla	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1766	C.P.	... ..	In the office of the Col- lector of Kurnool.	Do. ...	II, 15
1768	S.	... ..	Talagada Divi. ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
1769	C.P.	"Iranyakarpayāchi Raghu- nātha Setupati, lord of Tēvainagara."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1770	S.	... ..	Poonamallee	Chingleput ...	I, 175
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ānamalai	Coimbatore ...	I, 221
1771	C.P.	... ..	Maḍavārvilakkam ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 304
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāmaliṅga of Madura, act- ing under orders of Navāb Asād Siyāl.	In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly.	Do. ...	II, 29
1773	C.P.	The Polegar of Pañjālaṅ- kurichi.	Paśuvantanai ...	Do. ...	I, 308
1776	S.	... ..	Pagidyāja or Pagidēla.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pesaravāya	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Immadi Vira Raja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	In the office of the Tah- sildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1777	S.	... ..	Konakañchi	Kistna ...	I, 44

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1777	C.P.	...	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1778	S.	...	Poonamallee	Chingleput	I, 175
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Taliparamba	Malabar	I, 243
1780	S.	Raja 'Ali Khān	Gurramkonda	Cuddapah	I, 134
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's Office, Kurnool.	Kurnool	II, 15
1781	S.	...	Kondapuram	Do.	I, 190
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Padakkudi	Madura	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Melūr Taluq.	Do.	II, 23
1782	S.	...	Tiruchunai	Do.	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1783	S.	...	Pagidyāla or Pagidēla.	Kurnool	I, 89
1784	C.P.	Muttu Vaduganātha Tēvar, Zemindar of Śivagaṅga.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura	II, 5
1785	C.P.	...	Tiruvālūr	Tanjore	I, 282
1787	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem	II, 29
1788	S.	...	Mācharla	Kistna	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śivāyam	Trichinopoly	I, 269
1789	C.P.	...	Āṇḍāṅkōvil	Tanjore	I, 273
1790	S.	...	Ponnēri	Chingleput	I, 173
1791	S.	...	Bezvēḍa	Kistna	I, 48
1791	S.	...	Kōvilpatti	Madura	I, 289
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	II, 7
1792	S.	...	Tirupparāṅkunṛam	Madura	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakkan...	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1793	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1796	C.P.	... ..	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1797	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
1798	S.	... ..	In the Office of the De- puty Collector on ge- neral duty, Trichino- poly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 19
1799	S.	... ..	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Kolavārpatti	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1802	S.	... ..	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
1803	S.	... ..	Bhimagānīpalli ...	Nellore ...	I, 153
1804	S.	... ..	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1806	C.P.	Kumāra Chinna Nāyakkar, a successor of Maṅgamāl.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1807	S.	... ..	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1811	S.	... ..	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1813	S.	Vaśireddi Veṅkaṭadri Nā- yuḍu.	Amarāvati	Kistna ...	I, 64
1816	S.	... ..	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1817	S.	... ..	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Puṅganūr	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1818	S.	... ..	Challagundla ...	Kistna ...	I, 68
1821	S.	... ..	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 48
1824	C.P.	... ..	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1843	C.P.	... ..	In the Office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND COPPER, ARRANGED DYNASTICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—“ S. ” = Stone inscription.

“ C.P. ” = Copper-plate inscription.

“ Rice ” = Inscriptions in Maisūr, mentioned in Mr. Lewis Rice's “ *Mysore Inscriptions* ” These are entered in the present list as showing where inscriptions relating to the several dynasties can be found, even though they do not exist in the Madras Presidency proper.

“ C.P. List ” = The List of Copper-plate Grants published in Vol. II, pp. 1-34.

It must be remembered that the A.D. dates are only approximate, and that for almost all these I am dependent on information received from correspondents whose accuracy I cannot guarantee. The originals must be examined in all cases.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
WESTERN CHALUKYAS.					
?	C.P.	“ Ambera ” ...	Hosūr ...	Rice, p. 298	No. 199 of Mr. Rice's collection.
652-3	C.P.	Vikramāditya I, son of Satyāśraya.	Kurnool ...	II, 15 ...	No. 95 of C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 15 ...	No. 98 of the C.P. List. Possibly a forgery.
656-6	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 15, 16 ...	No. 99 of the C.P. List.
662-3	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 16 ...	No. 100 do.
690	C.P.	Vinayāditya ...	Do. ...	II, 28 ...	No. 192 of the C.P. List. Tenth year of his reign.
c. 690	S.	Do. ..	Balagāmi ...	Rice, p. 186	No. 98 of Mr. Rice's collection.
693	C.P.	Do. ..	Sorāb ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 240	No. 134 do. do.
695	C.P.	Do. ...	Harihara ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 236	No. 132 do. do.
758	C.P.	Kirttivarmā II ...	Vokkalēri ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 299	No. 160 do. do.
997	S.	Āhava Malla ...	Taldagundi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 186	No. 99 do. do.
1019	S.	Jayasinhha ..	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 148	No. 72 do. do.
c. 1020	S.	Jayasinhha Jagadeka Malla.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 166	No. 80 do. do.
1028	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 201	No. 165 do. do.
1035	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 146	No. 71 do. do.
1045	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Taldagundi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 204	No. 108 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	* Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1048	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 114	No. 53 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1066	S.	Vishṇuvardhana ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 19	No. 11 do. do.
1068	S.	Trailokya Malla ...	Banavāsi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 320	No. 170 do. do.
c. 1070	S.	Bhuvanaika Malla, or Someśvaradeva II.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 132	No. 61 do. do.
1071	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 144	No. 70 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 164	No. 78 do. do.
1075	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 151	No. 73 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 142	No. 69 do. do.
1077	S.	Vikramāditya V, or Tribhuvana Malla.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 129	No. 60 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 163	No. 77 do. do.
1079	S.	Do. ...	Anantapur	<i>Id.</i> , p. 305	No. 165 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 166	No. 79 do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Sorāb	<i>Id.</i> , p. 206	No. 110 do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 135	No. 63 do. do.
1091	S.	Do. ...	Talagundi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 202	No. 106 do. do.
1093	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 73	No. 38 do. do.
1096	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 170	No. 84 do. do.
1098	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 107	No. 47 do. do.
1102	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 78	No. 40 do. do.
1103	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 139	No. 68 do. do.
1107	S.	Do. ...	Talagundi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 199	No. 104 do. do.
1108	S.	Do. ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 17	No. 10 do. do.
1112	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 82	No. 41 do. do.
1114	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 175	No. 88 do. do.
1121	S.	Do. ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 14	No. 7 do. do.
1129	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or So- meśvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 87	No. 53 do. do.
1138	S.	?	Sindigere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 329	No. 74 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or Someśvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 134	No. 62 do. do.
1142	S.	Do.* ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 16	No. 8 do. do.

* Note.—The name is so given in Mr. Rice's translation, and the cyclic year is *Dvādaśī* corresponding to A.D. 1142-43; but in that year Bhūloka Malla's son and successor Jagadeka Malla was reigning.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1147	S.	Jagadeka Malla, <i>alias</i> Perma Nripa.	Harihara	Rice, p. 67	No. 34 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
?	S.	Tailapa II, or Nūr- madi Tailapa.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 57	No. 30 do. do.
1154	S.	Trailokya Malla (Tailapa II).	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 121	No. 56 do. do.
1155	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 100	No. 45 do. do.

EASTERN CHALUKYAS.

C. 650	C.P.	Jayasirihha I ...	Pedda Maddali, Kistna.	II, 1 ...	No. 3 of C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Indrabhattāraka (?).	Madras Museum, Plate No. 16.	II, 24, 25...	No. 176 do.
?	C.P.	Chalukya Bhīma ...	Mandapāka, Godāvari.	I, 37.	
?	C.P.	Amma Raja I ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No. 2 do.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Ēdēru, Kistna; Madras Museum Plate No. 20.	II, 25 ...	No. 179 do.
?	C.P.	Amma Rāja II ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No. 1 do.
?	C.P.	Amma II	Do.	II, 13 ...	No. 84 do.

CHOLAS.

It is a difficult question how best to arrange these Chola inscriptions. They are very numerous, but in a large number of instances the copies sent to me, or placed at my disposal, have been so carelessly prepared as to be almost useless. For instance, at Drākshārāma in the Godāvari District there are a number of dated inscriptions of this dynasty, which will be invaluable when carefully studied; but the dates given in my copies are so hopelessly confused that for the purpose of this list no other course is open but to discard them altogether.

The arrangement made below is perhaps the best under the circumstances, though I am aware that it is open to criticism. I have divided the dated from the undated inscriptions, and classed them according to the names of the sovereigns mentioned. All the inscriptions which mention the

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
name "Kulottuṅga" without qualification I have put together, without deciding whether they belong to the reign of Kulottuṅga I or Kulottuṅga II, because I have found it impracticable to decide which is which. This work must be done hereafter after examination of the originals; similarly those with "Raja Raja."					
<i>RĀJA RĀJA—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Raja Raja ...	Drāksharāma, Godā-vari.	I, 30	3rd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26	4th year of his reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Ganapavarani, Godā-vari.	I, 39	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drāksharāma, Godā-vari.	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Śrikākulam, Kistna	I, 55	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drāksharāma, Godā-vari.	I, 29	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28	9th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	17th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	19th do.
...	S.	Raja Chola	Do. ...	I, 29	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	20th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Kollūru, Kistna	I, 79	27th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	29th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drāksharāma, Godā-vari.	I, 31	30th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	35th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27	37th do.
...	S.	Raja Raja Chōda	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Raja Deva ...	Do. ...	I, 31	69th do.
<i>VĪRA CHOLA, OR KULOTTUṅGA I—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra	Śrikākulam, Kistna	I, 55.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Niḍumōlu, Kistna	I, 54.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra	Ikkurru, Kistna ...	I, 69.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Yenikēpādu, Kistna ...	I, 50.	
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Konakañchi, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 27 ...	9th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Vira Rājendra Chola. (The inscription was, it is declared therein, presented by "Karikala Chola.")	Śēngama, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	According to the inscription "Karikala" and "Rajen- dra" would appear to be the same person.
...	S.	Vira Rājendra Chola.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
"KULOTTUṅGA"— <i>Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 30 ...	5th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	7th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpatla, Kistna ...	I, 27 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godāvari	I, 28 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	9th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	10th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpatla, Kistna ...	I, 81 ...	11th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 31 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27 ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	13th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31 ...	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Drākshārāma Godāvari.	I, 26 ...	13th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	34th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Kollūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	21st year of the kingdom of Tribhuvana Mallā.
...	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64 ...	The grant is by the wife of Prōli Nayuḍa, a dependant of the king.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭṭa, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Govindapuram, Kistna.	I, 69.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Ponnūru, Kistna ...	I, 84.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 30.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Paṇḍuva, Godāvari ...	I, 39.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 31.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 25.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Kāza, Kistna ...	I, 75.	
KULOTTUṅGA (?)— <i>Dated.</i>					
...	S.	"Kulottuṅga Rāja."	Rāja Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 31 ...	9th year of the reign.
RĀJA RĀJA II (?)— <i>Dated.</i>					
1232	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	16th year of his reign. The entry of the <i>Śaka</i> year is very important. The copy gives it as 1154. If cor- rect, this establishes the existence of a second Rāja Rāja, commencing his reign about A.D. 1216.
1232	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	16th year of the reign. This exactly corresponds with the above.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
<i>VIKRAMA—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Vikrama Chola	... Nidubrolu, Kistna	I, 80	... 17th year of the reign.
<i>KOPPERIŇJINGADEVA—Dated.</i>					
1260	S.	"KopperiŇjīnga Tēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 187	... 18th year of the reign; fixing the commencement of the reign as A.D. 1242.
<i>MADURĀNTAKA PORRAPĪ—Dated.</i>					
1310	S.	"Madurāntaka Por- rapi Śōran."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181	... 24th year of the reign.
<i>UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chakra- varti.	Bāpatla, Kistna	I, 81	... 6th year of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... 7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... 9th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 31	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Bāpatla, Kistna	I, 81	... 11th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	... 14th do.
...	S.	Tribhuvana Malla- deva.	Nārāyanavanam, North Arcot.	I, 157-158.	6th do.
...	S.	Do.	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 30	... Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... 7th year of the "Chalukya Vikrama" era.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... Do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	... 36th year of the reign.
...	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hēmāvati, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chola- deva.	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 30	... 7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Rajendra Chola, son of "Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅkayya."	Śiripuram, Kistna	I, 65	... The inscription relates how the Chalukya kingdom passed into the hands of the Cholas.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	"Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja."	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Uttama Chola ...	Nārāyaṇavanam, North Arcot.	I, 158 ...	Grant by Pallava Rāja; 13th year of the reign.
...	S.	Goṅka Nripa ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Velanāṭi Chola Nripa.	Palivela, Godāvari ...	I, 32.	
...	S.	"Chanda Chōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva."	Avanigaḍḍa, Kistna ...	I, 53.	
...	S.	"Dhanadaprolī Chōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	"Indradeva, son of Narapati, the Chola Mahārāja."	Ellore, Godāvari ...	I, 35.	
...	S.	Mādammadevi, wife of Rājendra, son of Kulottuṅga.	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 28 ...	38th year of the reign of Rāja Rāja.
...	S.	Sāmādi Amma, wife of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
...	S.	"Paṇḍa Nāyaka, uncle of Kulottuṅga Chola."	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 30.	
...	S.	A relative of Kulottuṅga.	Do. ...	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	A descendant of the Cholas.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

Dated, but without name.

...	S.	The minister of Veṅgi Goṅka Rāja.	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 59.	
...	S.	...	Pittāpuram, Godāvari...	I, 24.	
...	S.	...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	...	Bezvāḍa, Kistna ...	I, 48.	
...	S.	...	Avanigaḍḍa, Kistna ...	I, 53.	
...	S.	...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	...	Talagaḍa Divi, Kistna.	I, 54.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74.	
	S.	...	Kolakalāru, Kistna ...	I, 79.	
	S.	...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
	S.	...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 94	A broken slab.
	S.	...	Śaṅkararāmanallūr, Coimbatore.	I, 222.	
<i>RĀJA RĀJA—Undated.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183	4th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	5th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184	7th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184	8th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	10th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput.	I, 174	11th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182	12th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	13th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184	14th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182	15th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	16th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	17th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	18th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	19th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Raja Raja ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	21st year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	24th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	25th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	26th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	27th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	28th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Šeñji, Chingleput ...	I, 174.	
	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
VĪRA CHOLA OR KULOTTUṄGA I ¹ —Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā, alias Rājendra Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōñeri Nanmai- koṇḍān."	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Rājendradēva, alias Kopparakēsarivar- mā."	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	Do. do.

¹ Since this series was drawn up and put in type Dr. Burgess has sent me some copies of inscriptions from the Madura District, which lead me to think that I have probably been too hasty in assuming that all these inscriptions belong to Kulottuṅga I; since the names there given to the Queens of two Pāṇḍiyan sovereigns are similar to those given to several of these. It is possible therefore that the Queens' names are titles common both to Chola and Pāṇḍiyan dynasties. And if so, much of the theory on which my identification was based is seriously undermined.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Rājendradēva, <i>alias</i> Kopparakēsarivarmā."	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	4th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅga, with his queen Ulaha Murudaiyaḷ."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Rājendra."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivarmā."	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Melkondān Sundara Pāṇḍiyan"	Manūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	5th do.
	S.	"Kōrājakēsarivarma Uḍaiyār Śrī Kulōttuṅga Chola."	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmaikondān."	Tirunāmanallur, South Arcot.	I, 211 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōrājakēsarivarma Uḍaiyār Śrī Vira Rājendra Dēvar."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmaikondān."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	5th year of the reign of "Eti-rāman" (?)
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śrī Vira Rājendra Dēvar."	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	5th year of the reign.
	S.	"Melkondān Koṅgaṇa Vira Chola."	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	6th do.
	S.	Rājendra Chola, <i>alias</i> Kopparakēśari, and his wife Olaha Mahādevī.	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendradeva...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kēsarivarmā" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	7th do.
	S.	"Vira Rajadeva" ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendradeva...	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vira Rajendradeva...	Kiranūr, Madura	I, 286	7th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirāja" ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakeśari Śrī Vira Rajendra- dēvar."	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	8th do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakeśari Śrī Vira Rajendra- dēvar."	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Bhuvana Murududai- yal, queen of Kōvi- rājakeśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅga Chola.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179	Do. do.
	S.	The wife of Koppara- keśarivarmā.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	10th do.
	S.	Kulottuṅga ...	Do.	I, 183	10th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned
	S.	"Kōvirājakeśarivar- mā."	Erode, Coimbatore	I, 216	10th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kopparakeśarivar- mā," <i>alias</i> Rajendra Chola.	Tanjore	I, 279	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Sundara Pandiya- deva, with his wife, Ulaha Murududai- yal.	Madura	I, 294	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra ...	Kiranūr, Madura	I, 287	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendradeva...	Do.	I, 286	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	I, 287	11th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vira Rajendradeva...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	11th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Vira Rāja Dēvar."	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān Sundara Paṇḍiyan."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	12th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsari- varma."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Udaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Sōga Udaiyār."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā Śrī Vira Rāja Dēvar."	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇ- ḍān.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179-180.	13th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja <i>alias</i> Kulōt- tuṅga Chōla," and his wife, "Bhuvana Mūrududaiyāl."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	Grant by a Pallava in the 13th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivar- mā."	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	13th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	C.P.	"Kopiri Rajakēsari- vartma."	Chingleput ...	II, 16 ...	14th year of the reign. (No. 101 of the C.P. List).
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Udaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Sōga Udaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	15th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā, <i>alias</i> Rajendra Śōṛa."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	15th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōṇēri Nanmai Koṇḍān Vira Paṇ- ḍiyan."	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vira Rajendra" ...	Kīraṇūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	16th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōṛa Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	17th do.
	S.	"Vira Rajendra" ...	Kīraṇūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vira Rāja Dēvar."	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōṛa Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	18th do.
	S.	"Rāja Rajakēsarivar- mā."	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyār Śrī Ra- jendra Śōṛa Dēvar."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	19th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola," with his Queen, Bhuvana Muṛu- duḍaiyāl.	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	20th year of the reign.
	S.	"Vira Rajendra" ...	Kīraṇūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 182-183.	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kōṇēri Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	21st year of the reign.
	S.	"Rajendra Śōṛa" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	22nd do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyār Śrī Virar Rajendra- devar."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	23rd year of the reign. Men- tions conquest of Vengi.
	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	23rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Rajakēsarivarmā."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	From the 23rd to 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulaḥa Murududai- yāl, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	24th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	25th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	26th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā, alias Raja Rajendra."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	28th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Rajakēsarivarmā."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	Up to the 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	30th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulaḥa Murududai- yāl, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	30th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Vira- deva" (Kulottuṅga I?).	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	34th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	35th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōṇeri Nanmai Koṇḍan."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	35th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Vira- deva" (Kulottuṅga I?).	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183 ...	36th do. Conquest of Madura, &c., mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	37th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura, &c., men- tioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 28 ...	39th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirajakēsarivar- mā...Kulottuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	40th do.

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivar- mā <i>alias</i> Kulottuṅ- ga," with his Queen, Avani Mu- rududaiyāl.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	40th year of the reign.
	S.	"Koppara Rāja Kēsarī, <i>alias</i> Kulot- tuṅga Śōra."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	44th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarī- varmā, <i>alias</i> Kulot- tuṅga," with his Queen Ulaha Murududaiyāl.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	45th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarivar- mā... Kulottuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	48th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Śōra."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	49th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarivar- mā, <i>alias</i> Kulot- tuṅga," with his Queen Ulaha Murududaiyāl.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181 ...	* (See foot-note).
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Tirunāmanallūr, South Arcot.	I, 211.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	"The 6th year of Vikram a Pūḍiya Deva."
	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	The words "Udaiyar tiruvā- lavar Udaiyar" are inserted after the name of the King.

* In the inscriptions noted from here to the end of this section, the number of the years of the reign appear to be omitted.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Kōṇḍan."	Madura	I, 294.	
	S.	Do. ...	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Kōṇḍan Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."	Pērūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 217.	
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Rajēn- dra."	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 26.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27.	
	S.	"Koppāra Kēśari- varma."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. ...	Periyakōṭṭai, Madura...	I, 288.	
	S.	"Koppā Kēśari" ...	Chidambaram, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	(Dr. Burnell's <i>S. I. Paleo- graphy</i> , p. 45, Note 1).
	S.	"Kēśarivarmā" ...	Tanjore	I, 279.	
	S.	"Koppāra" ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	(Copy of Inscription imperfect. The King is probably Kulot- tuṅga I).
	S.	"Śrī Kulasēkharadēva Kōnēri Nanmai Kōṇḍan."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
"KULOTTUṅGA" (I OR II ?)—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godāvari	I, 26 ...	7th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Kīraṇūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Nārāyaṇavaram, North Arcot.	I, 157 ...	The date as given in the copy is S.S. 826, the 11th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Kīraṇūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	12th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 55 ...	13th year of the kingdom of Viṣṇuvardhana.
	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	17th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	18th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	34th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	"Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka."	Drākshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 25.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29.	
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Āḍuturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
VIKRAMA— <i>Undated.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	"Koppara Kēṣari- varma Śrī Vikrama Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183 ...	9th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vikrama Chola Deva."	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Periyakōttai, Madura...	I, 288 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Pērūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 217 ...	27th do.
PERUṢJINGA DEVA— <i>Undated.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	"Peruṣjinga Dēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182 ...	13th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	15th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	20th do.
VIJAYAKAṢṬA GOPĀLADEVA— <i>Undated.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	"Vijayakaṣṭa Go- pāladeva."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181 ...	4th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	6th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ..	8th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	13th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	15th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	17th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	18th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.

These can hardly refer
to the sovereign,
usually known as
"Vikrama Chola,"
for he only reigned
15 years.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Vijayakanda Go- pāladēva."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	20th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	21st do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	25th do.
MADHURĀNTAKA PORRAPPI—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Madhurāntaka Por- rapi ¹ Sōran."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	Dated in the 21st year of the reign of Raja Rāja (†).
DOUBTFUL—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	Probably Kulottuṅga I.	Vellore, North Arcot ...	I, 164, 165.	"Ahavamalla" is mentioned as defeated.
	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Madura and "Ahavamalla" are mentioned.
UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	Rājādhirājadeva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	5th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	7th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	8th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	9th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	10th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	11th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	14th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	25th do.
	S.	Kulaśekharaḍeḍa ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Pāṇḍiyan King.

¹NOTE.—In the text I have sometimes transliterated the name by oversight, "Pettapi." The pronunciation of the double Tamil letters $\dot{p}\dot{p}$ is very peculiar and almost impossible to be acquired by a foreigner. In sound it is like a rather guttural mixture of \dot{p} and \dot{r} .

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Gaṅgaikondaśrīpuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	5th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Pandiyan King.
	S.	Sundara Paṇḍiyadeva	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	2nd year of his reign. It is possible that this is a Chola who assumed that title. Both Kulōttuṅga I and his son seem to have done so.
	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	6th year of the reign. Do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	13th do. Do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	16th do. Do.
	S.	Do. ...	Perundalayūr, Coimbatore.	I, 216 ...	23rd do. Do.
	S.	"Perumāl Sundara Paṇḍiya Dēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	14th do. It is possible that this, too, may be a synonym for Kulōttuṅga I.
	S.	Mallideva Chola ...	Hemāvati, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
	S.	Goṅkayya ...	Munugōḍu, Kistna ...	I, 65 ...	37th year of the Viśhṇu-vardhana Kingdom.
	S.	Goṅka Nṛipa ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	
	S.	Bhuvana Murududaiyāl, wife of "Kōvirāja Keśarivarmā Kulōttuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	8th year of the reign.
	S.	"Gundamma, wife of Velanāti Rājendra Chōḍa Goṅkēsa."	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74.	
	S.	Jaya Mahādevi, mother of Kulōttuṅga Prithivīśvaradeva (? A Chola).	Dimile, Vizagapatam...	I, 17.	
	S.	Gaṅgaikondaṇ Chola, younger brother of Koppakeśarivarmā.	Karūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 221.	
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister, in reign of Rājendra Chola.	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	3rd year of Rājendra's reign.
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister who calls herself "Queen of Vallavarai Yāvadya Deva."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	25th to the 29th years of the Rāja's reign.
	S.	Rāja Chola sister ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	29th year of Rāja Chola's reign.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
13th Century.	S.	Nārāyaṇa Chola, a descendant in the 4th generation from Karikāla Chola.	Tiruttani, North Arcot.	I, 158, 159.	
	C.P.	A descendant of the Chola—Chalukyas.	Godāvari	II, 9 to 11.	No. 77 of the C.P. List.

MUSSULMAN INSCRIPTIONS.

1124	S.	A Mosque founded in Malabar.	Mādai, Malabar ...	I, 242.	
1302	S.	Epitaph of 'Alī 'Abdullāh at Beypore.	Beypore, Malabar ...	I, 246.	
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghlak of Delhi.	Rajahmundry, Godāvari.	I, 22.	
1471	S.	?	Koṇḍapalle, Kistna ...	I, 50 ...	Records the capture of Koṇḍapalle by the Bahmani Mussulmans. The date of the inscription is SS. 1392. This is roughly rendered in the text 1470. It should be early in 1471.
1528	S.	?	Do. ...	Id. ...	Recording capture of Koṇḍapalle by the Mussulmans of the Golkonda dynasty.
1535	S.	The name is written in Telugu "Masanadaya Alīku Dupan Malaku."	Malkāpuram, Kistna ...	Id.	
1560	S.	?	Mustābāda, Kistna ...	I, 51.	
c.1566	C.P.	Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh of Golkonda, (A.D. 1550—1581).	Ellore, Godāvari ...	I, 35.	
1604	S.	Muhammad 'Alī Bādshāh (? of Golkonda).	Śrīkūrmān, Ganjam ...	I, 10.	
1620	S.	Āghā Jān	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1626	C.P.	Shēr Muḥammad Khān.	Vizagapatam	II, 6 ...	No. 38 of the C.P. List.
1640	S.	Aulyā Rajān Khān.	Vinukonda, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
1659	S.	'Abdullāh Shāh of Golkonda.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate:	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1660	S.	'Abdullah Shāh of Golkonda.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Poonamallee, Chingleput.	I, 175.	
1666	S.	... ? ...	Pennakonda, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1691	S.	Burhān-ud-dīn Auliyā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1706	C.P.	"Mahaddikha Begu."	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No. 37 of the C.P. List.
1715	C.P.	Farukhsir, Emperor of Delhi.	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No. 68 do.
1723	S.	'Ālamgīr, Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187 ...	The date seems to have been wrongly copied.
1749	S.	Husain Khān and Karim Khān, brothers.	Ponnēri, Chingleput ...	I, 173.	
1771	C.P.	Navāb Asād Siyal ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 29 ...	No. 201 of the C.P. List.
1777	C.P.	Navāb of Cuddapah.	Gaṅga Pērūru, Cuddapah.	I, 129.	
1780	S.	Mir Rājā 'Alī Khān.	Gurramkonda, Cuddapah.	I, 134 ...	This was the uncle of Tipu Sultan. He died in this year.
...	C.P.	Navāb Saiyid Mustafā.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No. 36 of the C.P. List.
...	C.P.	Qutb Chand Shāhib ...	Chingleput ...	II, 3 ...	No. 16 do.

GAṆAPATIS OF ORAṄGAL.

Owing to careless copying and defective information I have found it impossible to distinguish the inscriptions of Pratāpa Rudra I from those of Pratāpa Rudra II of this dynasty, and I have therefore classified all the following inscriptions simply according to the dates given by my informants. I can only be sure of the accuracy of a few of these which I have myself seen, and it is necessary to warn readers that they must not rely on the dates given below for historical purposes. The originals require examination.

1175	S.	A son-in-law of Kakati Gaṇapati Rudra.	Drākshārāma, Godavari.	I, 31 ...	Dated in the reign of a Chola Sovereign.
1179	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	Id.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1197	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kuṅkulagunṭa, Kistna.	I, 71 ...	Minister. Mallaya.
Undated.	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	Id. ...	Do.
1201	S.	A brother-in-law of Kakatiya Gaṇapa- tideva.	Bezvaḍa, Kistna ...	I, 49.	
1235	S.	? ...	Chebrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
1248	S.	Gaṇapatideva ...	Rajahmundry, Godā- vari.	I, 22.	
1249	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva.	Kāza, Kistna ...	I, 75.	
1251	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati- deva.	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Gaṅgayya, Governor of the Province.
...	S.	? ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	Do.
1252	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu, Kistna ...	I, 78 ...	Grant by the son of his priest.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	Do.
1254	S.	Do. ...	Mandapāḍu, Kistna ...	I, 52.	
Id.	S.	? ...	Inimella, Kistna ...	I, 66 ...	A victory gained by a Gaṇa- pati over the Cholas (?).
1255	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Minister Nuvvula Mañchi Raja.
1258	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati- deva.	Do. ...	Id. ...	Jannigadeva, Governor of the Province.
1264	S.	Rudramadeva ...	Kārempūdi, Kistna ...	I, 59 ...	Do.
1268	S.	Kakatiya Rudra Ma- hādeva.	Guḍimeṭla, Kistna ...	I, 43.	
Id.	S.	Sahini Gannama Nā- yudu, General of Kakatiya Rudra- deva.	Peddavaram, Kistna ...	I, 45.	
Id.	S.	Rudradeva ...	Mutukūru, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
Id.	S.	Gaṇapatideva ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	
1269	S.	Rudramma Devi ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Jannigadeva Raja, Governor of the Province.
1270	S.	The Minister of Ga- ṇapati Mahādeva.	Palivela, Godāvari ...	I, 32.	
Id.	S.	Rudra Mahādevi ...	Kakāni, Kistna ...	I, 74-75 ...	The Queen is called a daugh- ter of Kakatiya Gaṇapati- deva.
1278	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva (son of the Minis- ter of—).	Drākshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 29.	
1279	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kurnool ...	I, 92.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1292	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva.	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 54.	
1293	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Macharla, Kistna	... I, 60.	
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva	... Gudimeṭṭa, Kistna	... I, 43.	
1297	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	... Durgi, Kistna	... I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	... Do.	... ..
1299	S.	Do.	... Oppicharla, Kistna	... I, 61.	
1300	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Taḍavāyi, Kistna	... I, 46.	
1303	S.	Do.	... Śrīkakulaṁ, Kistna	... I, 55	... Minister Annayya Preḡgaḍa.
1304	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	... Chintapalle, Kistna	... I, 56.	
1305	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kāreṁpūḍi, Kistna	... I, 59.	
1306	S.	Do.	... Śrīkakulaṁ, Kistna	... I, 55	... Minister, Annayya Preḡgaḍa.
1307	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	... Bilakalagūḍuru, Kur- nool.	I, 94	... Minister, Komayya.
1310	S.	Do.	... Kocharlakōṭa, Nellore.	I, 136.	
1311	S.	Do.	... Dāmagatṭa, Kurnool	... I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	... Oppicharla, Kistna	... I, 61.	
1312	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Dadivāḍa, Kurnool	... I, 97.	
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	... Darśi, Nellore	... I, 135.	
1317	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kāreṁpūḍi, Kistna	... I, 59.	
1318	S.	Do.	... Kolakalūru, Kistna	... I, 79	... Grant by the son of his Com- mander-in-Chief, Sōmayya Veṭṭkan.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	... Do.	... <i>Id.</i>	
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	... Dārivēmula, Kistna	... I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i> ¹	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kolakalūru, Kistna	... I, 79	... Grant by the son of his Com- mander-in-Chief, Sōmayya Veṭṭkan.
<i>Undated.</i>					
...	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	... Chēbrōlu, Kistna	... I, 82.	
...	S.	Do.	... Darśi, Nellore	... I, 135.	

¹ Sir Walter Elliot (*Numismatic Gleanings*, p. 38) mentions a later inscription of the Kakatiyas in the Northern Sarkāra, viz., in A.D. 1336, but does not state the locality in which it is to be found. The date (1336) is 13 years subsequent to the downfall of the dynasty, but that is no reason to doubt its authenticity, as the inscription might refer to a relative of the ousted sovereign, or prove a conservative or legitimist feeling in the country which ignored the conquering Muhammadans—a feeling very frequently exhibited in inscriptions.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Mācharla, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
	S.	Kākatīya Gaṇapati ...	Pedda Cherukūru, Kistna.	I, 84.	
	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Palivela, Godāvari ...	I, 32 ...	Date wrongly given in copy.
<i>Undated and without names.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍimeṭṭa, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
	S.	... ..	Nandivelugu, Kistna ...	I, 79, 80.	
	S.	... ..	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	

HOYISALA BALLĀLAS, OR YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRAM.

1117	C.P.	Vishṇuvarddhana ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 260	No. 146 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	S.	Do. ...	Halebid, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 213	No. 117 do. do.
1192	S.	Vira Ballāḷadeva ...	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 103	No. 46 do. do.
1194	S.	Do. ...	Sorab, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 206	No. 109 do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 266	No. 145 do. do.
1196	S.	Do. ...	Halebid, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 217	No. 118 do. do.
1199?	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 196	No. 103 do. do.
1202	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 128	No. 52 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 162	No. 76 do. do.
1205	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 137	No. 65 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Hemāvati, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
1207	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ..	<i>Id.</i> , p. 137	No. 64 do. do.
1223	S.	Vira Narasimhadeva	Harihara, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 30	No. 20 do. do.
1253	C.P.	Vira Someśvara ...	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 321	No. 171 do. do.
1256	S.	Do. ...	Nirgunda, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 307	No. 166 do. do.
1262	C.P.	Narasimhadeva ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 270	No. 147 do. do.
1269	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 48	No. 27 do. do.
1270	S.	Do. ...	Somanāthapuram, Mai- sūr.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 323	No. 172 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1278	C.P.	Narasimhadeva ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 275	No. 148 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1287	S.	Do. ...	Chitaldurgam ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 11	No. 6 do. do.
1340?	S.	Vallāḷa Rāja ...	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216.	
<i>Undated.</i>					
...	S.	Vira Ballāḷadeva ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 180	No. 89 of Mr. Rice's collection.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 185	No. 97 do. do.

THE GĀṄGA FAMILY OF KALINGA.

?	C.P.	Devendravarṃā, son of Anantavarṃā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 158 of the C.P. List, dated in the "51st year" of the dynasty.
?	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Vizagapatam ...	II, 14 ...	No. 93 of the C.P. List, dated in the "254th year."
?	C.P.	Satyavarṃā, son of Devendravarṃā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 159 of the C.P. List, dated in the "51st year of the centuries of the years of the Gāḅḡyavarṃā."
?	C.P.	Nandaprabhañjanavarṃā.	Do. ...	II, 21, 22...	No. 155 of the C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Indraravarṃā ...	Do. ...	II, 22 ...	No. 156 of the C.P. List, dated in the "128th year" of the dynasty.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 167 of C.P. List, dated in the "146th year" of the dynasty.

THE REDDI DYNASTY OF KONDAVIDU.

1350	C.P.	Ana Vēma ...	Kondapalle, Kistna ...	I, 50.	
1356	S.	Vēma Bhūmiśvara ...	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 28.	
1361	S.	Ana Vēma ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma ...	Taṅḡeḍa, Kistna ...	I, 62.	
1388	S.	Vēma ...	Sarpavaram, Godāvari.	I, 24.	
1399	S.	The son of Komara-giri.	Sarpavaram, Godāvari.	I, 25.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1405	S.	Komaragiri Vēma ...	Sarpavarāṇ, Godāvari.	I, 24.	
Undated.	S.	Komaragiri, son of Ana Pōta Redḍi.	Rajahmundry, Godā- vari.	I, 22.	
1421	S.	Ana Pōta ...	Sarpavarāṇ, Godāvari.	I, 24.	

GĀNGA KINGS.

?	C.P.	Vishṇu Gopa ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 293	No. 156 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	C.P.	Kōṅgani ...	Mallohalli, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 289	No. 154 do. do.
466 ?*	C.P.	Do. ...	Merkāra, Coorg ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 282	No. 151 do. do.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 294	No. 157 do. do.
?	C.P.	Avinita ...	Mallohalli, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 291	No. 155 do. do.
762	C.P.	Prithivi Kōṅgani ...	Hosūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 284	No. 152 do. do.
776	C.P.	Do. ...	Nāgamaṅgala, Maisūr.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 287	No. 153 do. do.
?	S.	Eṛeyapparasa (Usur- per).	Begūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 209	No. 113 do. do.

RĀJAS OF MAISÜR.

1673	S.	Chikka or Doḍḍa- deva.	Belūr, Salem ...	I, 194.	
1679	C.P.	Chikka Devendra ...	Karigatta, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 309	No. 167 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1714	C.P.	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Udai- yār.	Eṭṭappūr, Salem ...	I, 201.	
1718	S.	Kṛishṇa Rāya Udai- yār.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1719-28	C.P.	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Rāja.	Salem ...	II, 2 ...	No. 8 of the C.P. List.
1723	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja ...	Tonnūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 311	No. 168 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Melkōṭ, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 318	No. 169 do. do.

* Mr. J. F. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11-14) gives strong reasons for believing that the Merkāra plates are forgeries of not earlier than the end of the ninth century.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1734	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍai- yār.	Tirucheṅgōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1756	S.	Do. ...	Avanāsi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
1760	C.P.	Chikka Kṛishṇa Rāja	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 189 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍai- yār.	Kollēgāl, Coimbatore...	I, 214.	
1761	S.	Do. ...	Śulūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 219.	
1763	C.P.	Do. ...	Ānaimalai, Coimbatore.	II, 23 ...	No. 171 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 172 do.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24 ...	No. 173 do.
1799	S.	Recording the fall of Seringapatam.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1814	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Undated.</i>					
Undated.	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍai- yār.	Perundalayūr, Coimba- tore.	I, 216.	
	S.	Vira Nañja Rāya Uḍaiyār.	Avanāsi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
	C.P.	Vira Chikka Rāya Uḍaiyār, son of Vira Nañja Rāya Uḍaiyār.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

NĀYAKKA RULERS OF MADURA.

1560	S.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka.	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 2 ...	No. 10 of the C.P. List.
1569	S.	Kumāra Kṛishṇappa.	Vijayapati, Tinnevelly.	I, 316.	
1573	S.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
1578	S.	Kṛishṇappa or Periya Virappa.	Kṛishṇāpuram, Tin- nevelly.	I, 310.	
1583	S.	Periya Virappa ...	Madura ...	I, 293.	
1596	C.P.	Rāma Kṛishṇappa ...	Do. ...	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P. List.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1597	C.P.	Krishnappa ...	Madura ...	II, 19 ...	No. 136 of the C.P. List.
1598	C.P.	Kumāra Krishnappa.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do. do.
1613	S.	Muttu Virappa ...	Madura ...	I, 293.	
1620	C.P.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 27, 28...	No. 187 do. do.
1623	S.	Muttu Virappa ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1635	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka...	Ālaḍiyūr, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1637	C.P.	Do. ...	Kapilamalai, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1648	S.	Do. ...	Vairāvikulam, Tinne- velly.	I, 310.	
1652	S.	Do. ...	Yerumaipatti, Salem ...	I, 204.	
1651	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 29 ...	No. 199 of the C.P. List.
1654	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 197 do. do.
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 190 do. do.
1656	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 14 ...	No. 92 do. do.
1657	C.P.	Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 52 do. do.
1659	S.	The son of Tirumala Nāyakka, in his father's reign.	Tirucheṅḡōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1661	S.	Chokkaliṅga N. ...	Nenmēni, Tinnevelly...	I, 305.	
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha N. ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List.
1663	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chok- kaliṅga.	Tirucheṅḡōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1665	S.	Chokkaliṅga N. ...	Nenmēni, Tinnevelly ...	I, 305.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Chokkanātha N. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 27 ...	No. 186 of the C.P. List.
1667	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 28 ...	No. 188 do. do.
1678	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa ...	Madura ...	II, 4 ...	No. 29 do. do.
1686	S.	Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa.	Arumbāvūr, Trichino- poly.	I, 263.	
1691	C.P.	Maṅgammāl ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 47 of the C.P. List.
1692	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chok- kanātha.	Tinnevelly ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 53 do. do.
1695	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 29 ...	No. 202 do. do.
1700	C.P.	Maṅgammāl ...	Madura ...	II, 4 ...	No. 19 do. do.
1706	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ..	No. 110 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1710	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Madura	I, 292.	
1715	C.P.	Vijaya Chokkanātha Nāyakka.	Tinnevelly	II, 2 ...	No. 11 of the C.P. List.
1716	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 50 do. do.
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 17 ...	No. 109 do. do.
1727	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No. 44 do. do.
1729	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 33 do. do.
1731	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 7 ...	No. 56 do. do.
1732	C.P.	Minākshi ...	Trichinopoly	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 49 do. do.
1733	C.P.	Do. ...	Samayāpuram, Trichinopoly.	II, 267.	

PĀṆDIYANS.

1200 to 1213	S.	Kulaśekhara Pāṇdiyan.	Vikramangalam, Rām-nād Zemindāri.	<i>Errata and Addenda, Vol. II.</i>	Some inscriptions of this reign discovered by Dr. Burgess.
1209	S.	Parākrama Pāṇdiyan	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
1248 (?)	S.	Kaśikanda Parākrama Pāṇdiyan.	Teṅkāsi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309 ...	Most probably my copyist altered the figures of the date, 1428 would be more likely, as it would confirm local tradition.
?	S.	Kanaka Pāṇdiyadeva.	Tāramangalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	27th year of the reign.
1307	S.	Parākrama Pāṇdiyadeva.	Kōttār, S. Travancore...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 52.</i>	5th do.
1402	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevelly.	I, 306.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 294 ...	3rd year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	5th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297 ...	10th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura	<i>Id.</i> ...	13th do.

Date, A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	20th year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 297 ...	34th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	38th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1428 (?)	S.	Kāsi Kāṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	See above, under date "1248."
1431	S.	Ponnan Perumāḷ Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes A.D. 1431 as the commencement of his reign.
1432	S.	Vira Pāṇḍiyan ...	Kārkālā, South Canara.	I, 231.	
1437	S.	Do. ...	Śrivaikuntam, Madura.	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes A.D. 1437 for the commencement of the reign.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
1490	?	Do. ...	?	<i>Id.</i> ...	An inscription mentioned in the Mackenzie MSS. The king began to reign in 1475 A.D. (?)
1516	S.	Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan	Kuttalam, Madura ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1516.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppattūr, Madura ...	I, 298 ...	3rd year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1562	S.	Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1562.
?	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyan ...	Gaṅgaikondaśūrappuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	2nd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Taramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	Do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Kunnāguḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	8th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 293 ...	11th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolaḱkuḍi, Madura.	I, 297 ...	11th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Taramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	13th do.
?	S.	Perumāḷ Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	14th do.
?	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyadeva	Taramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	16th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiya- deva.	Tirukkolakkudi, Ma- dura.	I, 297 ...	20th year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Perundalayūr, Coimba- tore.	I, 216 ...	23rd do.
?	S.	Kān or Sundara Pāṇ- ḍiyan.	Tirupparaṅkunṇam, Madura.	I, 295 ...	This is an important inscrip- tion. Mr. Nelson gives a translation of it (<i>Madura</i> <i>Country</i> , Part III, pp. 55-57).
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
?	S.	Ugra Pāṇḍiyan ...	Do. ...	I, 293.	
?	S.	Varaguṇa Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	I, 294.	
1578	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevelly.	I, 306.	
1589	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vira Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1595	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan...	Kunnāguḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	6th year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
?	S.	Vira Pāṇḍiyan ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	20th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 293 ...	21st do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ..	24th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai, Madura.	I, 302 ...	25th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolakkudi, Ma- dura.	I, 297 ...	31st do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōśamaṅgai, Madura.	I, 302.	
1596	C.P.	Rāmabhi Rāma Pāṇ- ḍiyan, son of Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍi- yan.	Madura ...	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P. List.
1605	S.	Vallabhadeva, <i>alias</i> Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Kuttālam, Tinnevelly.	<i>Bp. Cald- well's His- tory of</i> <i>Tinnevelly,</i> <i>p. 53.</i>	40th year of the reign, which therefore began in A.D. 1565
?	S.	Vallabhadeva ...	Tiruppattur, Madura ...	I, 298 ...	10th year of the reign.
1623	C.P.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyan ...	?	<i>Id.</i> p. 54...	Succeeded Ati Vira Rāma.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
UDAIYĀR RULERS IN THE SOUTH.					
1300 (?)	S.	Kampana, son of Bukka.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1344	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār.	Pennakonḍa, Anantapur	I, 120.	
1354	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1364	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1365	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1368	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	... Dated in year <i>Kṛtaka</i> .
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	... Do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 181	... Do. do.
1371	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppullāṇi, Madura.	I, 301.	
1374	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 178.	
1377	S.	Arayanna Rāya ...	Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1378	S.	Āryeṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1383 (?)	S.	Vira Nañjana Uḍai- yār.	Palni, Madura ...	I, 288	... Dated in the year <i>Rudhira- gāri</i> , which may be A.D. 1383-4.
1385	S.	Virapanna Uḍaiyār, son of Arayanna.	Śengama, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
1396	S.	Virapanna Uḍaiyār.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Sāyana Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	... 24th year of the reign.

VIJAYANAGAR RĀYAS.					
1336	C.P.	Harihara I ...	Nellore ...	II, 11, 12...	No. 79 of the C.P. List.
1354	C.P.	Bukka I ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 234	No. 131 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Mōrsalapalle, Ananta- pur.	I, 122.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1354	C.P.	Bukka I ... ..	...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 337, 349.
1355	S.	Do. ... ..	...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329 ; No. 1 of Major Dixon's col- lection ; No. 45 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 2...	No. 1 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1356	S.	Do. ... ..	...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; No. 2 of Major Dixon's collec- tion ; No. 45 (a) of Mr. Hope's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 4 ...	No. 2 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅgama ?	Nellore	II, 8 ...	No. 58 of the C.P. List.
1367	S.	Bukka I	Chilamatūru, Anantapur	I, 121.	
1368	C.P.	Do.	Banavāsi, North Kanara	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> IV, p. 296 ; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. col- lection II, 615.
1369 (?)	S.	Do.	Porumāmilla, Cuddapah	I, 126 ...	Mentions Bukka's son Bhās- kara Bhupati as ruling at Udayagiri.
?	C.P.	Do.	Gādigerevula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
?	S.	Do.	Śetnepalle, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Ravulacheruvu, Anan- tapur.	I, 118.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Kambadūru, Anantapur	I, 117.	
1379	S.	Harihara II	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 55.	No. 29 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ... ..	...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 338.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; No. 29 of Major Dixon's collection ; No. 40 (a) of Mr. Hope's collection.
c 1380	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 222	No. 125 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1382	C.P.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 267	No. 146 do. do.
1383	S.	Do.	Chilamakūru, Cuddapah	I, 124.	
1385	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 106.	
1392	S.	Do.	Pennakonda, Anantapur	I, 119.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 120.	
1393	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
1395	C.P.	Do.	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 277	No. 149 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1399	S.	Do.	Makaravalli in Dhārvād	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion, II, 618.
...	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 226	No. 128 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1406	C.P.	Deva Rāya	Hassan, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 279	No. 150 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1409	S.	Deva Rāya ...	Kuppattūr, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. collection II, 617.
1410	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 41 of Mr. Hope's collection; No. 18 of Major Dixon's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Malapannagudi, Bellary	I, 105.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 26.	No. 18 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1412	?	Do. ...	Chitrakaldurgam, Maisūr.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 44 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621; No. 5 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	?	Do. ...	Saṅgūr, Dhārvād ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 625.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 9...	No. 5 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1418	S.	"Vira Vijaya Bhūpati."	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1422	S.	Deva Rāya ...	Balagāmi ...	Rice, p. 112	No. 49 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1424	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 39...	No. 23 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 628; No. 23 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Kārkala, South Kanara.	II, 14 ...	No. 89 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 231.	
1426	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
1427	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Āyal, North Arcot ...	I, 161; II, 19, 20.	No. 138 of the C.P. List.
1429	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 13, 14...	No. 87 do.
1430	C.P.	Do. ...	South Kanara ...	II, 16 ...	No. 192 do.
1431	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nandalōru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1436	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
1437	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	

Date, A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1438	S.	Viradeva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Pratāpadeva ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1445	S.	Viradeva Rāya ...	Vuppunda, South Kan- ara.	I, 230.	
1447	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1459	S.	Mallikārjuna ...	Ādaturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
1470	S.	Virūpāksha ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
1471	S.	Narasimha ...	Āvūr, South Arcot ...	I, 205.	
1473	S.	Virūpāksha ...	Mulkalacheruvu, Cud- dapah.	I, 133.	
1476	...	Praudhadeva ...	Pārapalle, Cuddapah.	I, 127.	
1476	C.P.	Do. ...	Godḍumarri, Ananta- pur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Dharmavaram, Ananta- pur.	I, 117.	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Lakshmampalle, Anan- tapur.	I, 118.	
1487(?)	S.	Narasimha ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1497	S.	Sāluva Immaḍi Nara- simha Rāya.	Rāmapuram, Ananta- pur.	I, 116.	
1500	S.	Narasimha ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1501	S.	Do. ...	Baṣinepalle, Kurnool...	I, 97.	
1502	S.	Do. ...	Palagiri, Cuddapah ...	I, 128.	
1503	S.	Do. ...	Pānem, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
1507	S.	Do. ...	Līngamdinne, Kurnool.	I, 102.	
Undated	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅga Pēruru, Cudda- pah.	I, 129.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Yerraguntla, Kurnool...	I, 96.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Vallam, North Arcot...	I, 170.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107 ...	Grant at this king's corona- tion. Translated by Mr. Fleet in Ind. Ant. V, 73; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 343.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Nidumukkula, Kistna,	I, 75.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Panem, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 18, 19 ...	No. 132 of the C.P. List.
1510	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
1511	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 17 ...	No. 123 of the C.P. List.
1512	C.P.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 342.
1513	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Sankalapuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1514	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185 ...	Mentions his father Narasa and his mother Nāgaladevi.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ugargol, Belgaum ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 343 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion II, 637.
1515	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 13 ...	No. 86 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1516	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mēduru, Kistna ...	I, 51 ...	Giving an account of a battle.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śrīśailam, Kurnool ...	I, 91.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kommūru, Kistna ...	I, 83.	
1517	S.	Do. ...	Erumaivettippalaiyam, Chingleput.	I, 172.	
1518	S.	Do. ...	Bezvaḍa, Kistna ...	I, 48 ...	His minister Saluva Timma- arasu is mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 49.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Paṭlavīḍu, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chēzarla, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Saluva Timma-arasu.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śrīkākuḷam, Kistna ...	I, 55.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Saluva Timmayya.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1518	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Kakāni, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Minister, Saluva Timma- arasu.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Koṇḍakāvūru, Kistna ...	I, 70 ...	Minister, Timma-arasu.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppadikunram, Chingleput.	I, 188.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1519	S.	Do. ...	Kaluvāya, Nellore ...	I, 143.	
1520	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107 ...	Grant by Timma Raja, son of Timmayadeva, probably the minister of Krishna- deva Rāya.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Maṅgalagiri, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Records the capture of Koṇ- ḍaviḍu in A.D. 1515, Tim- ma-arasu commanding.
1521	S.	Do. ...	Gariadinne, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vallabhāpuram, Bellary.	I, 108.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Anantasāgaram, Nel- lore.	I, 142.	
1522	C.P.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344, No. 6 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Shimoga, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 242	No. 135 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1523	S.	The "Mahā Rāya" of Vijayanagar.	Īgalapāḍu, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1525	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Koṇḍaviḍu, Kistna ...	I, 70.	
1526	S.	Do. ...	Katteragaṇḍla, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1527	S.	Do. ...	Guḍihalli, Bellary ...	I, 109.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	... ..	...	Asiatic Researches, Vol. III, p. 39.
1528?	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya ...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 93, 94.	
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot ...	II, 16 ...	No. 107 of the C.P. List.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Pānem, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Asiatic Researches III, p. 39.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
1530	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Śiṅgarāyakonda, Nel- lore.	I, 140.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Śaṅkalāpuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Pōtunūru, Vizagapatam	I, 15 ...	A Pillar of victory.
Uncer- tain.	S.	Do. ...	Śrī Sīrnhāchalam, Viza- gapatam.	I, 16.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Undavalle, Kistna ...	I, 77.	
1530	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 38.	No. 22 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Maha Deva Rāya"	Katteragandla, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Kalva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182 ...	Dated in the year Vikriti, which corresponds with 1530.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. IV, 327 ; No. 22 of Major Dixon's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion, II, p. 637.
1531	S.	Do. ...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 93.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; No. 38 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection ; No. 25 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, p. 43.	No. 25 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1532	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182 ...	Conquests in the extreme south are alluded to. Mention is made of his wife Varada- devi and his son Venka- ṭadri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1532	S.	Achhutadeva Rāya...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 187.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Chingleput ...	II, 3 ...	No. 18 of the C.P. List.
1533	S.	Do. ...	Mārkapur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Banaśamkari, Kalādgi.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. V, 19 ; No. 22 of Mr. Hope's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 639.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pulimaddi, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Iñjēdu, Kurnool ...	I, 100.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mallināyanipalle, Anan- tapur.	I, 118 ...	Grant by Salaka Raja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kanagānapalle, Anan- tapur.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181 ...	Conquests as far south as the Tāmrarni are alluded to.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1534	S.	Do. ...	Lēpāksha, Anantapur ..	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Pūṇḍi, North Arcot ...	II, 5 ...	No. 26 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nandalūru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1536	S.	Do. ...	Bandi Ātmakūru, Kur- nool.	I, 94.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Polepalle, Nellore ...	I, 136.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mālyakonḍa, Nellore ...	I, 140.	
1537	S.	Do. ...	Lēpāksha, Anantapur.	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	Only the year "Hevilambi" is mentioned in the inscrip- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot ...	II, 30 ...	No. 207 of the C.P. List.
1538	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No. 74 do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. IV, 329 ; No. 27 of Major Dixon's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion, II.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1538	S.	Achhutadeva Rāya ...	Völēru, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Dindigul, Madura ...	I, 289.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Donnepādu, Kurnool ..	I, 99.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Lēpaksha, Anantapur...	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 36.	No. 21 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1539	S.	Do. ...	Annigere, Dhārvād ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 648.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Musalamaḍugu, Kurnool.	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Timmalāpuram, Bellary	I, 105.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gadag, Dhārvād ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 645.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 29.	No. 19 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345 ; No. 19 of Major Dixon's collection.
1540	S.	Do. ...	Turumilla, Kurnool ...	I, 99.	
1541	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tummaḍihalli, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 200.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 12 ...	No. 80 of the C.P. list.
1542	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Yelavampatti, Salem ...	I, 201.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	<i>Id.</i>	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Kallāttupatti, Madura.	I, 296.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	C.P.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	North Arcot ...	II, 29 & 30.	No. 205 of the C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Pāndi, North Arcot ...	II, 4 ...	No. 25 of the C.P. List.
?	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ...	This is No. 15 of the Vijaya- nagar inscriptions. Inad- vertently it has been enter- ed as dated "S.S. 1448 (A.D. 1526)," but this is manifestly an error.
1542	C.P.	Sadāsiva ...	Mārkāpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gadigerēvula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
1543	S.	... (?) ...	Animela, Cuddapah ...	I, 127 ...	The name of the grantor is given as "Guru Mahādēva Rāya."
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
1544	S.	Do. ...	Vaddamānu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Āluvakonḍa, Kurnool...	I, 99.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakonḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 119.	
1545	S.	Do. ...	Betam Cheruva, Kur- nool.	I, 94.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Niḍujuvvi, Cuddapah...	I, 125 ...	Grant by Chinna Timmaya- deva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201.	
1546	S.	Do. ...	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakonḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 120 ...	Grant by Rāma Rāja Tim- mayadeva.
1547	S.	Do. ...	Nagalūṭi, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gadidemaḍugu, Kurnool	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chintalapalle, Kurnool.	I, 87.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Cherukucharla, Kurnool	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Podile, Nellore ...	I, 138.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89 ...	Grant by one of the Royal Family named Kenayya- deva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pedda Kānala, Kurnool	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Guntanāla, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i> to 1556	S.	Rāma Rāja Viṭhala- deva.	Madura ...	I, 292 ...	Probably Rāma, husband of Sadāsiva's sister.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1547	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Katteragandla, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kottūru, Bellary ...	I, 110.	
1548	S.	Do. ...	Nidujuvvi, Cuddapah...	I, 125 ..	Grant by Chinna Timmaya- deva. No. 126 of Mr. Rice's col- lection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 224	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Betam Cheruvu, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
1551	S.	... (?) ...	Yerragudipādu, Cudda- pah.	I, 129 ...	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Pāmulaipādu, Nellore...	I, 138.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182 ...	A Chola is mentioned.
1552	S.	Do. ...	Taṅgeḍa, Kistna ...	I, 62 ...	The names of Rama Raja, Rāmadeva, and Tirumala- deva are mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Palugurallapalle, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ketavaram, Kistna ...	I, 65.	
1553	S.	Do. ...	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nallāru, Anantapur ...	I, 119.	
1554	S.	Do. ...	Mārkapur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vōruvakallu, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 25.	No. 17 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1555	S.	Do. ...	Pagidyala, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Porumāmilla, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... (?) ...	Vārapandal, North Arcot.	I, 167 ...	The grant confirms an older Chola grant.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Āraṅgulam, North Arcot.	I, 156.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vantimittā, Cuddapah.	I, 130 ...	The grantor is Tirumalayya- deva, son of Ranga Rāja.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1555	S.	Sadaśiva ...	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74 ...	Grant by Timma Raja.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 225.	No. 127 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1556	S.	Do. ...	Vaṅgipuram, Kistna ...	I, 85.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ...	Grant by Tirumala, son of Śrī Raṅga.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kambadūru, Anantapur.	I, 117.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennahōbilam, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1557	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
1558	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vantimitta, Cuddapah.	I, 130.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nichanametla, Kurnool.	I, 100.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Iṅjedu, Kurnool ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Maṅgalagiri, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Grant by Timma Raja, who is here described as son of the King of Orissa.
1559	S.	Do. ...	Pedda Kānāla, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
1560	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 12 ...	No. 81 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 41.	No. 24 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot .	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kalva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kannamaḍakala, Kurnool.	I, 88.	
1561	S.	Do. ...	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vinukonda, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 228.	No. 129 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1562	S.	Do. ...	Iskala, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... (?) ...	Pennakonda, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	The names of Tirumala and Sadaśiva are mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1563	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Vaḍḍamānu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
1564	S.	Do. ...	Koṇḍaviḍu, Kistna ...	I, 70.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 120.	
1565	S.	Do. ...	Vaṅgipuram, Kistna ...	I, 85.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 120 ...	Grant by Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva.
1567	S.	Do. ...	Ahobīlam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 119 ...	Minister, Chinnappa Nayuḍu.
1568	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Ahobīlam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bollavaram, Cuddapah.	I, 124.	
<i>Do.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Halaharvi, Bellary ...	I, 104.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Patakōṭa, Kurnool ...	I, 90 ...	The date given in the copy corresponds to A.D. 1600 and is clearly an error.
1568	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Khairuvvala, Kurnool.	I, 93.	
1572	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
1573	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Chintakunṭa, Kurnool.	I, 102 ...	Reigning at Pennakoṇḍa.
1574	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185.	
1577	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 119 ...	Minister, Chinnappa Nayuḍu.
1578	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Galladurti, Kurnool ...	I, 100 ...	Dated from Pennakoṇḍa.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Krishnāpuram, Tinne- velly.	I, 310.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bēlūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 220	No. 121 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1579	S.	Do. ...	Tallāru, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1580	S.	Do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Ananta- pur.	I, 120.	
1581	S.	Do. ...	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bollavaram, Kurnool...	I, 87.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1582	S.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183.	
1583	S.	Do. ...	Śrīmshnam, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	Ruling at Pennakonda.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Dūsi, North Arcot ...	I, 166.	
1584	S.	Do. ...	Devanhalli, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 252	No. 140 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chintakunṭa, Kurnool.	I, 102 ...	Reigning at Pennakonda.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakonda.
1585	S.	Do. ...	Gōraṅṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 92.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkaṭapati ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakonda.
1586	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
1587	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1588	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1590	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 2—3...	No. 12 of the C.P. List.
1591	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1592	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Māmaṇḍūr, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1593	...	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
<i>Id.</i>	...	Do. ...	Punalpādi, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1595	...	Do. ...	Tachchūru, North Arcot.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	...	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
1596	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No. 75 of the C.P. List.
1597	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 19 ...	No. 136 do.
1598	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do.
1599	S.	Do. ...	Guṇḍlūru, Cuddapah.	I, 34 ...	Ruling at Pennakonda.
1603	S.	Do. ...	Varikunṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 126 ...	Ruling at Chandragiri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1603	S.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101 ...	At Pennakoṇḍa.
1605	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185.	
1609	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
1614	S.	Do. ...	Veṅkaṭadripāḷem, Kur- nool.	I, 87.	
1619	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Dharmapuri, Salem ...	I, 196 ...	Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1620	C.P.	Rāma ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 187 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1622	S.	Do. ...	Veṅkaṭadripāḷem, Kur- nool.	I, 87.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Shimoga, Maisūr ...	Rice p. 247	No. 136 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1623	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Ellore, Godāvarī ...	I, 35.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭappa ...	Arumbāvūr, Trichino- poly.	I, 263.	
1629	S.	Rāma ...	Taḍikkombu, Madura.	I, 289.	No. 151 of the C.P. List.
1636	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Madras Museum, Plate No. 14.	II, 21 ...	
1643	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Koilkuntla, Kurnool ...	I, 100 ...	
1647	C.P.	Do. ...	Nandyal, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do.
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 190 of the C.P. List.
1662	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1663	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 18 ...	
1665	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 27 ...	No. 186 do.
1667	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 28 ...	No. 188 do.
1678	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 4 ...	No. 20 do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Kulli Rāmapuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1680	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
1692	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 53 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1706	C.P.	Veṅkaṭa ...	Do. ...	II, 17 ...	
1716	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 50 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1724	C.P.	Mahadeva ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ...	
1729	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Madura ...	II, 6 ...	No. 33 do.
1732	C.P.	Veṅkaṭa ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 49 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1739(?)	C.P.	Rāma	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No. 43 of the C.P. List.
1744	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati	Tiruppanandal, Tanjore.	I, 275.	
1791	C.P.	Do.	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 48 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.
1792	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 6 ...	No. 45 of the C.P. List.
1793	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 7 ...	No. 46 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In the earliest days of which we have any knowledge as to the sovereignties ruling the continent of India, it appears that the great Maurya dynasty held the north, while the south was divided amongst the Pāndiyans of Madura, who governed the extreme south, the Cholas, who held the country to their north and east, and the Cheras (Keralas), who ruled over the tracts to their north and west. This was in the fourth century B.C. I say "it appears" because, although we are certain of the Mauryas (probably B.C. 325-188) and the Pāndiyans as existent in the time of Megasthenes (B.C. 302), we have only the fact of the Cholas and Keralas (or Cheras) being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka (B.C. 250) to verify their existence at that still earlier period. But tradition mentions no earlier kingdoms than those of Pāndiya, Chola, and Chera in the south of India, and always speaks of them as contemporary. As we are certain of the Pāndiyan, therefore, in B.C. 302, we may safely place the Cholas and Cheras as far back as that date. The Keralas appear to have occupied the whole Western Coast under the ghāts, and it is probable that the Eastern Coast was also inhabited almost throughout its entire length; but there is no evidence of any kingdom having been in existence throughout the Dakhan, and it is quite possible that almost the whole of its entire area was waste (the *Dandakāranya*¹) or inhabited only by a few half-wild tribes under their own chiefs, such as those so often mentioned in the *Purānas*. It is necessary for students of history to remember that very large areas now cultivated and populated were absolutely waste—mere barren tracts of rock, forest, and wild plains—till comparatively modern times, and this seems especially to have been the case with the Dakhan country.² It must not be forgotten, however, that the earliest Buddhist legends speak of the kingdom of Kāliṅga as then in existence.

At some period subsequent to that of Aśoka, the Pallavas³ appear to have grown into importance on the Eastern Coast, and they gradually increased in power till they constituted themselves a great kingdom, with extensive foreign trade, and proved a source of danger to the Cholas and their other neighbours. They appear to have held the entire Eastern Coast from Conjeeveram to the borders of Orissa. At present there is no evidence as to when they arose from obscurity into the dignity of a kingdom, but they seem to have been one of the principal southern powers when the first Chalukyas immigrated from Northern India about the fifth century A.D.

To the Mauryas in the north succeeded the Saṅga dynasty (B.C. 188-76) and this was followed by the short Kanva dynasty (B.C. 76-31). The last of these kings being murdered, the Andhra or Andhrabritya dynasty succeeded, and ruled from B.C. 31 to A.D. 436. (?) They were Buddhists, and it was by them that the magnificent marble *stupa* at Amarāvati was erected. About this period, i.e., the fifth century A.D., began to grow into importance the Chalukyan sovereignty of the Western Dakhan, and it is in connection with the early Chalukyas that we hear of the Nalas (probably a Western Coast tribe), the Mauryas (possibly descendants of the earlier Mauryas) who inhabited part of the Koṅkana, the Sendrakas, Mātāṅgas (apparently a barbarous tribe, perhaps aboriginal), the Kaṭachchuris,⁴ the

¹ See Mr. Foulkes' article on the "Civilization of the Dakhan down to the sixth century B.C." (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1-10.)

² According to the *Rāmāyana*, Bk. IV, Ch. 41, the races inhabiting the country south of the Tūṅgabhadra where the Mekhalas, Utkalas, Daśarṇas, Vidarbhas, Rishikas, Mahisakas, Matsyas, Kāliṅgas, Kāsikas, Andhras, Puṇḍras, Chōlas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keralas.

³ Mr. Lewis Rice thinks that a dynasty of the *Mahādvali-kula* reigned over the eastern coast of the peninsula prior to the rise of the Pallavas, and that they gave their name to Mahāvalipuram, or the "Seven Pagodas." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 36.)

⁴ Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 10, and note. Their descendants (?) were called Kaṭachchuris.

Gaṅgas of Maisūr, and the Ālupas or Ālupas, a tribe or dynasty apparently living to the south or south-west of the present Bombay Presidency. Early Chalukyan grants mention a number of other tribes, such as the Lāṭas (of *Lāṭadeśa*, in the north of Bombay), Mālavas (Mālwa), Gurjaras (of Gujarāt), &c.

The Chalukyas divided into two branches in the beginning of the seventh century, an eastern branch conquering the Pallava kings of the Veṅgi country, or tract between the Kṛishṇa and Godāvari rivers, and settling in that locality which they governed till A.D. 1023, the western remaining in their original home in the Western Dakhan.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiwen-Thsang, who visited India A.D. 629 to 645, gives a graphic account of the state of the country in his time.

The Kadambas now began to grow into importance, and they fought with and defeated the Pallavas of Kañchi, and were perpetually at feud with the Chalukyas and their other neighbours. Their territory was in the South-west Dakhan and North Maisūr. About the same period we find the Rāshtrakūṭas giving great trouble to the Chalukyas. It is as yet uncertain whether these Rāshtrakūṭas were "an Āryan Kshatriya, i.e., Rājput, race which immigrated into the Dekkan from the north like the Chalukyas, or a Drāvidian family which was received into the Āryan community after the conquest of the Dekkan"—(*Dr. Bühler*). The wars with the Rāshtrakūṭas seem to have resulted in the complete downfall for two centuries (A.D. 757-8 to 973-4) of the Western Chalukyas¹ and the consequent accretion of great power to the Rāshtrakūṭas. The latter do not appear, however, to have attempted any conquests in the south. They were completely overthrown by the Western Chalukyas in A.D. 973-4, when the latter once more rose to great eminence. The overthrow of the Rāshtrakūṭas, too, enabled the Rāṭṭa *Mahāmāṇḍaleśvaras* to assert themselves, and their dynasty lasted till about A.D. 1253. About the same period we find the Śilahāras and Sindas rising into importance, and, like the Rāṭṭas, establishing independent dynasties which lasted for several centuries. The Śilahāras were overthrown by the Yādavas of Devagiri about A.D. 1220, and the Sindas cease to be heard of about A.D. 1182-3.

Little is known of the history of Southern India for two or three centuries immediately preceding the sudden rise of the Cholas to great power,² which took place in the middle of the eleventh century. At the beginning of that century the Eastern Chalukyas held all the country along the Eastern Coast from the borders of Orissa as far south as the borders of the Pallava country. The Pallava kingdom was a powerful one, possessing the coast from its junction with the Chalukyas down to the northern border of the Chola territories, i.e., just south of Kañchi. The Cholas remained within their own borders and the Pāṇḍiyans in theirs, while the Kōṅgu kings, who governed (apparently) the old Chera country east of the Malayālam tracts along the coast, although they were still independent and powerful, were beginning to feel the effect of the attacks of the little kingdom of the Hoysala Ballālas, then rising into power and destined to subvert many of the surrounding monarchies.

In A.D. 1023, by an intermarriage between the two dynasties, the Chola sovereign acquired possession of the whole of the Eastern Chalukyan dominions. This was followed, apparently at the beginning of the reign of his successor, Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chola (1064-1113), by the complete subversion of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and the annexation to the latter kingdom of their possessions. Rajendra also conquered the Pāṇḍiyans, and established a short dynasty of "Chola-Pāṇḍiyan" kings at Madura. A little later the Hoysala Ballālas entirely overthrew the Kōṅgu kings and seized their territories, so that the whole of the south of India passed at that time through a period of great political disturbance, which resulted in the Cholas obtaining almost universal sovereignty for a short period, checked, however, by the power of the Hoysala Ballālas above the ghāts in Maisūr.

This latter power was increased in importance by its conquest of the Kadambas³ and Kālachuris to its immediate north about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and by the downfall of the great Western Chalukyan dynasty about A.D. 1184, which was caused partly by its wars with the Kadambas and partly by the rise of the Ballālas. A little later the Cholas lost their northern possessions, which were seized by the Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal.

We now find ourselves in the thirteenth century, the three great southern powers being the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans—both seemingly losing strength—and the Hoysala Ballālas, rapidly growing in power.

¹ It seems to be now certain that the sovereigns of this dynasty were originally called *Chalukyas*, the adjectival form *Chalukyan* being adopted by the later representatives of the family.

² We gather from the Singhalese chronicles that the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans were constantly at feud with Ceylon, and that the Tamils emigrated in large numbers into Ceylon.

³ As with the *Chalukyas* and *Chalukyas*, the earlier and later dynasties of this kingdom seem to have been known respectively as *Kadambas* and *Kadambas*—(*Mr. Fleet*).

What might have occurred it is needless to enquire, though imagination readily depicts the impetuous Ballalas sweeping down from the ghâts and succeeding in subverting the ancient dynasties of the plains; but a new power now appears on the scene, which was destined to acquire universal dominion in course of time—the power of the Musalmâns.

Delhi had been captured by the Ghazni Ghōrians in 1193, and a dynasty established there which lasted till A.D. 1288. The Khiljis succeeded (1288–1321), and 'Alau-d-din Khilji despatched the first Muhammadan expedition into the Dakhan in A.D. 1306. Four years later the Musalmân armies under Malik Kafur swept like a torrent over the peninsula.

Devagiri and Oraṅgal were both reduced to subjection, the capital of the Hoysāla Ballalas was taken and sacked, and the kingdoms both of the Chōlas and Pāndiyans were overthrown. Anarchy followed over the whole south—Musalmân governors, representatives of the old royal families, and local chiefs being apparently engaged for years in violent internecine struggles for supremacy. The Ballalas disappeared from the scene, and the kingdoms of Devagiri and Oraṅgal were subverted. A slight check was given to the spread of the Muhammadan arms when a confederation of Hindu chiefs, led by the gallant young Ganapati Rāja, withstood and defeated a large Muhammadan army; and the aspect of affairs was altered by the revolt of the Dakhāni Musalmāns against their sovereign in A.D. 1347, which resulted in the establishment of the Bahmanī kingdom of the Dakhan. But the whole of Southern India was convulsed by this sudden aggression of the Muhammadans, and all the old kingdoms fell to pieces.

This period, then, about the year A.D. 1310, is to be noted as the second great landmark in South Indian history, the first being about the period 1023–1070, when the Chōlas became almost supreme over the south.

While the Bahmanī rebels were consolidating their kingdom in the Dakhan, another great power was being formed south of the Krishna. This was the kingdom of Vijayanagar. Established on the ruins of the Hoysāla Ballalas and the other Hindu sovereignties, it speedily rose to a height of power such as no southern kingdom had yet aspired to, and it held the Muhammadans in check for two centuries. From 1336 till 1564 A.D. we have merely to consider, roughly speaking, two great powers—that of the Musalmāns north of the Krishna and that of Vijayanagar to the south.

The Bahmanī kingdom fell to pieces at the close of the fifteenth century, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms founded by rival Musalmân leaders. Their jealousies aided the Vijayanagar sovereigns in their acquisition of power. In 1487 Narasimha of Vijayanagar completely subverted the Pāndiyan country, Chola having fallen long before, and by the close of the fifteenth century the power of Vijayanagar was acknowledged as paramount through the entire peninsula. Small principalities existed, such as that of Maṣūr, the Redḍi chieftainship of Kondavidu south of the Krishna (which lasted from 1328 till 1427), and the always independent principality of Travancore, but Vijayanagar was supreme. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Krishnadeva Rāja of Vijayanagar further extended the power of his house by the reduction of refractory chiefs far and wide, till his dynasty arose in his day to its greatest height of glory.

In 1564 (the third landmark) all this collapsed. The Muhammadan sovereigns of the Dakhan combined, and in one grand effort swept over Vijayanagar, sacked the capital, put to death the powerful chief who had ruled over the destinies of the empire, and for ever crushed out all semblance of independent Hindu power from the south of India. Even the very family that governed Vijayanagar divided, so that it becomes almost impossible to trace their history, and for a second time the whole of the peninsula was thrown into confusion.

Naturally the minor chiefs seized this opportunity for throwing off all fealty to their sovereign, and throughout the peninsula arose a large number of petty Pōlegars and small chieftains, whose quarrels and wars and struggles for supremacy kept the whole country in confusion for two-and-a-half centuries. The only chiefs that attained to real power were the Madura Nayakkas, formerly viceroys of Vijayanagar, who speedily became independent and reduced to subjection almost the whole of the old Pāndiyan kingdom, their compatriots, the Nayakkas of Tanjore, holding sway over *Choladeśa*. The Rājas of Maṣūr, too, became independent, and established a kingdom, though not a very powerful one.

Over all this distracted country the Muhammadans gradually pressed downwards, securing the dominion of the countries south of the Tungabhadra, and eastwards to the sea, and encroaching southwards till they had reached the southern confines of the Telugu country by the middle of the seventeenth century, and by the beginning of the eighteenth were in power far south. The Mahrattas had established themselves in Tanjore in 1674 and remained there till the English supremacy. In 1736 the Musalmāns obtained possession of Madura.

The English, settled at Madras since 1639, now began to acquire more and more territory and power, and in the course of the century had conquered almost the whole of the south of India, the defeat of the Maisūr Musalmāns under Tipū Shāh in 1799 finally laying the peninsula at their feet.

THE ĀLUPAS.

(Also called *Ālucas*. See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 14.)

They are mentioned in a Maisūr inscription on copper, known to many readers of scientific literature as "The Merkāra Plates." The age of this document is at present disputed. In a grant of A.D. 694 (S.S. 616)¹ the "Āluvas" are mentioned. The "Ālupas" are spoken of in a Kādamba inscription of A.D. 1169-70 (*Kaliguga* 4270)² and in the *Vikramāṅkadēcācharita* of Bilhaṇa.³ Mr. Fleet locates them somewhere in the west or north-west of the Madras Presidency.

'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF VIJAYAPURA (BIJAPUR).

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

AHMADNAGAR, NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest kings of whom we have any trace who ruled the north of this Presidency are the Andhras. The great Maurya dynasty of the north were, according to the *Purāṇas*, succeeded by kings of the Śaṅga family, and these again by the Kaṇvas. The last Kaṇva, Suśarman or Sīsuman, was murdered by his minister Śādraka or Śipraka, who seized the throne and founded a dynasty which was called after the name of his tribe, the Andhras. These are the *Andara* of the Greek geographers.⁴ Three dynasties successively ruled over their widely extended territories. These were the *Andhras* Proper, the *Āndhra-jātikas*, or "relatives of the Andhras," and the *Āndhra-bhṛityas*, or "servants of the Andhras."

The whole of the north of the Madras Presidency down, at least, to the Kṛishṇa river, and probably considerably to the south of it, belonged to them, and many of their leaden coins are found in the tracts near the great rivers. They were Buddhists in religion. About the beginning of the Christian era the Andhras were exceedingly powerful, possessing, according to Pliny, very large armies. They held the whole of Kalingā.

In the IXth Volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, pp. 101-116, will be found an essay on the Andhras by Wilford, from which I extract the following comparative table of kings of the dynasty, taken from the several *Purāṇas*. I have corrected the spelling, and in the case of the list from the *Vishṇu Purāṇa* have added in italics notes by Mr. Edward Thomas. The list in the *Matsya Purāṇa* contains twenty-nine names.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 300.

² J.B.B.R.A.S., Vol. IX, p. 278.

³ Bühler's Edition, V, 26. *Ind. Ant.* V, 320.

⁴ *Andra Indī* in the Peutingerian Tables. Pliny calls them *Gens Andara*.

BRĀGAVATA-PURĀNA.	VISHNU-PURĀNA.	VĀYU-PURĀNA.	BRĀHMĀNDA-PURĀNA.
		YEARS.	YEARS.
Balihita	Śīpraka (or Śūdraka)	Sindhuka ... 23	Ohhismaka ... 23
Krishṇa	Krishṇa	Krishṇa ... 18	Krishṇa ... 18
Śrī Śatakarṇī	Śrī Śatakarṇī	Śrī Śatakarṇī	Śrī Śatakarṇī ... 10
Paurṇamāsa	Pūrṇotsaṅga	Pūrṇotsaṅga ... 18	Pūrṇotsaṅga ... 18
.....	Śātakarṇī	Śātakarṇī ... 56	Śātakarṇī ... 56
Lambodara	Lambodara	Lambodara ... 18	Lambodara ... 18
Ivilaka	Ivilaka (<i>Vikalā</i> ?)	Āpilaka ... 12	Āpilaka ... 12
Meghasvāti	Meghasvāti ... ..	.....	Saudāsa ... 18
Aṭamāna	Paṭumat (<i>Puḍumāyī</i> ?)	Putumābi ... 24	Ābhi ... 12
.....	Arishtakarman	Nāmi Krishṇa ... 25	.....
Haleya	Hala	Hala ... 1	Skandasvāti ... 28
Talaka	Pattalaka (<i>Maṇḍalaka</i> ?)	Pulaka ... 5	Bhāvaka ... 5
Purishbhoru	Pravillasena (<i>Purikasena</i> ?)	Purikasena ... 21	Pravillasena ... 12
Sunandana	Sundara Śātakarṇin	Śātakarṇī ... 1	Sundara Śātakarṇī ... 1
Chakora	Chakora Śātakarṇin	Chakora Śātakarṇī ½	Chakora Śātakarṇī ... 6
.....	.....	.....	Mahendra Śātakarṇī. 3
.....	.....	.....	Kuntala Śātakarṇī ... 8
Vaṭaka ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Śivasvāti	Śivasvāti	Śivasvāmi ... 28	Svātisena ... 1
Gotamīputra	Gotamīputra	Gautamīputra ... 21	Yantramāti ... 34
Purimān	Pulimān (or Pulomat) ... ..	.....	.....
.....	Śātakarṇin .. ..	.....	Śātakarṇī ... 29
Madaśira	Śivaśrī ... ..	.....	Ābhi ... 4
Śivaskanda	Śivaskanda ... ..	.....	Śivaskanda Śātakarṇī 2
Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī ... 29	} Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇī 19
		Śātakarṇī ... 60	
Vijaya	Vijaya ... ..	.....	.....
Chandravijaya	Chandraśrī (<i>Daṇḍāśrī</i> ?)	Daṇḍāśrī ... 3	Daṇḍāśrī Śātakarṇī 3
Lomadhi	Pulomārchis (<i>Pulomāvi</i>)	Puloma ... 7	Puloma ... 7

Of the above sovereigns, the descent of all is given as in the direct male line, with the exception of the second, Krishna, who was brother of the usurper, Śīpraka. Śrī Śatakarṇī was son of Krishna, and thence the line proceeds direct.

Tables are also given in Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities, Useful Tables*, p. 241; and in the *Bṛihat Saṁhitā* (J.R.A.S., Vol. V, n.s., p. 82, etc.).

Mr. Fergusson, in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (p. 717), gives the following list¹ :—

Śipraka	...	...	...	...	...	B.C.	31 to A.D.	8
Krishṇa	...	...	...	...	...	A.D.	8 to "	10
Śātakarṇi I	...	...	...	...	...	"	10 to "	28
Pūrṇotsaṅga	...	...	...	...	...	"	28 to "	46
Śivasvāmi	...	...	...	...	...	"	46 to "	64
Śātakarṇi II	...	...	...	...	...	"	64 to "	120
Lambodara	...	...	...	...	...	"	120 to "	138
Āpitaka	...	...	...	...	...	"	138 to "	150
Saṅgha	...	...	...	...	...	"	150 to "	168
Śātakarṇi III	...	...	...	...	...	"	168 to "	186
Skandasvāti	...	...	...	...	...	"	186 to "	193
Mrigendra	...	...	...	...	...	"	193 to "	196
Kuntalasvāti	...	...	...	...	...	"	196 to "	204
Svātikarṇa	...	...	...	...	...	"	204 to "	205
Pulomavit	...	...	...	...	...	"	205 to "	241
Gorakṣhāśvaśrī	...	...	...	...	...	"	241 to "	266
Hala	...	...	...	...	...	"	266 to "	271
Māṇḍalaka	...	...	...	...	...	"	271 to "	276
Parindrasena	...	...	...	...	...	"	276 to "	281
Sindara	...	...	...	...	...	"	281 to "	284
Rājādhisvāti (6 months)	...	...	...	...	...	"	284	
Śivasvāti	...	...	...	...	...	"	284 to "	312
Gautamīputra	...	...	...	...	...	"	312 to "	333
Vāsīthīputra	...	...	...	...	...	"	333 to "	335
Pulomat	...	...	...	...	...	"	335 to "	363
Śivaśrī	...	...	...	...	...	"	363 to "	370
Skandasvāti	...	...	...	...	...	"	370 to "	377
Yājñāśrī	...	...	...	...	...	"	377 to "	406
Vijaya	...	...	...	...	...	"	406 to "	412
Chandraśrī	...	...	...	...	...	"	412 to "	422
Pulomat	...	...	...	...	...	"	422 to "	429 or 436

In J.B.B.R.A.S., XIII, 303, will be found a paper by Dr. Codrington and Bhagvānlāl Indrājī Pandit on some Andhrabhṛitya coins. They give the names of Valivāya, son of Vasatī (*Vasīthī*),—Śivala, son of Madhari,—and Vidivāya, son of Gotamī.

In connection with this subject may be noted the succession of the predecessors of the Andhras mentioned above, as it seems certain that the sovereigns of those dynasties must have ruled over the northern portion of the Madras Presidency; though as yet, with the exception of the existence of the Edict of Aśoka at Jaugada in Ganjam, I know of no remaining trace of their presence. These tables are taken from Mr. Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 716.

MAURYA DYNASTY (137 Years).

Chandragupta	...	...	...	...	...	B.C.	325 to B.C.	301
Bimbāsāra	...	...	...	...	...	"	301 to "	276
Aśoka ²	...	...	...	...	...	"	276 to "	240
Suyāśas	...	...	...	...	...	"	240 to "	230 ?
Daśaratha	...	...	...	...	...	"	230 ? to "	220 ?
Saṅgata	...	...	...	...	...	"	220 ? to "	212 ?
Indrapālita	...	...	...	...	...	"	212 ? to "	210
Somaśarman	...	...	...	...	...	"	210 to "	203
Śaśadharman	...	...	...	...	...	"	203 to "	195
Vṛihadratha	...	...	...	...	...	"	195 to "	188

¹ Dr. Oldenberg's paper on "*Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Coins*" in *Ind. Ant.* X, 213, may be consulted with reference specially to the older dynasties of the north-west.

² "Account of the great Hindu monarch, Aśoka," by Sir Erskine Perry, in J.B.B.R.A.S. for January 1851.

SAṅGA DYNASTY (112 Years).

Pushpamitra	...	...	...	...	...	B.C. 188 to B.C. 152
Agnimitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 152 to " 144
Sujyeshtha	...	...	...	...	...	" 144 to " 137
Vasumitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 137 to " 129
Bhadraka, or Ādraka	...	...	...	...	...	" 129 to " 127
Pulindaka	...	...	...	...	...	" 127 to " 124
Ghoshavasū	...	...	...	...	...	" 124 to " 121
Vajramitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 121 to " 112
Bhagavata	...	...	...	...	...	" 112 to " 86
Devabhūti	...	...	...	...	...	" 86 to " 76

KANVA DYNASTY.

Vasudeva	...	...	...	...	...	B.C. 76 to B.C. 67
Bhūmimitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 67 to " 53
Nārāyaṇa	...	...	...	...	...	" 53 to " 41
Suśarman (murdered)	...	...	...	...	...	" 41 to " 31

ĀNDHRA-JĀTIKAS, ĀNDHRA-BHŪTYAS.

(See the Andhra Dynasty.)

AVUKU OR AUKU, ZEMINDARS OF—

(See OWK, Zemindars of—.)

BĀHMANĪ DYNASTY.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BALLĀLAS, THE—

(See HOṬSALA BALLĀLAS of Maisūr.)

BANAVĀSĪ, THE KĀDAMBAS OF—

(See KĀDAMBAS.)

BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BĪDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF—

(See IKKERRĪ).

BĪDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD, BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BIJAPUR OR VIJAYAPURA, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BĪRĀR, IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

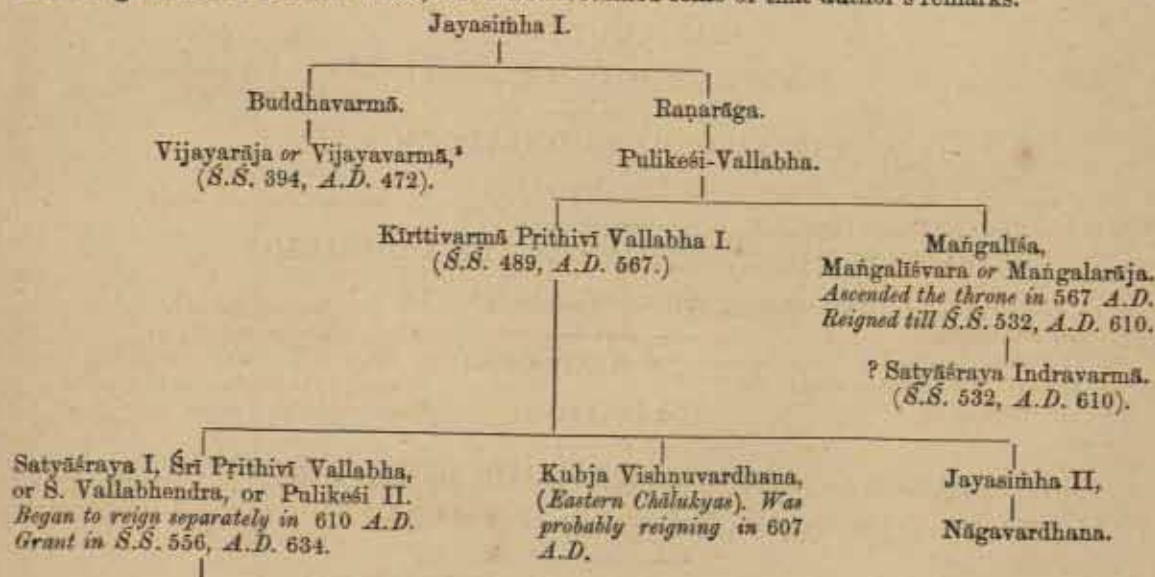
(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

THE CHALUKYAS.

The kingdom of the Chalukyas¹ was at one time widely extended, and for six centuries, from the sixth to the twelfth, they maintained a sovereignty, which, if sometimes merely nominal, was at others extremely powerful. We first hear of them in the Dakhan in the sixth century, the third sovereign of the family ascending the throne in A.D. 566. Inscriptions of the dynasty are numerous, and those of the later sovereigns during the decay of the kingdom insert, in the genealogical portion of the document, a mythical series of kings, by which the descent of the family is traced, in the Lunar Race, through a succession of 59 sovereigns ruling in Ayodhyā, to one Vijayāditya, who is said to have journeyed southwards bent on conquest, but to have lost his life in battle. His widow fled, took refuge in the house of a Brahman, and there gave birth to a posthumous son—Vishnuvardhana. Vishnuvardhana is said to have acquired sovereignty and to have made extensive conquests, strengthening his authority by an alliance with the Pallava king of Kañchi, whose daughter he married. His son was Vijayāditya, and the latter's son was Pulikeśi Vallabha. The old inscription at Aihole, published by Mr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* (V, 67) names Pulikeśi's father Ranarāga, and his grandfather, Jayasinha Vallabha. Mr. Fleet's estimate of this early history is that it is "a mere farrago of vague tradition and *Purāṇik* myths, of no authority, based on the undoubted facts that the Chalukyas did come originally from the north and did find the Pallavas in possession of some of the territories afterwards acquired by themselves, and on a tradition of the later Kādambas that the founder of their family was named Trilochana or Trinetra."

Pulikeśi's grandsons separated, and became the ancestors respectively of the Western and Eastern Chalukyas; the elder remaining in the Western Dakhan, while the younger, Kubja Vishnuvardhana, won for himself by the sword the sovereignty of the Eastern Coast by his conquest of the Śaṅkāyana kings of Veṅgi (Pallavas). This conquest was very important, not only because of its political results, but because it was a triumph of the Brahmanical religion over Buddhism. The Veṅgi kings were Buddhists, and they seem to have succeeded the Buddhist Āndhra-bhṛityas on the Kṛṣṇā river, while the Chalukyas were Vaiṣṇavas.

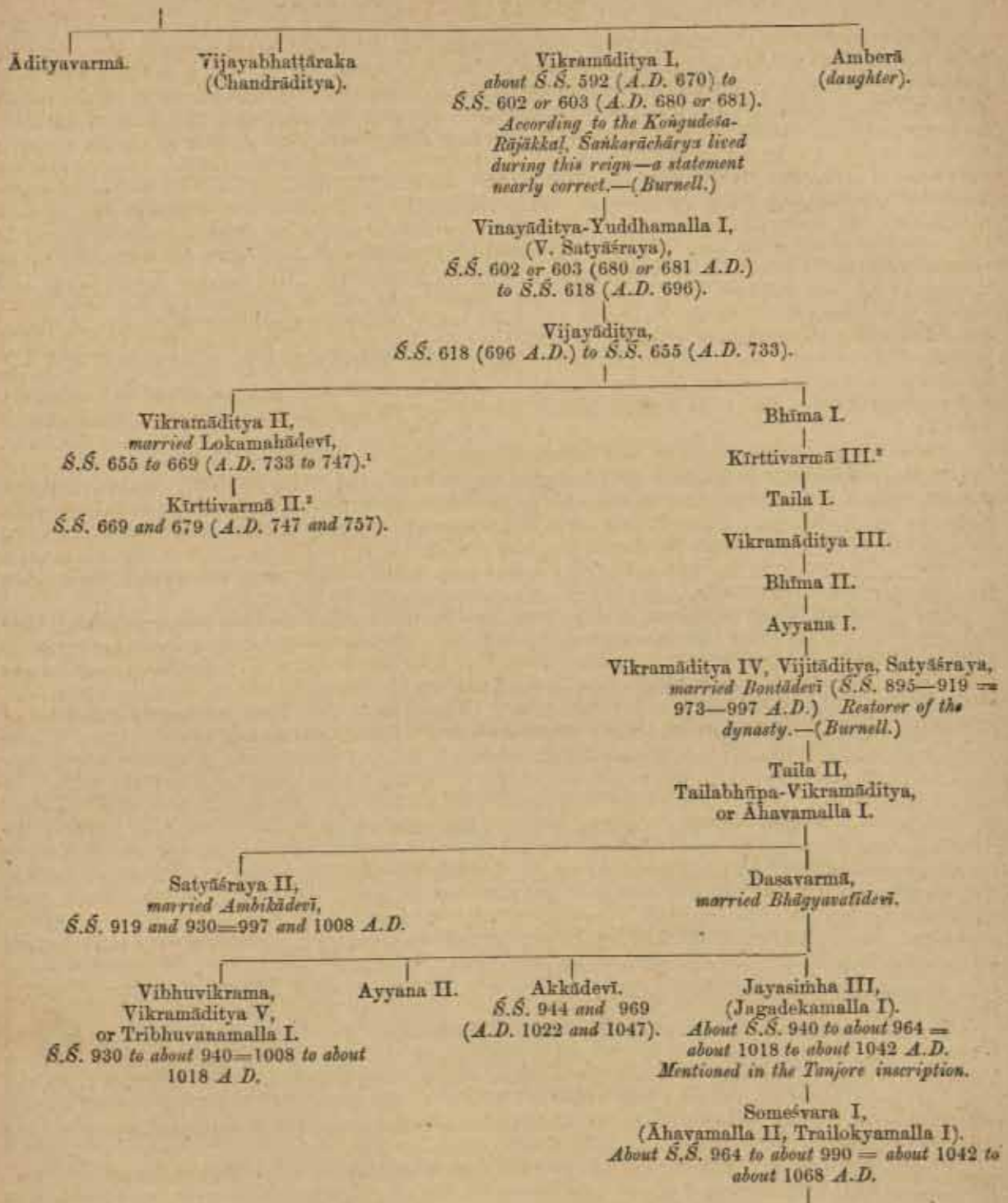
The following tables are taken mostly from Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, page 18,² and Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 18. The earliest sovereigns are called "Chalukyas." After the division between Satyāśraya I and Kubja Vishnuvardhana the dynasties are respectively known as those of the "Western Chalukyas" and "Eastern Chalukyas,"—and the dynasty which commenced with Taila, or Tailapa, I called themselves "Chalukyas." Mr. Fleet has largely added to our knowledge since Dr. Burnell wrote, but I have retained some of that author's remarks.



¹ Mr. Fleet writes (*Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 105) regarding the habit of styling the early Chalukyas "Chalukyas of Kalyānapara,"—"This is nothing but a mistake. Kalyāna is nowhere mentioned in the earlier Chalukyan inscriptions; and, even if it existed as a city at that time, it was certainly not a Chalukya capital. The earliest mention of it that I have obtained is in a stone-tablet inscription of the Western Chalukya king Trilokyamalla or Somēśvara I. It is dated *Saka* 975 (A.D. 1053-4). . . ."

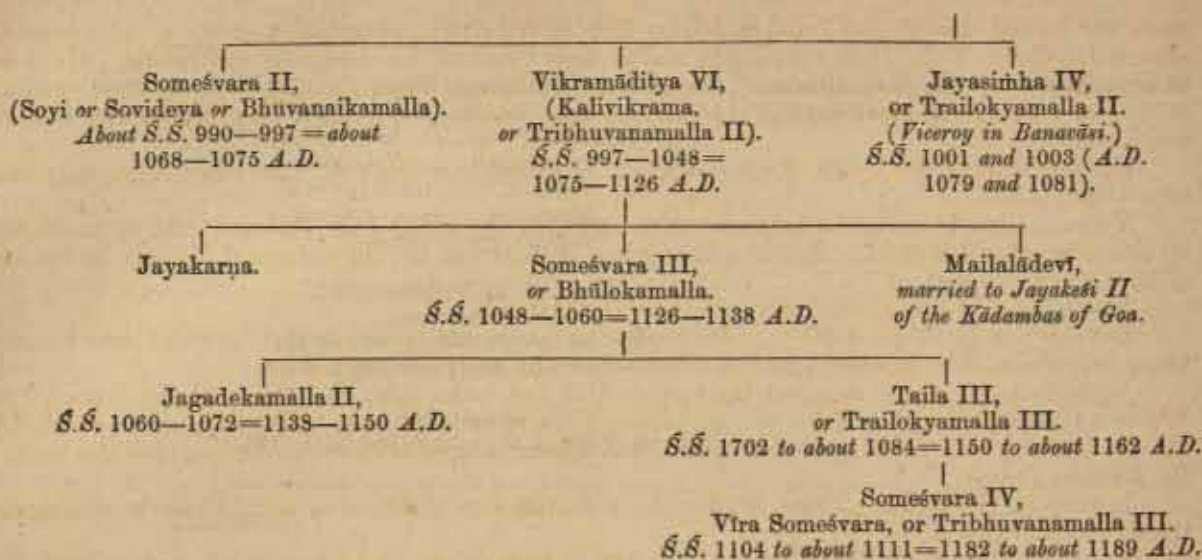
² See Professor Dowson's Paper in *J.R.A.S.*, New Series, I, 247 (1865).

³ The Kaira grant (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 251).



¹ Mr. Rice's inscription (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23).

² At this point Dr. Burnell interpolates the following note:—"So far the flourishing older dynasty of the Chalukyas, which, after Vikramāditya II, appears to have been for a time almost overthrown by feudatories such as the Itashtakota, Kalabhurya, and Yadava chiefs, and the history of this kingdom is, thus, very obscure for the eighth and ninth centuries. With Tailapa, the restorer of the Chalukya power in the later dynasty, all once more becomes tolerably certain, especially as regards the dates of the reigns. A very poetical account of the first sovereigns of this line is given in Bilhapa's *Vikramāditya-charitra*; it is often contradicted in details by the Chola inscriptions."



Pulikesi Vallabha is said in an inscription at Aihole (*Ind. Ant.* IV, 205) to have reduced Banavāsi to subjection. Mr. Fleet thinks that up to that time Banavāsi was the capital of an early branch of the Kādambas. Pulikesi also seems to have conquered Bādāmi ("Vātāpi," which Mr. Fleet has satisfactorily identified with Bādāmi.—*Ind. Ant.*, V, 68, etc.)

Kirttivarmā I is, in the last inscription mentioned, called "night of death to the Nalas, the Mauryas, and Kādambas." He claims to have entirely subverted the Kādambas.

His younger brother, Maṅgalīśa, is stated, in the same inscription, to have conquered the "Kaṭachehuris," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Kalachuris. He lost his life in an attempt to secure the kingdom for his own son. He conquered Revatidvipa, the Mātāṅgas, and Kalachuris, part of the Koṅkanas, and a prince named Buddha, son of Saṅkaragana.

Satyāśraya was one of the most powerful princes of the dynasty. In later years poets were fond of styling the kings of this race and their descendants, "Princes of the House of Satyāśraya." His greatest achievement was his victory over Harshavardhana, king of Kanoj. He conquered a sovereign from the north named Govinda, whom Mr. Fleet takes to be one of the Rāshtrakūṭas. He claims, in various inscriptions, to have subdued the Mauryas of the Koṅkana, the "Lāṭas, Malavas, and Gūjjaras." He reduced the fortress of "Piṣṭāpura," acquired the sovereignty of *Mahārāṣṭrakā*, terrified the "Kāliṅgas and Kosalas," drove the Pallavas behind the walls of Kañchipura, and prepared to conquer the Cholas with a large army. Too much trust must not be placed in the poetry of the inscriptions, but it is abundantly clear from other sources that Satyāśraya was a great conqueror. Hiwen-Thsang gives an interesting account of his kingdom, the manners and customs of the time, and the grandeur of the sovereign. Mr. Fergusson (*J.R.A.S.* XI, 155) points out that presents and letters were interchanged between him and Khosru II, contemporary king of Persia.

Mr. Rice has an inscription (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 298) mentioning Amberā, daughter of Satyāśraya.¹

The Chalukyan supremacy, after the death of Satyāśraya, was interrupted, either by a confederacy of three kings over whom the Pallava lord of Kañchi claimed supremacy, or by three Pallava kings or viceroys in alliance (it is not yet certain which²), but Vikramāditya I defeated them and ascended the throne of his fathers. He suffered a reverse at the hands of the Pallavas, but afterwards crushed them and seized Kañchi, their capital. One of the inscriptions mentions that Devaśakti, king of the Sendrakas, was his vassal.

Vinayāditya claims to have conquered the "Pallavas, whose kingdom consisted of three dominions" at "the command of his father," (*Indian Antiquary*, VI, 85, Mr. Fleet). It seems not improbable that the Pallava confederacy which had checked the power of the Chalukyas was overthrown by Vinayāditya at the head of his father's armies, and that after Vinayāditya had acquired the throne of his father, he

¹ As corrected by Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* X, 133).

² The evidence as to this is summarised by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* X, 133—135, in reply to an assertion by Mr. Rice that the evidence as to any such confederation is insufficient.

made war on and crushed the Pallavas, seizing their capital city. Vinayāditya seems to have possessed almost the whole of the Dakhan country, and to have extended his conquests southwards. He claims to have conquered the Kalambhras (?), the Keralas, Haihayas, Vilas, Mālavas, Cholas, Pāṇḍiyans and others; and though a great deal of this may be vain boasting, he seems to have been a very powerful sovereign.

His son Vijayāditya boasts of conquests, but we do not hear much of him. His reign appears to have been peaceful.

Vikramāditya II claims to have conquered and slain the king of the Pallavas, and again to have victoriously entered Kañchi.¹ In other inscriptions he boasts of having conquered Kañchi, or the king of Kañchi, three times.

Kirttivarmā II claims another victory over the Pallavas.

But the power collapsed shortly afterwards, the feudatories revolting and the short-lived kingdom being overwhelmed by successful revolts and conquests by neighbouring powers.

With Taila II, who "acquired the earth, which had fallen into the hands of the Rattas,"² the Western Chālukya kingdom again revived after a blank of two centuries. The territories governed by the new dynasty were greatly reduced in size, and appear to have extended no further than the limits of the Dakhan Proper.

Jayasinhha III claims to have overthrown a confederacy of Mālavas, and to have warred against the Cheras and Cholas.

Someśvara I, or Āhava Malla II, appears to have driven back the Cholas, and to have been again defeated by the great Chola king, Kulottuṅga I.³ In his reign the Kādambas and other neighbouring families began to assume independence. He married three wives, Bachaladevi, Chandalakabbe or Chandrikadevi, and Mailaladevi.

Someśvara II would appear to have checked the Kādambas, part of whose territories was acquired and held by his brother Vikramāditya VI.

Vikramāditya VI re-established the Śaka Era (Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* IV, 208, V, 175). He gave his daughter in marriage to a Kādamba prince, and married a Chola princess. He fought many battles, and seems to have been engaged in perpetual struggles to secure his sovereignty against members of his own family no less than against the armies of hostile sovereigns.⁴ He was, however, very powerful, and a large number of inscriptions testify to the extent of his territories.

From this period the kingdom began to fall to pieces and nothing remarkable seems to have been achieved by the later sovereigns, though Someśvara IV re-established for a few years the power which had been rudely shaken by Bijjala the Kālachuri. The power of the Kālachuri and Ganapati kings and the rise of the Hoysāḷa Ballāla dynasty of Maisūr sealed the fate of the Western Chālukyas, and nothing is heard of them after 1189 A.D.⁵

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

It has been already stated (p. 148) that the two great Chālukyan brothers, Satyaśraya and Kubja Vishnuvardhana, separated and established two separate dynasties. The family of the former are called the Western Chālukyas. Kubja Vishnuvardhana, marching to the Eastern Coast, conquered and dethroned the Śālāṅkāyana sovereign of Veṅgi and established a dynasty which, gradually extending its conquests to the borders of Orissa and fixing its capital at Rajahmundry, ruled Kalingā for four centuries.

The genealogy is as follows. The table is mainly taken from Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, (pp. 21, 22).

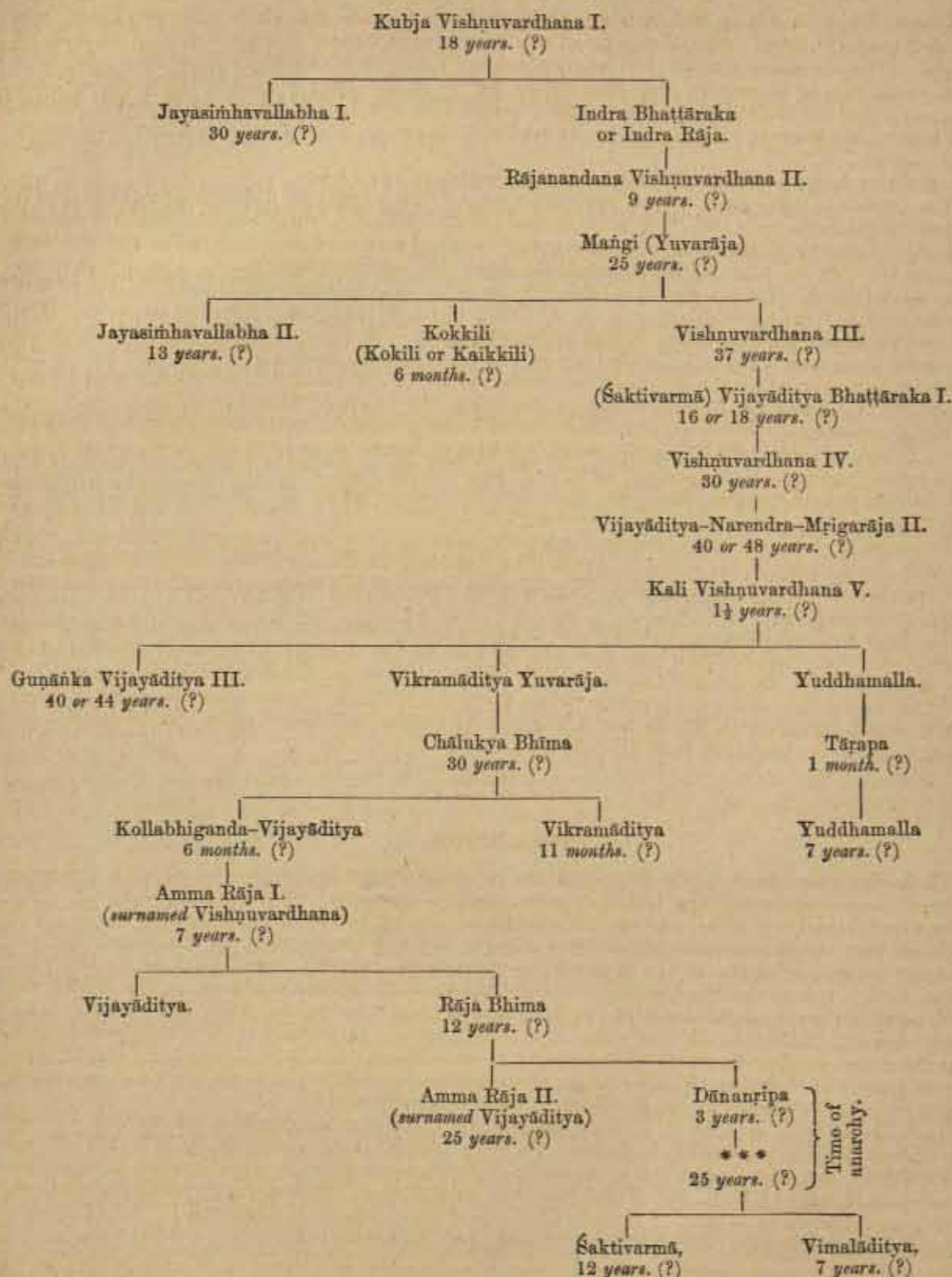
¹ An inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 25) gives particulars of this event. It appears that after his coronation the king made war on the Pallavas, killed in battle Nandi Pōtavarmā, their king, and victoriously entered Kañchi. He found that city richly decorated with sculptures which had been executed under the orders of a former king, Narsaiṅha Pōtavarma, amongst them being images of *Rājasinhha* (P) Vikramāditya II, when he left Kañchi, travelled on to the coast, and took up his residence there, for a time, in a town on the sea.

² *Ind. Ant.* V, 17.

³ In Bilhapa's *Vikramādityaśataka*, it is claimed for Someśvara I that he conquered the Cholas, apparently twice; and it expressly states that the Chola monarch had attacked him. But several inscriptions mention Kulottuṅga's defeat of the Chālukyan sovereign. (*Ind. Ant.* V, 318).

⁴ (*Ind. Ant.* V, 319-623). While in camp on the Tuṅgabhadra, Vikrama heard of the death of his father-in-law. He marched on Kañchi, crushed a rebellion there, put the rightful heir on the throne, and then seized Gaṅgaikondaśrīpuram. Shortly after he had retired he heard of the death of the newly enthroned monarch, and of the seizure of the Chola throne by "Rājiga, lord of Veṅgi," a member of the family. Vikrama offered battle, but was attacked in rear by his brother Someśvara, whom he defeated, while Rājiga fled. Vikrama then ascended the throne of the Chālukyas, A.D. 1076. He is said to have conquered the Cholas on two subsequent occasions.

⁵ J.R.A.S. IV, 17; M.J.L.S. VII, 209; Mr. Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts," 55, 59-63.



Vimalāditya married Kāṇḍavā, daughter of Rājarāja of the Sūryavaṁśa, and younger sister of Rājendra Chōla. His successor Rājarāja of the Chandravaṁśa married (A.D. 1022) Iramonaṅga, (?)

daughter of Rajendra Chola, and their son Rajendra Chola was the first Chola ruler of Veṅgi, and succeeded in A.D. 1064.¹ The Veṅgi kingdom thenceforward became a mere northern province of *Choladesa*. The succession of Cholas will be given below. Rajendra Kulottuṅga I made his son Rajaraja regent of the Chālukya country; but after ruling for a year the latter retired to the south, and the sovereign created his uncle Vijayāditya viceroy. Vijayāditya governed Kalingā for 15 years. On his death Kulottuṅga gave the viceroyalty to his second son, Viranātha, who ruled there till at least as late as A.D. 1102.

According to Dr. Burnell, the Cholas lost this country in 1228 A.D.

The number of years given to each sovereign's reign varies slightly in different inscriptions, and it is impossible yet to be quite certain of dates, as very few of the Eastern Chālukya inscriptions are dated.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana's conquest is generally believed to have taken place about the year 605 A.D., and this may be taken as the approximate date. He seems to have finally separated from his brother in A.D. 610. The inscriptions of this dynasty unfortunately contain little more than mere lists of names with no details, and therefore it is impossible as yet to frame any connected narrative. The main landmarks are the conquest of Kubja Vishnuvardhana;—the struggle for the throne between the two sons of Maṅgi the "Yuvaraja" and their half-brother Kokkili, resulting in the expulsion of the latter after he had ruled for six months;—the usurpation of Tārapa who drove out Amma Raja I's son Vijayāditya and seized the throne;—his own ejection at the hands of Chālukya Bhīma's son Vikramāditya, a month later;—the struggles which ensued between rival claimants ending with the triumph of Raja Bhīma, who reigned for 12 years;—the accession of Amma Raja II in 945 A.D., a date which is fixed by an inscription;—the anarchy of 27 or 30 years (duration not certain) which ensued;—and the extinction of the dynasty when the Cholas succeeded to the sovereignty. For the subsequent history of the Eastern Chālukyas, see under "THE CHOLAS" (p. 154).

In the reign of one of the sovereigns bearing the name of Vishnuvardhana at Rajahmundry, lived Nannayya Bhatta, who, at the command of the king, composed the Telugu version of the *Mahābhārata*, (see Campbell's *Telugu Grammar*, *Introd.*, IX—X, where the original passage relating to the authorship of the poem is quoted).

The Eastern Chālukyas may be considered as having ruled during these four centuries more or less peaceably over the whole of the Veṅgi and part at least of the Kalingā countries; being disturbed probably more by the Gajapatis of Orissa on the north than by any power on their south and west.

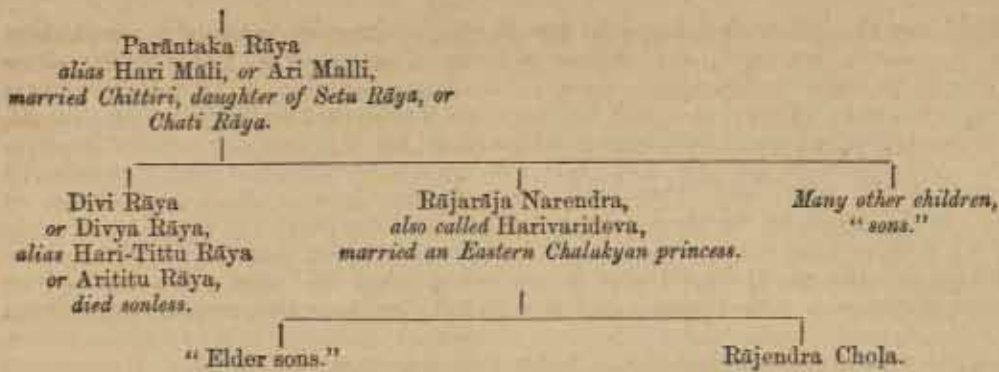
At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Ganapati sovereigns of Oran-gal were acquiring power in the Eastern Chālukyan territories, and they finally ejected the Chola-Chālukyas about the year 1228 A.D. (Dr. Burnell).

THE CHERAS.

There has been much difference of opinion in scientific quarters as to the Chera and Koṅgu Dynasties, some writers asserting that they were identical, some that they were totally different. The territories ruled by them have been variously assigned. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Cheras were the dynasty that preceded the Koṅgu in the same kingdom, in other words that the first seven sovereigns of the Koṅgu Dynasty, as given below (p. 189), ought properly to be styled Cheras. Others believe that the Cheras ruled almost the whole of the Western Coast and the country far inland, north of the Pāndiyans, west of the Pallavas and Cholas, and south of the Koṅkaṇa, from the earliest known historical times, their territories, of course, varying perpetually as their arms were victorious or the reverse in their wars with their neighbours, until the Koṅgu, who occupied the eastern and northern portion of their dominions, including Maisūr, overwhelmed the old sovereignty and succeeded to the most part of their dominions, the Western Coast being excluded.

The Cheras were mentioned by the oldest known European geographers as well as by the most ancient writers yet known in India. They are spoken of as contemporary with the Cholas and Pāndiyans, and are so mentioned in the edicts of Aśoka, where their sovereign is called Keralaputra. According to Ptolemy (VII, I, 86), Karūr was their capital then. Hiwen-Thsang does not mention the kingdom, but refers to part of it under the name of *Koṅkanapura* (Koṅkanahalli). (Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 33, notes 1 and 2; *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145, 146.)

¹ This is Sir Walter Elliot's account. I confess it puzzles and perplexes me at present, because it does not seem to tally with other contemporary statements, but all will soon become clear, it is to be hoped, and meanwhile it is fitting that I should quote the opinions of the best authorities.



I have cut the genealogy short as it is unnecessary here to give the whole.

Dr. Burnell thinks that the Cholas were extending their power to the northwards about the period from 850 to 1023 A.D. by warfare and inroads, and he attributes the thirty (or twenty-seven) years' anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions to Chola invasions. With Rājarāja (1023 A.D.) the history becomes all more clear, but previous to that reign we are as yet very much in the dark. Dr. Burnell tentatively fixes Karikāla Chola about the year 950 A.D., but this is not as yet conclusive.

The Chola kingdom was in existence as early as 250 B.C., being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka where it is called "Chōḍa." It was also known to the Greek Geographers and is noticed in the *Periplus Maris Erythraei*,¹ and in Ptolemy (130 A.D.), the capital being then at Uraiyūr. It is clear from the legends in the *Madura Sthala Purāna* and the *Śrītala* Book that, according to Pāṇḍiyan tradition, the kingdom of Chola was as old as that of the Pāṇḍiyans, or even older, since the son of the founder of Madura is stated to have married the daughter of the Chola king. These legends allude perpetually to wars between the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans, but there is no need to discuss the question as to their authenticity. If the two nations were contemporary, it is almost certain that they must have been constantly at feud, but the particular battles mentioned in the legends are probably purely mythical.

At the beginning of the seventh century we read in an inscription² of the celebrated Satyaśraya or Pulikeśi II of the Chalukyan dynasty, that that sovereign ruined the Pallavas of Kāñchi, and had proposed to himself to annihilate the Cholas; but the expedition seems to have been abandoned. A few years later, viz., about the year 640 A.D., Hiwen-Thsang heard of the kingdom though he did not visit it. Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas (670—680 ?) claims³ to have conquered Chola, though the statement is not necessarily to be credited. He, however, seems certainly to have defeated the Pallavas, and to have seized Kāñchipura. (The "Seven Pagodas" probably date from this reign.) Vinayāditya⁴ (A.D. 680 ?—696), his successor, also claims, and probably with equal want of truthfulness, to have conquered the Cholas. About 60 years later the Western Chalukyan Kingdom seems to have collapsed, and to have only risen again to power after a lapse of two centuries. In Wilson's *MacKenzie Manuscripts* (I, pp. 198-9) mention is made of an inscription which shows that in 894 A.D. the Cholas, under their king Adityavarmā, conquered the Chera or Kōṅgu country. The date seems to be somewhat uncertain but there can be little doubt that this conquest really did take place, and that the Cholas held the Kōṅgu country (Maisūr mainly) till the tenth century, when the Hoysāla Ballālas arose on the ruins of the Kōṅgu kings. Tailabhūpa Vikramāditya of the Western Chalukyas states that he was victorious over the Cholas; and Jayasinha III (1018--1042) makes a similar boast. This brings us down to the reign of the Chola sovereign Rājarāja, who was a contemporary of Jayasinha's, and was one of the most powerful chiefs of his time. He raised the Chola kingdom to great eminence. Dr. Burnell thinks that it is certain that the Cholas were conquered by the Chalukyas shortly before the beginning of the eleventh century, i.e., shortly before the reign of Rāja Rāja (1023—1064 A.D.) He writes of Rāja Rāja;—"This king must have restored Tanjore, which, according to Al-Birūnī, was in ruins at the beginning of the eleventh century."⁵ This fact confirms the earlier Chalukya boasts of conquest, and was certainly owing to them."

¹ The date of the *Periplus* is fixed by Reinaud as A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337). For translation, with notes and commentary, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 197.

² *Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 237.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 75.

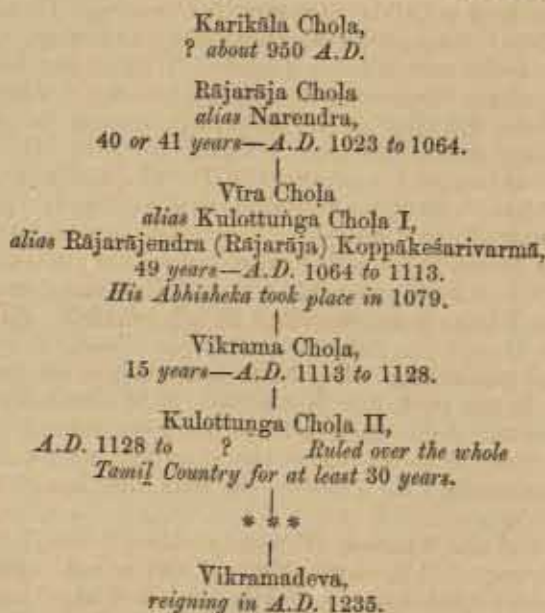
⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 35, 83, 91.

⁵ Al-Birūnī wrote at the beginning of the eleventh century. He died A.D. 1039. He is quoted by Rashid-ad-dīn (1310 A.D.). (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 66; Reinaud *Fragments*, pp. 92, 121; *Mémoire*, p. 284). The king had built "another city on the shore called Padmar."

During the early period, before the eleventh century, the Cholas were repeatedly attacked by powers other than those above mentioned, and we hear of them in succession as being conquered by or conquering the Kādambas, the Pāṇḍiyans, and others.

Singhalese annals give us an invasion of Ceylon by Cholas about the year 247 B.C. (the date is quite unauthenticated), in consequence of which the Cholas ruled the island for 44 years; also a second invasion a hundred years later, and a third in the year 110. A.D. A counter invasion of Chola territories by Singhalese took place in 113 A.D., and subsequent to this, warfare between the two races was of constant occurrence. In the middle of the tenth century it is said that the king of Ceylon sent an army to the assistance of a Pāṇḍiyan king who was then at war with the Cholas, but that the Pāṇḍiyans were defeated, and the Cholas, in revenge, invaded Ceylon but were repulsed. The next thing we hear of relates to the reign of Rājārāja, a period when, as before stated, the chronicles appear more trustworthy.

Dr. Burnell has given the succession thus (*South-Indian Palæography*, p. 40, note 1).



Rājārāja, owing to an intermarriage between the Cholas and Eastern Chalukyas, united the whole of Veṅḡ and Kalingā to the Chola territories. (M.J.L.S. XIII, Pt. 2, p. 40). He came to the throne in the same year as King Mihindu IV. of Ceylon, i.e., in 1023 A.D. Ten years later—years during which constant emigration was taking place from the mainland to Ceylon—King Mihindu, overwhelmed with the perpetual influx of foreigners, lost his authority both over his own people and the strangers, and fled to Ambagalla. Rājārāja invaded the island twenty-six years after this event, i.e., in 1059 A.D., and was completely successful. He seized the government, took Mihindu prisoner, and sent him with his queen and the crown jewels to the mainland, appointing a Chola Viceroy to govern the conquered territory. Mihindu died in 1071 A.D., still in captivity.

Previously to this, however, viz., in 1064, the throne of the Cholas passed to Kulottuṅga I or Rājendra Chola, one of the greatest princes of his day.¹ Besides assuming the sovereignty over his own territories, which, by the union of the Chola and Eastern Chalukya countries, extended up to the borders of Orissa, he conquered in A.D. 1064 and annexed for a time the whole of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom, and by the prowess of his illegitimate son Adondai (according to native tradition) completely and for ever crushed the power of the Pallavas of Kañchi. Although it must be admitted that proof is as yet wanting, I incline to the belief that there is at least a basis of historical truth underlying this

¹ He was crowned in 1071 A.D. The name of his principal queen seems to have been "Ulaha Murududaiyal," a Tamil translation of "Loka Mahadevi." It is also given in inscriptions as "Bhuvana, or Aceni-Murududaiyal," all meaning the same thing. It has become a question, however, whether this is not a mere title assumed by many South Indian Queens. It has been found in connection with more than one Pāṇḍiyan sovereign, and the wife of Vikramaditya II of the Western Chalukyas bore the same name.

native tradition. At any rate it seems certain that the annexation of the kingdom of the Pallavas to that of the Cholas took place at this period. It is further stated in the great inscription round the temple at Tanjore that the Cholas, towards the beginning of the eleventh century, conquered Bengal (Burnell's *South Indian Paleography*, p. 22, note 8). Either in the reign of Rājārāja or in that of Kulottuṅga I—probably the former—the Cholas swept over the Western Chalukya country. It was during the reign of Someśvara I of the latter dynasty. (Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 46 and note 2). They destroyed a number of Jain temples at Puligere or Lakshmeśvara, but their success was only temporary. They were driven over the Tuṅgabhadra and their leader killed. The date of this event is possibly 1059-60 A.D. In the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita* of Bilhana, Someśvara I is said to have "penetrated as far as Kañchī itself, stormed it, and driven its ruler into the jungles," but this is probably a mere poetical exaggeration and really alludes to the victory above mentioned. A little later the Cholas are again found fighting with the Western Chalukyas, this time with a Pallava (?) of Veṅgi.

Vikramāditya VI, of the Western Chalukyas, who reigned from 1075 to 1126 A.D., was, previous to his accession, always at feud with his elder brother Someśvara II, and during his reign occupied himself in warfare on his own account against the enemies of his country. At this period he is said to have repeatedly defeated the Cholas and plundered Kañchī (it is almost impossible to believe this, and the authority seems to be only the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*), to have destroyed the sandalwood forests of the Malaya hills, to have slain the king of Kerala, and conquered the cities of Gaṅgaikondapuram (*Gaṅgakunda*—Mr. Fleet), Veṅgi and Chakrakōṭa or Chakragotta (?). He had married a daughter of the Chola king, and on the occurrence of a rebellion in the Chola country, in which his brother-in-law was killed (this, if true, must have been Rājārāja and the date A.D. 1064), he heard that Rājigā, king (?) of Veṅgi, had marched down and seized Kañchī. Vikramāditya marched to the south to meet Rājigā, and his brother Someśvara followed with another army "promising outwardly to assist his brother, but intending to play the traitor." A battle ensued in which Rājigā was defeated and fled, and Someśvara was taken prisoner (*i.e.*, the Cholas were victorious at all points). Vikramāditya then proclaimed himself king.

The above account is all taken from Mr. Fleet's new publication, and he draws his information from Bilhana, who, being a Hindu poet, is almost certain to be absolutely wrong in details, though his story may be based on the truth. I do not therefore discard the tale on account of the discrepancy in dates, for it is quite possible that the latter part of the story may refer to a date eleven years later than the rebellion which caused the Chola king's death—the date, that is, of Vikramāditya's accession to the throne.

Kulottuṅga I was a man of many names. Thus he is called "Vira," "Rājendra," "Koppakēśarivarma," or "Kopparakēśarivarma," "Kōvirāja Kēśari," and others. He conquered Āhavamalla, or Someśvaradeva I of the Western Chalukyas in a battle near the Tuṅgabhadra, a fact which is recorded in several inscriptions. The Pāṇḍiyan king whom he conquered was Vira Pāṇḍiyan, son of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan. (*Inscriptions at Chidambaram*. Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 45, note 1.) Kulottuṅga placed his younger brother Gaṅgaikondān Chola on the throne of Madura.¹

Reverting to Ceylon we find that Kulottuṅga held firmly to his father's conquest for the first few years of his reign. Young prince Kaśyapa, however, son of Mihindu, who was at the most 26 years' old at the capture of his father, had been gradually consolidating his power while in exile amongst the hills, and he succeeded in beating back the Chola Viceroy's army when it marched against him, even though the latter was aided by a force of 10,000 men sent over from the mainland to its assistance. Mihindu died in 1071, and Kaśyapa, proclaiming himself King of Ceylon, was making great preparations for driving the usurpers out of the island, when his career was cut short by his early death. He could not have been more than 38 years old. The throne of Ceylon was seized by the son of the minister Lokeśvara on the demise of Kaśyapa, there being no other claimants for the purple. He called himself Vijaya Bāhu I, and proclaimed war against the Cholas. The natives flocked to his standard, and fighting soon afterwards commenced. A general action was, after a protracted and desultory warfare, fought under the walls of Pollonnaruwa, and the Cholas were defeated and driven into the town. After a siege of six weeks the town was carried by storm, and the defenders put to the sword. The king's authority was soon recognized all over the island. Shortly after this, Vijaya Bāhu insulted the Chola king by giving the first place in precedence at an audience to the envoy from Siam in preference to the Chola ambassador, and this so enraged Kulottuṅga that he seized the Singhalese envoy at his court and cut off his nose and ears. War ensued. The Cholas landed at Mantotte, defeated the Singhalese army, and marched on the capital. The king fled, and the Cholas demolished the city. Recovering himself

¹ Dr. Burnell states, on the authority of an inscription at Karuvūr, that this prince assumed the title of "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."

soon, however, Vijaya Bāhu returned to the attack, defeated the invaders, and drove them from the island.

Kulottuṅga died in 1113, and three years later, during the reign of his son and successor, Vikrama Chola, the Singhalese invaded the Chola country but were driven back without difficulty.

All the old native chronicles unite in narrating the glories of Kulottuṅga's illegitimate son Ādonḍai, the conqueror of the Pallavas. An inscription at Tiruttani (*Vol. I, p. 158*) in the Pallava country gives a genealogy of five generations, and the local chronicle of Nārāyaṇavanam (*ib., pp. 157, 158*) mentions four, of which the names correspond, thus:—

Tiruttani Inscription.

Karikāla Chola.

Chakravarti.

Sudhāmā.

Ruchira.

Nārāyaṇa Rāja.

Nārāyaṇavanam Chronicle.

Ādonḍai.

Sundama Rāja.

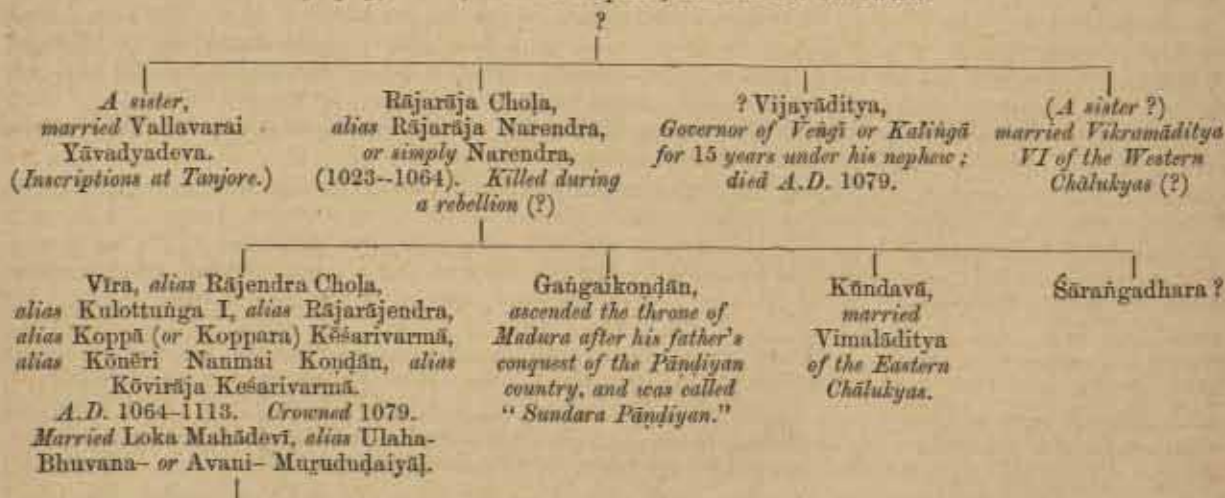
Surasira Rāja.

Nārāyaṇa Rāja.

These evidently refer to the same persons, and "Chakravarti" is a common title of Ādonḍai. Ādonḍai is always declared to be the son of Kulottuṅga I. Was, then, "Karikāla Chola" another of the latter's numerous names? This point is interesting and important.

If native chronicles are to be believed in this respect, Kulottuṅga I had a brother Śaraṅgadhara, another son of Rājaraṇa Chola. In the *Appakāviyaṁ* or Appa Kavi's Commentary on the Grammar of Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, Śaraṅgadhara is stated to have been the son of Rājaraṇa, and this is repeated in the *Śaraṅgadhara-charita*.¹ A question arises whether this prince could possibly be identical with Śaraṅga, also called "Rudradeva" *alias* "Churaṅga" "*alias* Chōr Gaṅga" (*Chola* or *Sōra Gaṅga*), who, summoned from Karnaṭaka by the chiefs of Orissa after the collapse of the Keśari Dynasty of that kingdom, founded the Gaṅgavamśa family of Orissa about the year A.D. 1132. The dates seem at first sight fatal to the theory, but our Orissan chronology is as yet very imperfect. It is to be observed that Kulottuṅga claims to have reduced Bengal.

The facts noted above enable some slight additions to be provisionally made to the genealogy of the eleventh century Cholas. All will doubtless become clear when the many extant inscriptions are carefully studied, but at present the following is put forward tentatively. The main points are taken from Dr. Burnell's *Paleography*, which, in some respects, follows Dr. Caldwell.



¹ Appa Kavi declares that Śaraṅgadhara studied Telugu Grammar directly under Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, but if the prince was son of Rājaraṇa Chola, this is impossible. For he would not have been born much before A.D. 1023, while Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's date must have been earlier by a century. The latter was contemporary with an Eastern Chālukyan sovereign named Vishnuvardhana, residing at Rajahmundry (*Introd. to Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's Telugu Translation of the Mahābhārata. Campbell's Telugu Grammar, Introd., pp. ix, x*) and the last sovereign of that name that we as yet know of was Amma Rāja I, who bore that title (*Ind. Ant., VIII, 70*). His date is A.D. 918-925, or thereabouts. On the other hand it is noticeable that "Vishnuvardhana" was a title of the Eastern Chālukyan Dynasty borne by many sovereigns, and especially the later ones (*Vol. I, p. 105, note*).

Vikrama Chola, A.D. 1113 to 1128.	(By a dancing girl) Ādonjai, also called Tondamān Chakravarti. Con- quered and ruled over the Pallava country.	Rājarāja, ruled Veṅṅi or Kaliṅgā for one year under his father.	Viradeva, alias Viranātha, alias Sap- tama Viṣṇuvār- dhana. ¹ Governor of Kaliṅgā from A.D. 1079 till at least A.D. 1102.	(A daughter). The mother of Chōḍaganga, alias Anantavarmā of Kaliṅgā.
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Kulottuṅga Chola II,
A.D. 1128 to ? Ruled
over the whole Tamil
country for at least 30
years.

Rājendra,
mentioned in inscrip-
tions about the Godā-
vārī and Kṛishṇā
Rivers.

Little seems to be known of the sovereign Vikrama. Kulottuṅga Chola II² succeeded. His reign came to an end at some time subsequent to the year 1158 A.D. Dr. Burnell then gives us Vikramadeva Chola reigning in A.D. 1235. If the copies sent to me of inscriptions about the Godāvārī and Kṛishṇā Rivers are accurate, Kulottuṅga II had a son Rājendra, whose inscriptions are found in that tract between A.D. 1165 and 1194. He was succeeded there by, apparently, an anarchy, when petty rulers held sway, preparing the way for their complete overthrow by the Ganapatis of Orangal, who seized and held the country firmly till the fourteenth century. So fell the Chola sovereignty north of the Pennar.³

According to Singhalese annals Parākrama Bāhu I (1153-1186) attacked Kulasekhara, the Pāṇḍiyan king, at one period of his reign (the date is not given), subdued Rāmeśvaram and the six neighbouring provinces, and drove the king from the throne of Madura. Vira Pāṇḍiyan, son of Kulasekhara, was installed as king of Madura. The ousted monarch sought aid from the Cholas and attacked the Singhalese. The allies were defeated, and a considerable portion of the Chola country was captured by the invaders, on which Kulasekhara submitted. He was then restored to his throne, Vira Pāṇḍiyan being comforted by the gift of the conquered Chola country as a principality. After this, the Singhalese retired.

If the copies of two of the Conjeeveram inscriptions which, by the kindness of Mr. Foulkes, I had access to are correct (*Nos. 178 and 204 of my List, Vol. I, pp. 184-85*), there was a second Rājarāja Chola, of whom we now hear for the first time, who came to the throne in A.D. 1216, and ruled till at least A.D. 1232. Vikrama (ruling in A.D. 1235) probably succeeded him. It was in the reign of this Rājarāja II that Kaliṅgā was lost to the Cholas, if the date of this event, as given by Dr. Burnell (A.D. 1228), is accurate.⁴ (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 40, note 4.)

¹ Amma Rāja I being Viṣṇuvardhana the sixth.

² Dr. Burnell writes of him (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 40, note 37): "He was reigning in 1134 A.D. In his time there must have been a great many Buddhists in Tanjore, as Parākrama Bāhu (King of Ceylon, 1155 to 1186) fetched his priest from there according to the Mahāvamsa."

³ The deductions of Sir Walter Elliot from inscriptions vary from those of Dr. Burnell regarding the relatives of Rājendra Kulottuṅga I. I therefore append extracts from the former's writings on the subject (*Nomenclatic Gleanings*, No. 2, in M.J.L.S., Vol. IV, n.s., 1858, p. 94, etc.; o.s., Vol. XX:—"Rājendra Chola was succeeded by his son Vikrama Deva surnamed Kulottuṅga Chola. On the death of his uncle, Vijayaditya, who had been viceroy of Veṅṅidesam, the king deputed his son Rājarāja to assume the office, but after holding it for one year, A.D. 1078, he resigned it in favor of his younger brother Vira Deva Chola, who assumed the title of Kulottuṅga Chola. His grants are found in great numbers from A.D. 1079 up to the year 1135, when a partial restoration of the Chalukya line appears to have taken place, and they maintained a divided and feeble influence till the latter part of the twelfth century, when the country fell under the sway of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal." On page 49 he gives the succession thus:—

26. Rājarāja Narendra.

27. Rājendra Chola.

28. Vikrama Deva Kulottuṅga Chola.

29. Rājarāja Chola, viceroy for one year.

30. Vira Deva Kulottuṅga or Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana, viceroy from A.D. 1079 to 1135.

⁴ Inscriptions in the Veṅṅi country will doubtless throw light on this important point. At Nāṅkulagunṭa, in the Narasārapēṭa Taluk of the Kistna District, is an inscription which would point to the Ganapatis of Orissa having acquired power in that country as early as A.D. 1197; while there is a Ganapati inscription at Drāksharama in the Godāvārī District, dated in 1175 A.D. The latest Ganapati inscription in that tract is dated A.D. 1336.

Another of the Conjeeveram inscriptions gives, according to the copy, Peruñjiṅga or Kopperuñjiṅga Chola as commencing to reign in A.D. 1242 (*Inscription No. 265*), his grant being in A.D. 1260. He reigned at least twenty years (*No. 191*).

Again, another (*No. 101*) gives a sovereign as commencing to reign in A.D. 1250, his grant being in 1266. *Inscription No. 194* determines his name to have been "Vijayakanda Gopāladeva," and the coincidence seems to show that this is probably correct. The dates, however, conflict, and until the originals are examined nothing can be definitely stated.

The next date that I find is that of Mathurāntaka¹ Porraṇi Chola, who began to reign A.D. 1286, and held the sovereignty till the Musalmān invasion of A.D. 1310. (*No. 74 of the Conjeeveram Inscriptions*.)

These names and dates, though at present put forward doubtfully, seem to afford reasonable hope of our being soon able, after careful examination of the original inscriptions, to carry on a connected narrative of the history of the Cholas down to the Musalmān conquest of A.D. 1310; and if so, a considerable step forward will have been made.

The Musalmān conquest seems to have finally crushed the power of the Cholas. I am only acquainted with two allusions to Cholas after that event. One is to be found in one of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram (*No. 98*), which consists of a command issued by Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar to "Rajakumāra Bhaṅgappaḍeva Chola" to conduct certain festivals at the temple at Conjeeveram. The other will be noticed below.

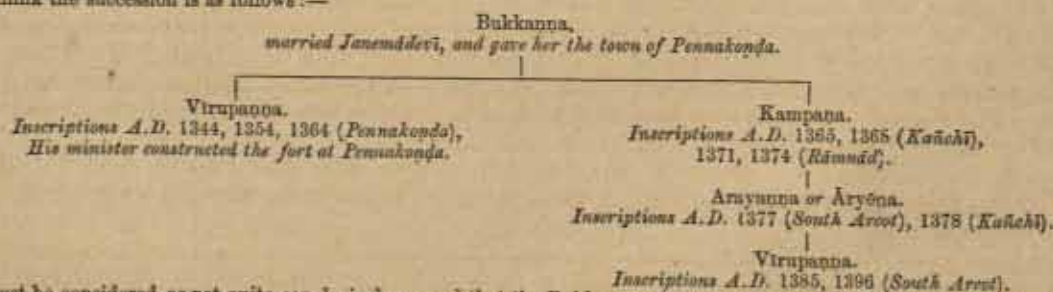
The Musalmāns seem to have held the country till A.D. 1347, when they were driven across the Krishna by a powerful Hindu confederation. According to one of the Conjeeveram inscriptions (*No. 60*), just at that period a chief by name Nārāyaṇa Śambuva Rāyar claims sovereignty at Kañchi and dates his grant in his ninth year, placing his accession in A.D. 1337. He seems to have ruled for at least eighteen years (*Inscription 58*), which brings us down to A.D. 1355.

It now becomes a question whether the almost extinct power of the Cholas once more and for the last time asserted itself in the person of a second Vijayakanda Gopāladeva. The usurpation of a family of Uḍaiyārs, probably from the Kanarese country, whose earliest recorded date at Kañchi is that of Kampana, son of Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār, in A.D. 1365, is well established by inscriptions at various localities. And amongst the Conjeeveram inscriptions are two, by the same local chieftain, one of which is dated in the twentieth year of Vijayakanda Gopāladeva, and the other in the reign of Kampana Uḍaiyār. This, if authentic, would help us to bridge the interval of nine years between A.D. 1356 and 1365. Kampana was succeeded by Arayanna or Āryēṇa Uḍaiyār in or before the year 1377, for we have an inscription of the latter's reign dated in that year. Āryēṇa was succeeded by his son Virupanna.² The latter seems to have been conquered or superseded by King Harihara of Vijayanagar, and it is, indeed, not improbable that these Uḍaiyārs were either generals or chiefs of the early Vijayanagar sovereigns. There seems reason, however, to believe that for a century and a half the Vijayanagar sovereignty was not very firmly established till, in the reigns of the kings of the Narasimha dynasty, the whole was finally reduced to subjection.

Then followed the supremacy of the Nāyakkas of Madura during the decline of the great sovereignty, and these were followed by the Mahratta dynasty, who ruled the country precariously till it passed into the hands of the English.

¹ *Mathura-antaka*, "the cause of the end of Madura," or the "Yama (god of death) of Madura." It cannot yet be decidedly stated whether this was a mere title significative of the inveterate hatred existing between the Chola and Pandiyan kingdoms, or whether it perpetuates an event in history. The title still exists in the Chola-Pallava country in the name of the town of "Mathurāntakam" in the Chingleput District, a flourishing place which gives its name to a taluk, and which probably was called after the sovereign.

² I think the succession is as follows:—



It must be considered as not quite conclusively proved that the Bukkaṇa who is mentioned as father of Kampana, and the Bukkaṇa who is mentioned as father of Virupanna, were one and the same person, but there is little reason to doubt it.

DAKHAN, MUHAMMADAN KINGS OF THE—

By way of preface to a sketch of these Musalmān sovereignties of the Dakhan, it will be well to insert a few notes on the previous transactions of the Delhi kings in Southern India.

The first expedition of the Muhammadans into the Dakhan took place in A.D. 1306, when the Emperor 'Alau'd-din sent an ennobled slave, by name Malik Kafur, to bring to his senses the Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri (see the YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI), who had withheld tribute for three years. The Rāja made no defence, but, being defeated in March 1307, accompanied his opponent to Delhi, where he received honourable treatment.

In 1309 Malik Kafur was again sent to the Dakhan to reduce the Ganapati king of Oraṅgal, Rudradeva, better known as Pratāpa Rudra II. The expedition was successful. The city was captured and the Rāja made terms.¹ Next year he was again despatched on a similar errand against the Hoysala Ballāḥas of Dvārasamudra. The general pushed forward with great energy and speed, passed Devagiri, and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He attacked and stormed the city of Dvārasamudra, sacked the celebrated Hallabīḍu temple, and returned to Delhi.²

In 1312 the Devagiri Yādavas again became troublesome, in the person of Śaṅkaradeva, son of Rāma, and Malik Kafur was once more sent to reduce the Rāja to a proper sense of his inferiority. In the campaign which ensued the Musalmāns were completely successful and the Rāja lost his life. Four years later 'Alau'd-din died and Malik Kafur was at once murdered.

Mubārak Khilji became Emperor of Delhi in 1317, and one of his first acts was to make war for the third time on Devagiri. He captured the person of the Rāja, Haripaladeva, son-in-law of Rāma, and flayed him alive. The *Nuh Sipīr* of Amīr Khusrū gives a circumstantial account of a defeat of the Rāja of Oraṅgal by "Khusrū Khān," generally known as Malik Khusrū, in the reign of this sovereign, but no such event is recorded by Ferishta. The chief is said to have been commanded to go to "Arangal in Tillang," and to have obeyed. In the end, it is said, the Muhammadans were victorious, and retired after taking from the Rāja all his moveable property.

Mubārak was murdered in A.D. 1321 by Malik Khusrū, and the latter was killed by Ghāzi Beg Toghlak, Viceroy of Lahore, who,—all the royal family having been barbarously murdered by Malik Khusrū,—was chosen sovereign of the empire under the title of Ghiyāsu'd-din.

In 1321 he sent his eldest son, Ulugh Khān, against Oraṅgal. The capital was invested and a close siege took place. The garrison was on the point of capitulating when a panic seized on the Muhammadans owing to mischievous rumours spread about the camp that the Sultān was dead. Several of the generals fled, and the army became disorganized; so that, on a desperate sally being made by the garrison, the besiegers were beaten at all points and hastily retreated.

In 1323, however, the Sultān again made war on Pratāpa Rudra with complete success. Oraṅgal was captured and the Rāja carried captive to Delhi. Ghiyāsu'd-din was succeeded in 1325 by Muhammad.

In 1327 the Musalmān Viceroy of the Dakhan rebelled, and the Emperor sent an expedition against him. He fled to Kampli close to Vijayanagar, whence the king's troops were compelled to retreat, the Vijayanagar king being too strong for them. The rebel fled to the Hoysala Ballāḥa king at Tanūr in Maisūr, but the latter was too much in fear for his own safety to show any hospitality to the fugitive. He accordingly delivered him up to his master, who flayed him alive for his rebellious conduct.

Either in 1338 or 1339 the capital of the Muhammadan empire was arbitrarily removed to Devagiri, which was rechristened Daulatābād by the sovereign Muhammad.

In 1341 ensued a revolt in Malabar, and Muhammad started to quell it, but fell sick on the way and returned to his capital. Shortly after this Oraṅgal revolted, and the Sultān was powerless to effect its reduction.

Three years later, in 1344, a Hindu confederation, consisting of the son (?) of Rudradeva of Oraṅgal, Krishna "Nāyakkā," the Rāja of Vijayanagar, and Ballāḥadeva of Dvārasamudra, with an immense force drove the Muhammadans out of Oraṅgal and rolled back the tide of their advance.

This reverse was followed, three years later, by a revolt in the Muhammadan dependencies in the Dakhan. The Viceroy of Daulatābād proclaimed his independence, the royal troops were defeated, and the Viceroy became the first Bāhmāni king of the Dakhan.

Hasan, the Viceroy, now monarch, was originally a poor man who rose to eminence at court mainly by the help of a Brahman, one Gaṅgu, whose name he, in gratitude, assumed when he established the new kingdom.

¹ The campaign is graphically described by Amīr Khusrū in his *Tārīkh-i 'Alai* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80), and in the *Tārīkh-i Firās Shāhī* of Zīnu'd-dīn Barnī (*Id.* 180).

² Ferishta states that Malik Kafur marched as far as Rāmoṣvaram and built a mosque there, but this statement is beginning to be discredited, as it is not shown to be supported by other testimony.

He fixed his capital at Kulbarga or Ahsanabad. The kingdom lasted about two and a half centuries, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms with capitals at Bidar, Bijapur (or Vijayapura), Golkonda, Birar, and Ahmadnagar.

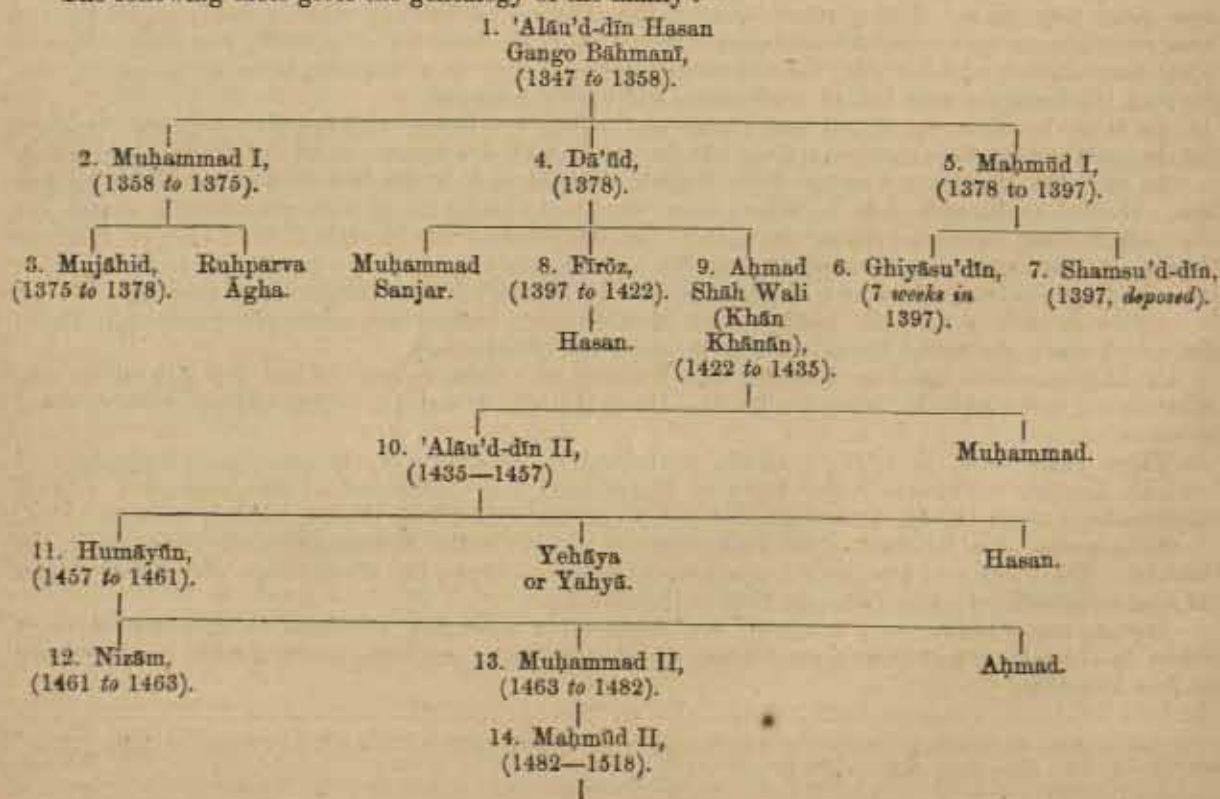
I append a list of Bahmani kings as given by Prinsep. Mr. Eastwick's List, published in his *Handbook for Madras* (p. 41), and founded on information supplied to him at Kulbarga, does not appear to me to be so accurate.

BĀHMANĪ KINGS OF THE DAKHĀN.

(Prinsep's List.)

	A.D.
1. 'Alāu'd-dīn Hasan Shāh Gango Bāhmanī	1347—1358
2. Muḥammad Shāh I	1358—1375
3. Mujaḥid Shāh	1375—1378
4. Da'ūd Shāh	1378
5. Maḥmūd Shāh I	1378—1397
6. Ghiyāsu'dīn	1397
7. Shamsu'dīn Shāh	1397
8. Firōz Shāh	1397—1422
9. Aḥmad Shāh Walī (Khān Khānān)	1422—1435
10. 'Alāu'd-dīn Shāh II	1435—1457
11. Humāyūn the Cruel	1457—1461
12. Nizām Shāh	1461—1463
13. Muḥammad Shāh II	1463—1482
14. Maḥmūd II	1482—1518
15. Aḥmad Shāh II	1518—1520
16. 'Alāu'dīn Shāh III	1520—1522
17. Walī'Ullāh	1522—1525
18. Kalām Ullāh	1525—1527

The following table gives the genealogy of the family:—



15. Ahmad II,
(1518 to 1620).

16. 'Alāu'd-dīn III,
(1520 to 1522).

17. Waliu'llah,
(1522 to 1525).

18. Kalām Ullah,
(1525 to about 1527).

1. 'Alāu'd-dīn's reign was uneventful. He died on February 10th, 1358.

2. Muḥammad plundered the country of the Gaṇapatis up to Oraṅgal, and then made peace. He again invaded Oraṅgal territories, and captured and put to death the Rāja's son, Vināyaka or Nāgaḍeva, obtaining Golkonda and its dependencies. Next he wantonly made war on Vijayanagar, and was guilty of terrible cruelties. This was in 1365-66. He was successful, and dictated terms of peace. He died March 21st, 1375.

3. Mujaḥid again wantonly attacked Vijayanagar and more than once invested the city, on one occasion penetrating into the second line of works; but he was compelled to retire. In the retreat he was murdered by his uncle Da'ad on April 14th, 1378.

4. Mujaḥid's sister conspired against Da'ad in revenge, and on May 19th, 1378, Da'ad was assassinated. Mahmūd, the youngest son of 'Alāu'd-dīn, was raised to the throne.

5. Mahmūd reigned peaceably and well for 19 years. He died April 20th, 1397.

6. His son, Ghiyāsu'd-dīn, was blinded and imprisoned by a slave on June 9th of the same year, and (7) Shamsu'd-dīn was raised to the throne; but the sons of Da'ad attacked him and deposed him on November 15th, 1397.

8. Firōz, Da'ad's second son, succeeded and ruled for 25 years. In 1398 Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar invaded the Dakhani territories, and war ensued which was abruptly ended by the treacherous murder of Deva Rāja's son, when the Rāja fled and Firōz was victorious at all points. Another war broke out in 1401 owing to the Rāja of Vijayanagar's attempt to carry off a girl from Mudgal. Firōz invested Vijayanagar successfully, dictated terms, and married the Rāja's daughter. In 1417 the king again attacked Vijayanagar, but was defeated. He died September 15th, 1422, leaving a son Hasan, who, however, was quietly set aside, and acquiesced in the arrangement.

9. Ahmad (otherwise called Khān Khānān) made war on Vijayanagar soon after his accession, and was guilty of much unnecessary cruelty. He defeated the Rāja and obtained payment of tribute. A war with Oraṅgal followed, which resulted in the death of its Rāja and the permanent destruction of the kingdom. He founded the city of Bidar and died there February 19th, 1435.

10. His son 'Alāu'd-dīn II succeeded. His brother Muḥammad revolted, but was defeated and kindly treated. Muḥammad, on this occasion, received aid from Vijayanagar. The capital of the Dakhani kingdom was definitely removed to Bidar. In 1437 Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar again provoked a war, and some very severe battles were fought, after which a peace was arranged which lasted for some years. The king died in 1457.

11. He was succeeded by his son Humāyūn, a cruel and unscrupulous prince, who was murdered four years later, viz., on September 3rd, 1461.

12. His son Nizām Shāh was a boy of eight when he came to the throne, but his mother, who was a very remarkable woman, conducted the government for him with great success, assisted by the celebrated minister, Mahmūd Gawān. Their territories were invaded in 1461 by a large army from Orissa and Teliṅgāna, which was driven back. The Muhammadan King of Mālwa attacked Bidar, and invested it while the queen and the young king fled. But a Gujarāti army in jealousy attacked Mālwa and the invaders retreated with great loss. In 1462 the king returned to Bidar. He died suddenly on July 29th, 1463.

13. His brother Muḥammad was placed on the throne. In 1468 the young king, then fourteen years' old, took Mahmūd Gawān as his chief minister. In 1469 he reduced the Koṅkana, wresting it from the power of Vijayanagar. In 1471 a relative of the King of Orissa, who had been ousted from the throne, begged aid from Muḥammad Shāh for the recovery of his rights. This was given, and Muḥammad invaded Teliṅgāna. He captured Kōṇḍapalle and Rajahmundry and stayed for some time in that country, residing for three years at Rajahmundry. In 1477 occurred another expedition into Orissa, and the king marched to the sea-coast at Masulipatam. He took the opportunity to make a dash southwards along the coast as far as Conjeeveram, which he sacked, returning with an immense booty. In 1481 the king by a great misfortune lost the services of Mahmūd Gawān. A plot was raised against the latter by the chief of a rival faction, Nizāmu'l-mulk Bhairi, and the King, believing Mahmūd to be false to him, put him to death. This act resulted in the downfall of the kingdom. The principal

chiefs absented themselves from court and remained on their estates with all their forces. Yūsuf 'Ādil Khān, adopted son of Maḥmūd Gawān, was shortly afterwards sent to defend Goa against the Rājā of Vijayanagar. Soon after this the king died, viz., on March 24th, 1482.

14. His son Maḥmūd II succeeded, Nizāmu'l-mulk Bhairi being his minister. Yūsuf 'Ādil returned to court, but, on an attempt against his life being made, he retired to his estate at Bijapur. Maḥmūd went on an expedition to Telingāna, and while there Nizāmu'l-mulk was murdered. His son Malik Aḥmad promptly proclaimed his independence at Jūnēr. 'Imādu'l-mulk, Governor of Birār, also revolted. At Bidar, Kāsim Barid, a Turki or Georgian slave, was minister. The King betrothed his daughter to Yūsuf 'Ādil in 1497. Kāsim Barid died in 1504, and his son Amīr Barid held the king in absolute subjection. In 1512 Quṭbu'l-mulk, Governor of Telingāna, declared his independence at Golkonḍa. Some fighting between the royal troops and those of Bijapur and Birār followed. Maḥmūd died on October 8th, 1518.

15. Aḥmad, son of the late king, was nominally placed on the throne by Amīr Barid, but had no power, and died in 1520.

16. His brother 'Alāu'd-dīn was next placed on the throne, but, on his attempting to rid himself of his minister, he was deposed in 1522 and shortly afterwards murdered.

17. His younger brother Walī was then installed but after two years was poisoned, and Amīr Barid married his widow. This was in 1524.

18. Kālam Ullāh, son of Aḥmad, was then enthroned, but he escaped in 1527 and fled to Aḥmadnagar, where he remained till his death.

Amīr Barid at once threw off all pretence at subjection, and established a new dynasty at Bidar, or Aḥmadābād. And thus ended the Bāhmanī dynasty. The five kingdoms which sprung from it were as follows:—

1. The Barid Shāhi Dynasty at Bidar, or Aḥmadābād.
2. „ 'Ādil do. do. Bijapur.
3. „ 'Imād do. do. Birār.
4. „ Nizām do. do. Aḥmadnagar.
5. „ Quṭb do. do. Golkonḍa.

These will be considered in order.

THE BARID SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BĪDAR, OR AḤMĀDĀBĀD.

	A.D.
1. Kāsim Barid I, a Turki or Georgian slave	1492—1504
2. Amīr Barid I (son)	1504—1549
3. 'Alī Barid Shāh (son), the first who assumed royalty	1549—1562
4. Ibrāhīm Barid Shāh (son)	1562—1569
5. Kāsim Barid Shāh II (brother)	1569—1572
6. Mirzā 'Alī Barid Shāh (<i>deposed</i>) (son)	1572—1609
7. Amīr Barid Shāh II	1609

Kāsim Barid was minister to Maḥmūd Bāhmanī. Dying in 1504, his son Amīr became minister. He held the young Bāhmanī king in complete subjection, raised in succession four puppet sovereigns of that dynasty to the throne of Bidar, and, on the flight of the last to Aḥmadnagar about 1527, became independent at the ancient Bāhmanī capital. Not long after this Ismā'il 'Ādil Shāh took Bidar, but made it over again to Amīr Barid, who then became almost a dependent of the Bijapur kings. His successor 'Alī Barid first assumed the title of "Shāh." He lost almost all his possessions in a war with Burhān Shāh of Aḥmadnagar.

The dates of this dynasty are greatly confused as, according to Ferishta, 'Alī Barid reigned 45 years.

For an account of Bidar, I beg to refer readers to Dr. Burgess's Third Archaeological Report, Bombay, published in 1878 (pp. 42—46).

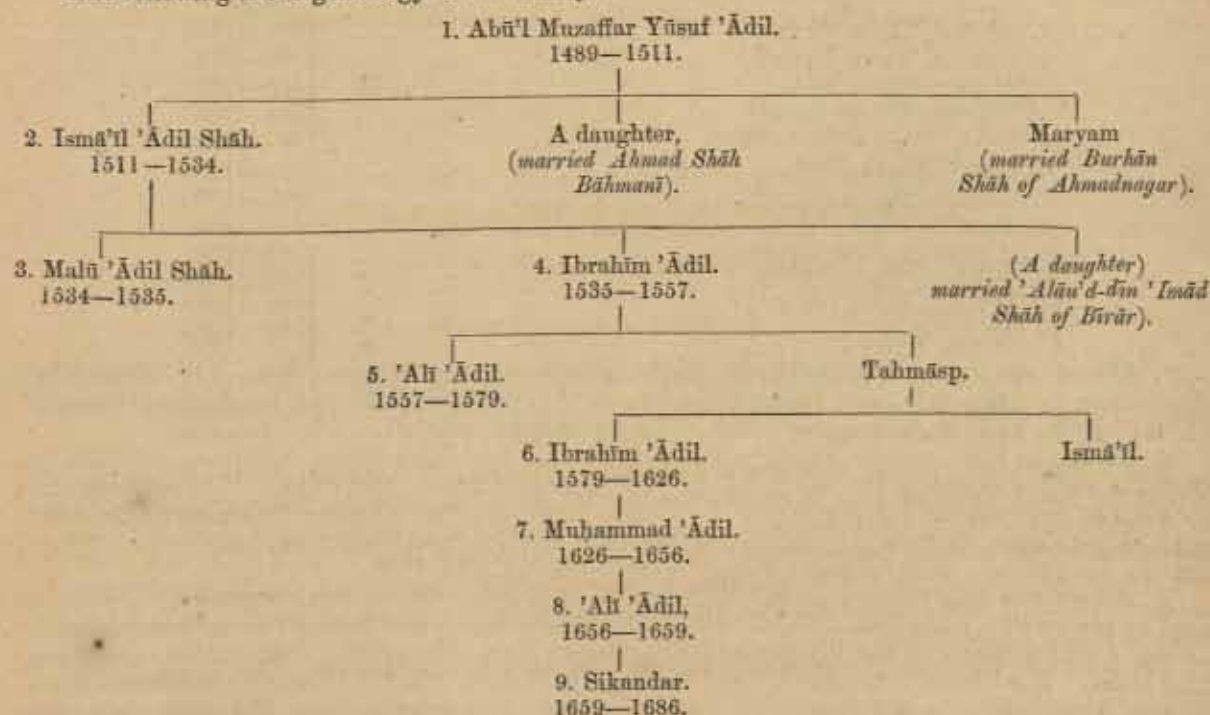
THE 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BIJAPUR (VIJAYAPURA).

	A.D.
1. Abū'l Muzaffar Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh, son of Āghā Murād, or Amurath II, of Anatolia	1489—1511
2. Ismā'il 'Ādil Shāh	1511—1534
3. Malū 'Ādil Shāh	1534—1535
4. Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh I	1535—1557

	A.D.
5. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh	1557—1579
6. Ibrahim 'Ādil Shāh II	1579—1626
7. Muhammad 'Ādil Shāh	1626—1656
8. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh II	1656—1659
9. Sultān Sikandar (an infant at his accession)	1659—1686

(1.) Yūsuf 'Ādil, in 1493, defeated the Vijayanagar King and took immense treasure and 200 elephants. He surrounded Bijapur with a stone rampart. In 1510, the Portuguese captured Goa, and Yūsuf 'Ādil recaptured it the same year. Albuquerque, however, made another successful attack, and Goa was finally ceded to the Portuguese (1510) by (2.) Ismā'il 'Ādil. In 1519 there was another war with Vijayanagar, in which the Rāya Krishnadeva was victorious. (5.) 'Alī 'Ādil made a league with the Vijayanagar Rāya Rāma, and defeated the Musalmān King of Ahmadnagar; but in 1565 the Muhammadan sovereignties united and completely crushed the power of Rāma Rāya in the great battle of Talikōṭa. Vijayanagar was sacked and the temples and palaces ruined. In 1555, or ten years previous, Ibrahim had unsuccessfully attacked Goa. In 1568 or 1570, 'Alī 'Ādil attacked Goa, but was repulsed. He took the fortress of Ādōni (*Ādheani*), and in 1577 compelled Rāma Rāya's brother, Tīrumala, to retire to Chandragiri. During the reign of (7.) Muhammad 'Ādil Shāh, the Mahrattas began to rise to power. Śivāji revolted in 1648, and by 1662 had wrested from Muhammad the whole of the Kōṅkana from Kalyāna to Goa. From then till 1680 he constantly defeated the King of Bijapur. In 1686 the kingdom was seized and annexed by the Emperor Aurangzib, being finally brought under the government of Delhi in 1688.

The following is the genealogy of the family :—



THE 'IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR (CAPITAL ELLICHPUR).

	A.D.
1. Fathu'llah 'Imād Shāh Bahmani	1484—1504
2. 'Alāu'd-dīn 'Imād Shāh	1504—1528
3. Daryā 'Imād Shāh	1528—1560
4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh	1560—1568
5. Tufail Khan	1568—1572

The following is the genealogy of the family. They come little in contact with the countries now forming the Madras Presidency.

1. Fathu'llāh 'Imād Shāh Bahmanī,
(1483—1504. *A Hindu boy of Vijayanagar. Turned Musalmān and rose to distinction under the Bāhmanīs. Declared himself independent.*)

2. 'Alāu'd-dīn 'Imād Shāh,
(1504 to 1528. *Constantly at war. Married daughter of Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur.*)

3. Daryā 'Imād Shāh.,
(*Peaceful reign. 1528—1560.*)

4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh,
(1560—1568. *He was captured and imprisoned by (5)* Tufāil Khān, who seized the throne, but was murdered by the Ahmadnagar King. The kingdom then fell under Ahmadnagar.*)

Bībī Daulat,
(*a daughter; married Husain, king of Ahmadnagar.*)

THE NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AHMADNAGAR.

	A.D.
1. Ahmad Nizām Shāh	1490—1508
2. Burhān Nizām Shāh I	1508—1553
3. Husain Nizām Shāh	1553—1565
4. Murtazā Nizām Shāh I	1565—1587
5. Mirān Husain Nizām Shāh	1587—1589
6. Ismā'il Nizām Shāh	1589—1590
7. Burhān Nizām Shāh II	1590—1594
8. Ibrahim Nizām Shāh	1594
9. Ahmad Ibn Shāh Tahir	1594—1595
10. Bahādur Nizām Shāh	1595—1598
11. Murtazā Nizām Shāh II	1598—1607
12. Malik Ambar	1607—1626

1. Ahmad was son of Nizām-ūl-mulk Bhairi, minister of the Bahmani State. He declared his independence in 1490 A.D., and founded the city of Ahmadnagar. He took Daulatabad (Devagiri) in 1499. Dying in 1508, he was succeeded by his son Burhān, then a boy seven years' old.

2. Burhān in 1523 married Maryam, the daughter of Yūsuf 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur. In 1531 he suffered a serious defeat at the hands of his brother-in-law Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh. He was after this constantly at war with the Bijapur State. In 1545 he made an alliance against Bijapur with the young king of Vijayanagar through his minister, and in 1549 another arrangement was come to with Vijayanagar for the partition of the Bijapur State. Burhān died in A.D. 1553.

3. Husain was only thirteen years' old when he succeeded. He at once suppressed a rebellion raised by his brother Abdu'llāh. Shortly afterwards Ahmadnagar was besieged by an immense army sent by a confederation of the Bijapur and Vijayanagar States, Rama Rāja being at the actual head of the latter. Hard terms were accepted and the siege was raised. In 1562 the same confederacy again attacked Ahmadnagar in consequence of Husain's attempt to recover Kalyāna, the ancient seat of the Chālukyas, which had been ceded to Bijapur. The capital was invested, but the siege was raised after a disastrous flood which swept away many thousands of the besieging army. In 1565 Husain joined the other Muhammadan princes in their grand attack on Vijayanagar, which resulted in the downfall of that kingdom, but he died the same year, June 7th.

4. His son Murtazā succeeded. The war with Bijapur broke out afresh, but a peace was arranged on the understanding that Ahmadnagar should attack Bīrār, and Bijapur should seize the territories of Vijayanagar, each unopposed by the other. The Emperor Akbar sent an order to Murtazā directing him not to interfere with Bīrār, but Murtazā, disregarding the order, annexed that State to his own dominions in 1572. He was murdered by his son in 1587.

5. Mirān gave way to excesses of all kinds, and murdered all the royal family. The minister, becoming terrified for his safety, sent for the king's cousin, Ismā'il, then twelve years' old, intending to depose Mirān. A revolt of troops followed. The minister had the king beheaded, but was himself murdered.

6. Ismā'il succeeded and nominally ruled for two years, but his father Burhān deposed him.

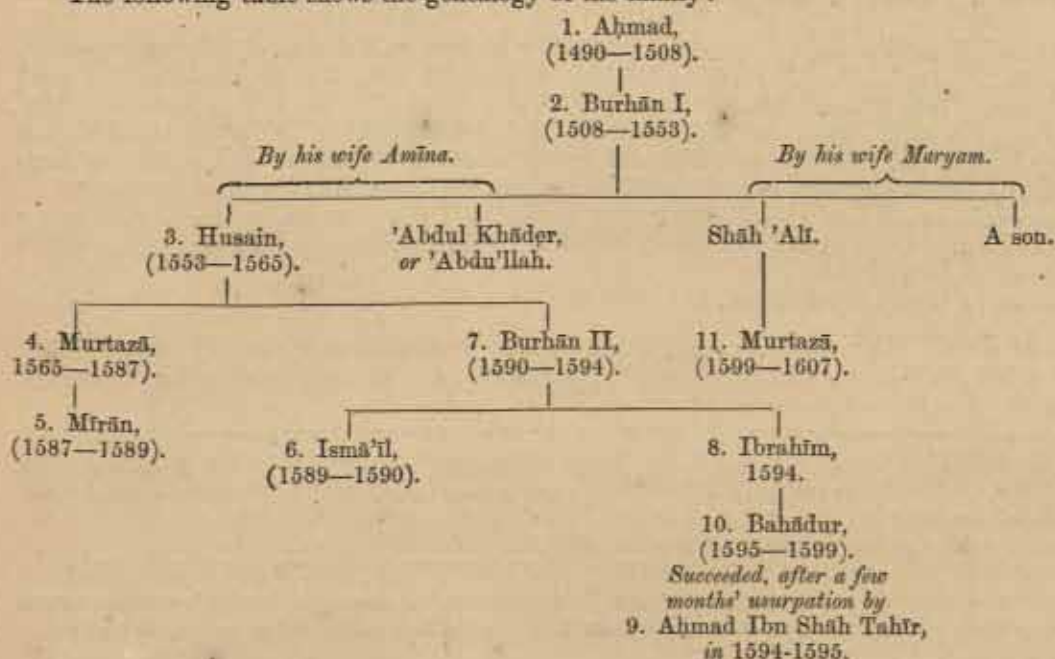
7. Burhān in 1592 despatched against the Portuguese an army which suffered a very severe reverse, the Muhammadan general being captured and sent to Portugal, where he became a Christian. The king died in 1594.

8. At his death, Burhān passed over his eldest son Ismā'il and declared Ibrāhīm to be his successor. Ibrāhīm at once made war on Bijapur, but was killed in the first battle, four months after his accession to the throne.

9. Then ensued great confusion. Ibrāhīm's son was an infant, and the army proclaimed for a boy named Ahmād, erroneously supposed to be of royal descent. The minister sent to the Moghuls for aid and defeated the leader of the military faction. He discovered too late his error in addressing the Moghuls, for Akbar's son Murād advanced with a large army to Ahmadnagar. The city was invested, and a desperate defence was made by the heroic Queen, Chānd Bibī, Prince Murād only withdrawing on receiving the cession of Bīrār. The infant king was then crowned, and a new minister selected; but the latter treacherously plotted with the Emperor Akbar, who invaded the territory of Ahmadnagar. After a brave defence the city was captured, and Chānd Bibī was foully murdered. The infant king was sent to Gwalior, and Murtazā, grandson of Burhān I, proclaimed himself king. He ruled well, but was deposed by his minister, the Abyssinian soldier Malik Ambar, in 1607.

The kingdom then virtually passed under the Moghul empire, but Malik Ambar held nominal rule at Ahmadnagar till his death in 1626, when the kingdom was finally annexed to Delhi.

The following table shows the genealogy of the family:—



THE QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY AT GOLKONDA.

	A.D.
1. Sultān Qulī Qutb Shāh	1512—1543
2. Jamshīd Qulī Qutb Shāh	1543—1550
3. Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh	1550—1581
4. Muḥammad Qulī Qutb Shāh	1581—1611
5. 'Abdu'llāh Qutb Shāh	1611—1672
6. Abū Hasan	1672—1688

1. Qutbu'l-Mulk was Governor of Telingāna under Muhammad Bāhmanī, and withdrew from court after the death of Mahmūd Gawān, the minister, residing at Golkonda. He remained loyal to his sovereign till the minister Kasim Barid's tenure of office, when he proclaimed his independence, A.D. 1512. The new king gradually extended his conquests. Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar conquered all the country east of the ghats about the year 1516, but Sultān Qulī defeated the Hindus at Kondapalle, and seized all the country between the Krishna and Godāvari. Rajahmundry was then under the Gajapatis, who had received that province from Krishnadeva Raya. He also captured the fort of Orangal. There is an inscription at Kondapalle recording this sovereign's capture of the fort. The king was murdered at the instigation of his second son, Jamshīd.

2. Jamshīd blinded his elder brother and seized the throne. His reign is not remarkable. He died in 1550.

3. He was succeeded by his son Subhān, a boy of seven, but the latter was set aside by the nobles, and the late king's brother, Ibrahim, appointed. Ibrahim had, up to the time of his accession, lived at Vijayanagar under the care of Rama Raya. But he joined in the attack on Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D. Immediately after his return from this great victory, Ibrahim planned the capture of Rajahmundry from the Gajapatis of Orissa. This had been attempted in 1564, but the Hindu army collected in such force that the Musalmāns were powerless. In 1567, however, the attack on Rajahmundry was perfectly successful, and the whole territory was annexed to Golkonda as far north as Chicacole. Many Hindu Rājas, south of the Krishna, were also overcome. He died suddenly in 1581. The king having poisoned his eldest son 'Abdu'l Qādir, and another having died, his third son, Muhammad, succeeded him.

4. Muhammad kept up constant warfare with the princes of Vijayanagar, then residing at Pennakonda, and held with great difficulty the province of Konḍaviḍu, now known as Guṇṭūr. In 1589 he founded the present city of Haidarābād, then called Bhāghnagar. It is believed that Muhammad conquered Gandikōṭa, Cuddapah, and all the country south of the Pennār, but this seems rather doubtful.

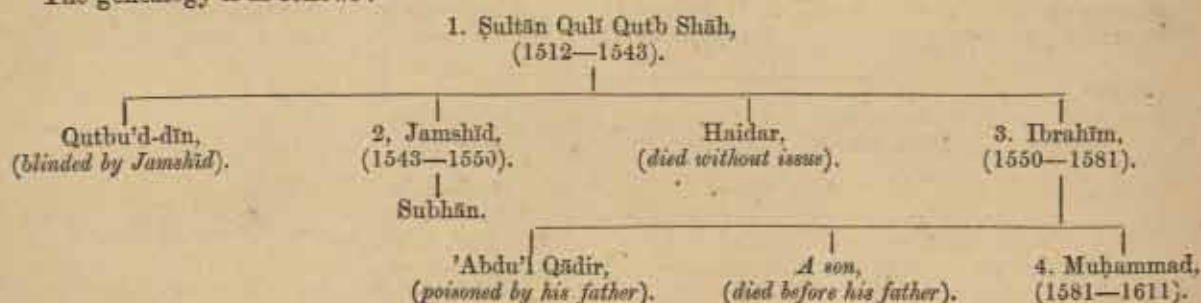
5. "Muhammad Kooli leaving no son, was succeeded by his brother Mahummud, who was succeeded by Abdoolloa Koottub Shaw." (Scott's *Ferishta*, I, 410.) I have not been able to ascertain the exact relationship of 'Abdu'llāh to Muhammad.

During the reign of Shāh Jahan, Aurangzib attacked and defeated 'Abdu'llāh and compelled him to submit to very hard terms. In 1667 the Mahratta Śivaji attacked the capital and exacted a large payment as tribute. 'Abdu'llāh died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abū Hasan.

6. This king made an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1676, but was attacked by the Moghul troops in 1678. In 1685 he was attacked and completely defeated by Aurangzib in person, and was confined for life as a prisoner at Daulatabad.

In 1688 Golkonda was finally annexed.

The genealogy is as follows:—

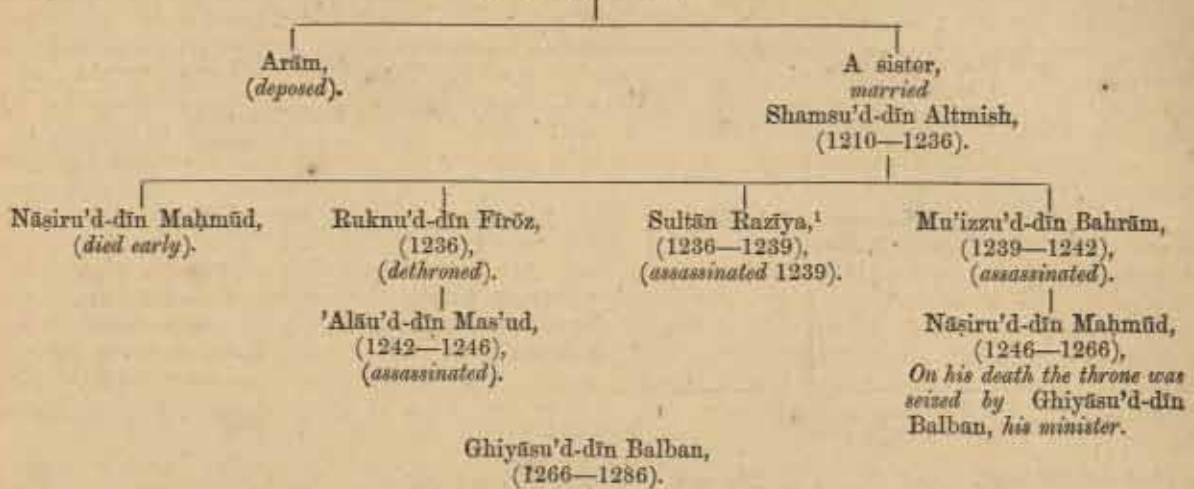


DELHI, MUHAMMADAN KINGS AND EMPERORS OF—.

Delhi was captured from its Hindu Rāja and converted into a seat of Muhammadan Government by Muhammad, brother of Sultān Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Ghōrī of Ghazni in A.D. 1193. Muhammad, otherwise known as Shāhābu'd-dīn, succeeded his brother and was murdered in 1205 A.D. Ghiyāsu'd-dīn's son Mahmūd succeeded, and one of his first actions was, in A.D. 1206 to create the Viceroy of his Northern Indian possessions King of Hindustān. The new monarch was Qutbu'd-dīn, an ennobled slave. He established the dynasty generally called the "Slave Kings."

"SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI."

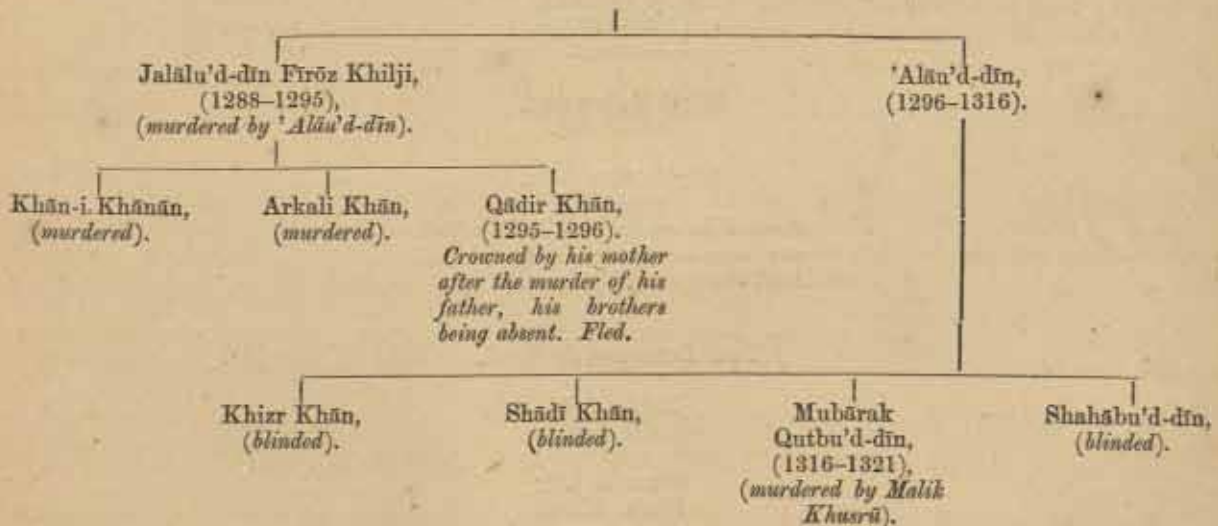
Qutbu'd-dīn Aibak,
(A.D. 1206—1210).



Muhammad,
*killed in battle in his
father's lifetime.*
Kai-Khusrū,
murdered by Kai-Kubād.

Bughrā Khān,
*acquiesced in his son's
accession.*
Kai-Kubād,
(1286—1288),
*dethroned by the family of the
Khiljis, who seized the throne.*

THE KHILJI DYNASTY.



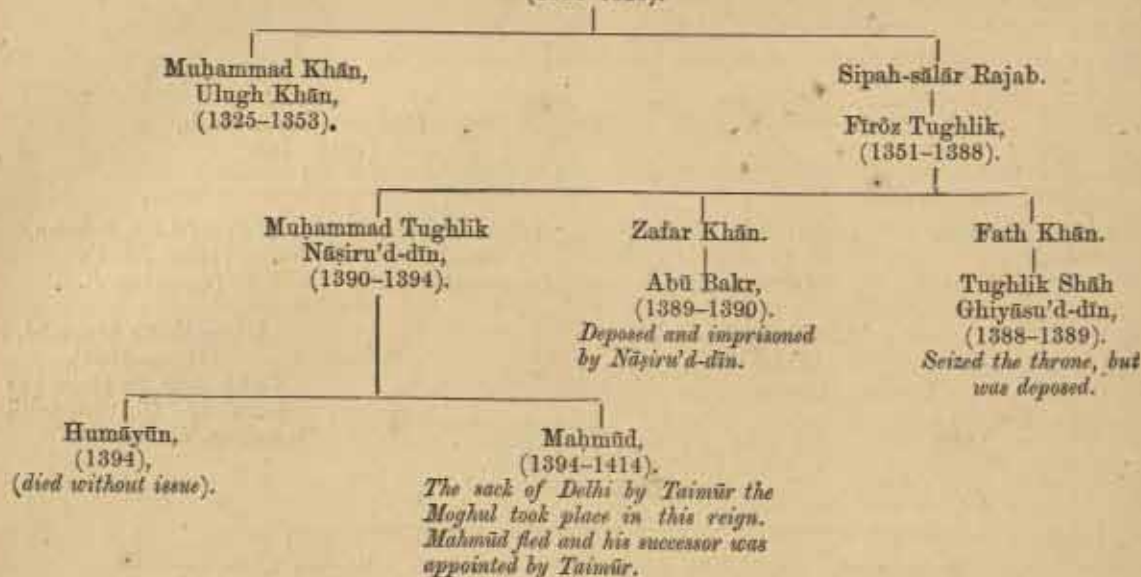
Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Tughlik, an ennobled slave, seized the throne and established the dynasty of Tughlik.

¹ Her name would properly be *Razīya Begam Sultān*, but she was always known as *Sultān*.

DELHI KINGS.

THE TUGHLIK DYNASTY.

Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Tughlik,
(1321-1325).



SAIYID RULERS OF DELHI.

Saiyid Khizr Khān,
(1414-1421).

*Placed on throne by Taimūr.
He had been Viceroy of Lahore.*

Saiyid Mubārak,
(1421-1435).
Murdered.

Saiyid Muhammad,
(1435-1445).

Saiyid 'Alāu'd-dīn,
(1445-1450).

*Removed his capital from Delhi, which
was immediately seized by Bahlōl
Lodī, Governor of the Panjāb.*

THE DYNASTY OF LODĪ.

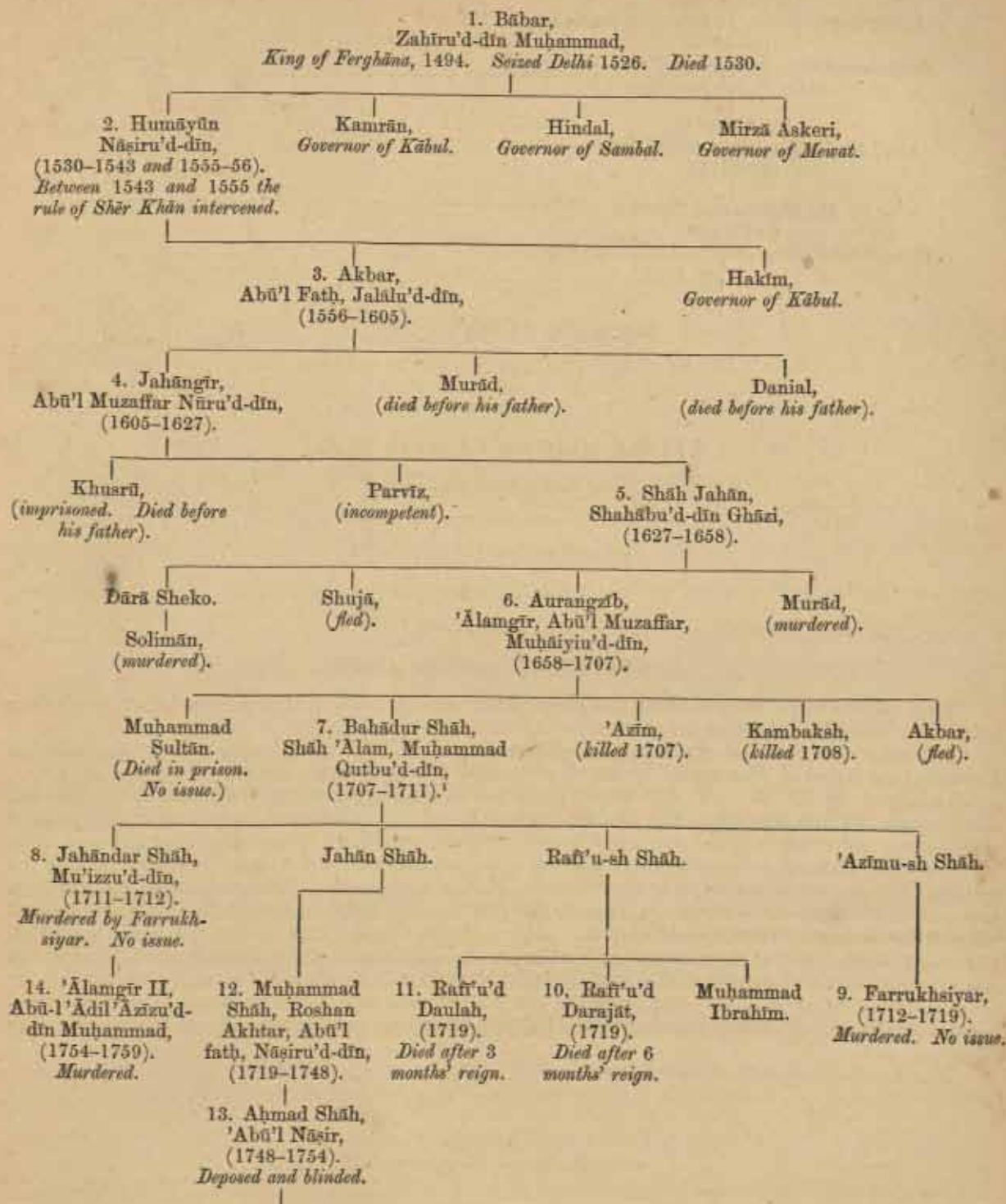
Bahlōl Lodī,
(1450-1488).

Sikandar Lodī
Nizām Khān,
(1488-1506).

Ibrāhīm Lodī,
(1506-1526).

*Conquest of Delhi by the Moghuls under
Bābar. The Sultān was killed.*

MOGUL EMPERORS OF DELHI.

¹ Authorities differ as to the exact date. See Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* (VII, p. 428, note).

15. Shāh 'Ālam,
Jalālū'd-dīn, Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Wālā Gauhar,
(1756-1800).
*Empire overthrown by the Mahrattas, 1761. Lived
under British protection.*

16. Akbar II,
'Abū'l Nāsir, Mun'aim'd-dīn Muḥammad,
(1806-1837).

17. Muḥammad Bahādur,
(1837-1857).
Transported to Rangoon after the Mutiny of 1857.

DEVAGIRI YĀDAVAS, THE—.

(See YĀDAVAS.)

DVĀRASAMUDRAM YĀDAVAS, THE—.

(See HOYSALA BALLĀḤAS.)

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(See CHĀLUKYAS.)

GAṆAPATIS OF ORAṆGAL,¹ THE—.

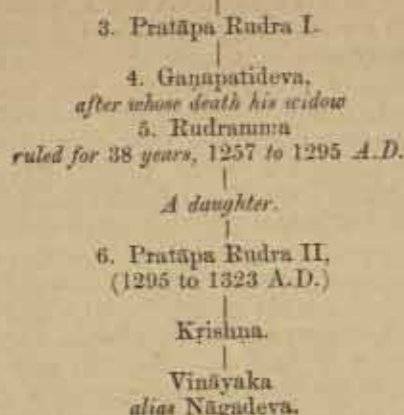
Very little is as yet known about the kings of this dynasty, and it is to be hoped that inscriptions exist which will throw light on the subject.

Prinsep's List, and that given in the *Madras Journal* XV, 219, in a paper called "A Statistical Report on the Circar of Warangul," by Dr. Walker (1849), are practically useless. So also is the manuscript analyzed by the Rev. W. Taylor and published in his Report on the Mackenzie MSS. (No. 32, countermark 722, republished in the *Madras Journal* X, 18-22). No inscriptions that I have yet met with (except one which will be mentioned below) carry the genealogy of the family further back than Prōḷe or Prōḷa Rāja, who seems to have flourished about the early part of the twelfth century. From the spelling of the names in his list, it is clear that Dr. Walker received his information orally, and not from any written chronicle or inscription. According to him the first king conquered the Chōḷa country and married the daughter of the king of Ceylon. His son became insane, and his two grandsons succeeded and ruled jointly, having their capital at Nandēr on the Godāvāri. After these comes a break in the history, which commences again with a king living at Khandhar, from whom the crown descended directly in the male line to Prōḷa Rāja. Including the first king of this new dynasty ten sovereigns are named before Prōḷa Rāja. The names are hopelessly badly spelt and no good can be derived from reproducing them.

The succession appears to be as follows:—

1. Tribhuvana Malla.
2. Prōḷa Rāja,
or Prōḷē, married Muppammadevī.

¹ This name is variously spelt *Voraṅgalla*, *Voraṅgōḷa*, *Orāṅgalla*, *Orāṅgōḷa*, *Fōruṅgalla*, *Varuṅgalla*, now generally *Fōruḷḷa*. I think that *Orāṅgal* is perhaps the best mode of transliteration, and have adopted it in this volume, considering *Orāṅgalla* a trifle too pedantic, while all such renderings as *Warangal*, *Warangul*, *Warungul* are positively wrong.



1. We know nothing as yet of Tribhuvana Malla except that his name appears as father of Prōla in an inscription at Anumakonda, which was published in J.A.S.B. VII, 901, in J.B.B.R.A.S. X, 46 by Dr. Bhāu Dājī, and quite recently by Mr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* for January 1882 (XI, 9).¹

2. According to tradition on the spot, Prōla built the city of Oraṅgal, eight of his predecessors having ruled at Anumakonda. He is said to have been a minor at his accession, to have defeated the Gajapati of Orissa, and to have been killed accidentally by his son, thus fulfilling a prophecy which foretold his fate exactly as it occurred. The Anumakonda inscription above-mentioned states that Prōla captured and afterwards released "Tailappadeva," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with Taila III of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1150—1162). In Prōla's time, too, occurred a siege of Anumakonda by Jagaddeva, one of the Śāntara kings of Maisūr, the besiegers being successfully repulsed by the garrison (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10).

3. Rudra, or Pratāpa Rudra I, seems to have been a powerful prince. The inscription above-mentioned is dated in his reign (A.D. 1162). It mentions the death of Tailapa III, and narrates some conquests made by the Ganapatis, especially over one Bhīma, and the capture of the city of Chōḍōdaya.²

4. If Dr. Burnell (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 40, note 4) is right in his assignment of the date A.D. 1228 for the loss of the Kalinga country to the Chōlas, it was probably in the reign of (4) Ganapatideva that that king conquered Kalinga, but there are, I think, reasons for not being too certain at present. The inscriptions in *Kalingadeśa* are numerous, and await careful examination. It will very possibly be found that the Ganapatis had acquired power in those territories previous to that date.

5. Queen Rudramma was in many respects a very remarkable character. On her husband's death there was no heir to the throne, and she at once assumed the reins of government. Her long reign of thirty-eight years was marked by a most able system of administration, as is testified to by Marco Polo, who visited the coast south of the Krishna River at Mōtupalle just at the close of the reign. He writes,—"This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death some forty years past it has been under his queen, a lady of much discretion, who, for the great love she bore him, never would marry another husband. And I can assure you that during all that space of forty years she had administered her realm as well as ever her husband did, or better, and as she was a lover of justice, of equity, and of peace, she was more beloved by those of her kingdom than ever was lady or lord of theirs before." (Colonel Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 295.) In A.D. 1295 Rudramma's daughter's son having attained his majority, the queen abdicated in his favour.³

6. This was the celebrated Pratāpa Rudra II (A.D. 1295—1323), one of the most powerful princes of his time, but destined to be virtually the last of his line. In A.D. 1295 the Muhammadans under 'Alāu'd-dīn, Governor of Oudh and nephew of Jalālū'd-dīn Khilji of Delhi, marched into the Dakhan and wantonly plundered the city of Devagiri, the capital of the kingdom bordering on Oraṅgal. They exacted large tribute and retired. In 1306 'Alāu'd-dīn, who by the murder of his uncle had raised himself to the throne, again sent an army into the Dakhan under the command of Malik Kafur to

¹ Mr. Fleet published a short note on this inscription in *Ind. Ant.* X, 211, for the purpose of fixing the date, viz., A.D. 1162.

² Possibly a Chola king or viceroy (*Chola-udaiyar*).

³ Dr. Gustav Oppert publishes (*Madras Journal* for 1881) some inscriptions and extracts from local records which seem to show that during the reign of Queen Rudramma one Gōre (or Gorre) Gaṅgayya Reddi was a general of considerable power and influence.

reduce Devagiri in consequence of the Raja having refused to pay tribute. The Raja was captured and taken to Delhi. In 1309 the arms of the Musalmāns were directed against Oraṅgal. The first campaign was unsuccessful, but in the second Rudradeva was completely defeated and compelled to become tributary to Delhi, his capital being captured.¹ In 1310 Malik Kafur was again sent southwards to reduce the Hoysāla Ballālas of Dvārasamudra. In this he was completely successful and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He captured the capital, sacked the celebrated temple of Hallebidu, and returned in triumph to Delhi. In 1312 Devagiri was again reduced by Malik Kafur, and the crown prince put to death. Six years later Mubārak Khilji of Delhi marched against, seized, and flayed alive Haripāladeva, son-in-law of Rāja Rāmādeva of Devagiri. Amir Khusrū, in his *Nuh Sipihr*, gives an account of an expedition sent by the sovereign of Delhi under the leadership of Malik Khusrū against Oraṅgal, which resulted in the entire defeat of the Raja; but the circumstance is not recorded by Ferishta.² Whether it occurred or not, the open hostility of the Muhammadans seems to have roused to the highest pitch the terror and anxiety of the Dakhāni princes, and about the year 1326 Pratāpa Rudra made an alliance with the Raja of Devagiri and threw off all semblance of fealty to the king of Delhi. He was probably incited to this important step by the disturbances at Delhi, which resulted, in 1321, in the subversion of the house of Khilji and the establishment of the dynasty of Tughlik. If so, he was very ill-advised, for one of the first actions of the new sovereign was to despatch an army (1321) to Oraṅgal under his eldest son Ulugh Khān to reduce the refractory Raja.³ The expedition was, however, unsuccessful. The Muhammadan troops invested both the mud fort and the stone fort of Oraṅgal, but were attacked during the siege by a terrible epidemic disease, became dispirited and panic-stricken, and, on being beaten at all points and driven from their camp by a courageous sally of the garrison, retired hastily and raised the siege. In 1323, however, a second large Musalmān force marched southwards and captured Oraṅgal. Pratāpa Rudra was made prisoner and sent to Delhi. His son Krishna succeeded him, but with a much reduced kingdom. He revolted and turned the tables in 1344 by making a grand combination of Hindu States, and driving the Muhammadans out of the country. No attempt seems to have been made by the sovereigns of Delhi again to subvert the Oraṅgal monarchy, but in 1358 Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī plundered the country up to the capital, and only retired on being paid the expenses of the war. The Muhammadan writers speak of Vināyakadeva ("Vinaik Deo"), *alias* Nāgadēva, as the son of the Raja, and it may be presumed that the Raja was then Krishna "Nāik." In 1371 war again broke out between Oraṅgal and the Bahmanī sovereign, which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the former, the fortress of "Vellumputtan" being captured and Prince Nāgadēva being cruelly put to death (*Scott's Ferishta*, I, 18—20). The Hindus, however, so harassed the retreat of the victorious enemy that only a third of their number reached Kulbarga in safety. The Raja vainly attempted to induce the sovereign of Delhi to aid him, and on being again attacked, submitted and made over an immense treasure to the Dakhāni Muhammadans. A treaty was drawn up and boundaries fixed to the two kingdoms.

In 1424 Ahmad Shāh Bahmanī made war on Oraṅgal, and the then Rāja was killed. (I have been unable to ascertain his name, or relationship to Pratāpa Rudra's family.) This is the last we hear of the Oraṅgal Kingdom.

GANGAS OF KALINGĀ.

(See KALINGĀ.)

GANGAS OF MAISÜR.

(See KONGUS.)

¹ See the *Tārīkh-i 'Alāi* of Amir Khusrū, who gives full particulars (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80), and the *Tārīkh-i Firuz Shāhi* of Zia'ud-din Barni (*Id.* 189). The outer walls of the city were then made of mud, and its circumference was 12,546 yards. The ramparts were stormed, after an unsuccessful night attack by the garrison.

² Several points of interest may be observed in the narrative of Amir Khusrū (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 558—561). Oraṅgal's two lines of defences, one of mud and one of stone, are mentioned. Before the engagement, "Hindus made an attack upon Hindus to try their respective strength." "Fire-worshippers of Buddha" are alluded to as residing in the city. The latter were very possibly Jains, though why styled "Fire-worshippers" is not clear.

³ The *Tārīkh-i Firuz Shāhi* of Zia'ud-din Barni (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 231).

GOLKONDA, QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHĀN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

GUTTAS.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pages 6, 7.)

In the sixth century a dynasty of "Mauryas" was reigning in the Koṅkana, who claimed to be descendants, and possibly were so, of the Maurya dynasty of Pātaliputra (see under ANDHRAS, p. 144). The ancient dynasty was founded by Chandragupta, and Mr. Fleet thinks that the Gutta family, who called themselves *Mahāmandalesvaras* in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were later offshoots of the same family. They were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and seem to have lived in Dhārṇā and Maisūr. Mr. Fleet notes inscriptions (1) of the reign of Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1075-1126), (2) of A.D. 1179-80, (3) of A.D. 1181-82, (4) of A.D. 1187-88, (5) of A.D. 1191-92, (6) of A.D. 1213-14, (7) of A.D. 1237-38, and (8) of A.D. 1262-63, all of which mention chiefs of this Gutta family.

HAIDARĀBĀD, NIZĀMS OF—

1. Nizāmu'l-mulk,
(1713-1748).

His real name was Mir Kamrū'd-dīn Khān. His other titles were Nizāmu'l-mulk Āsaf Jāh, and Fath Jang Nizāmu'd-daulah. He is also known by one of his earlier titles, Chin Kalich Khān. He rose to distinction under Aurangzib, and was Wazir to Muhammad Shāh. He was recognized as Subahdār of the Dakhan in 1713, and became independent on the downfall of the Moghul dynasty. Died 1748.

Ghāzi-ud-dīn Khān.
Remained absent from the Dakhan till 1752, when, attempting to wrest the Subahdārī from Salābat Jang, he was poisoned.

2. Nāsir Jang,
(1748-1750).

Killed in 1750 by the Nawāb of Cuddapah.

4. Salābat Jang,
(1750-1761).

Deposed in 1761 by Nizām 'Alī and murdered January 26th, 1763.

5. Nizām 'Alī Basālat Jang.
Khān, Āsaf Jāh i Sānī, (1761-1803).

3. Muzaffar Jang,
Hidāyat Muht-ud-dīn.
(Dec. 5th, 1750 to Jan. 30th, 1751). Grandson of Nizāmu'l-mulk by a daughter. Allied himself with Chaudā Sāhib and fought against Nāsir Jang. He was killed 1750 in a moment of triumph, leaving an infant son, who never came to power.

6. Sikandar Shāh,
(1803-1829).

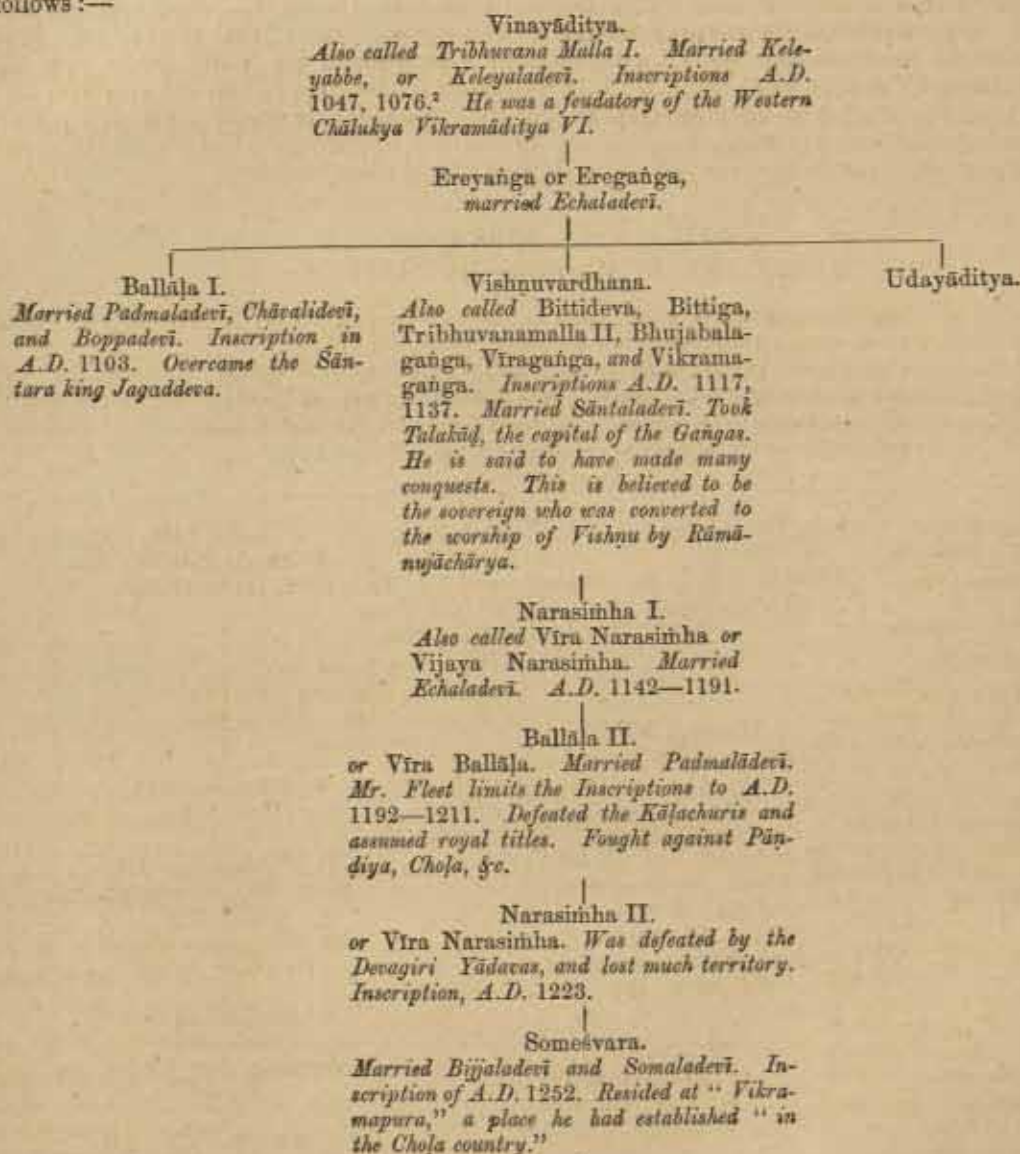
7. Farkhundah 'Alī Khān, Nāsiru'd-daulah, (1829-1857).
Sir Sālar Jang was made his Dewān in 1853.

8. Afzāl-ud-daulah, (1857-1869).
Sir Sālar Jang was his Dewān.

9. Mir Mahbūb 'Alī Khān Bahādur Fath Jang, Nizāmu'd-daulah, Nizāmu'l-mulk (1869), the present Nizām. *Sir Sālar Jang died 1882.*

THE HOYSALA BALLALAS.¹

This was a dynasty that ruled over most part of the present Maisür territories from about the beginning of the eleventh till the beginning of the fourteenth century. They were probably feudatories of the Kalachuris, whom they succeeded on the downfall of that kingdom. The Musalman raids of 1310 A.D. caused the subversion of the family. The Ballālas were Yādavas by origin, and resided, during the time of their greatest power, at the old Yādava capital, Dvārasamudra (modern Halebidu). The founder of the family is by tradition called Śāla or Hoysāla, and in the *Chenna Basaranna Kārajūdna* he is given a long reign, from A.D. 984 to 1043; but it is possible that the name is mythical. Mr. Rice states that two inscriptions insert a son Kari between Śāla and Vinayāditya, making Vinayāditya grandson of the former. Vinayāditya is the earliest authentic sovereign. The genealogy of the family is as follows:—



¹ Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 64; Rice's "Mysore and Coorg," I, 213; "Mysore Inscriptions," by the same author, lxxv.

² Mr. Rice adds an inscription in A.D. 1039.

Narasimha III.

Inscriptions range from A.D. 1254 to 1286. Reigned at Dvārasamudra.

Ballāla III.

or Vira Ballāladeva. Reigned till the Muslim conquest of A.D. 1310.

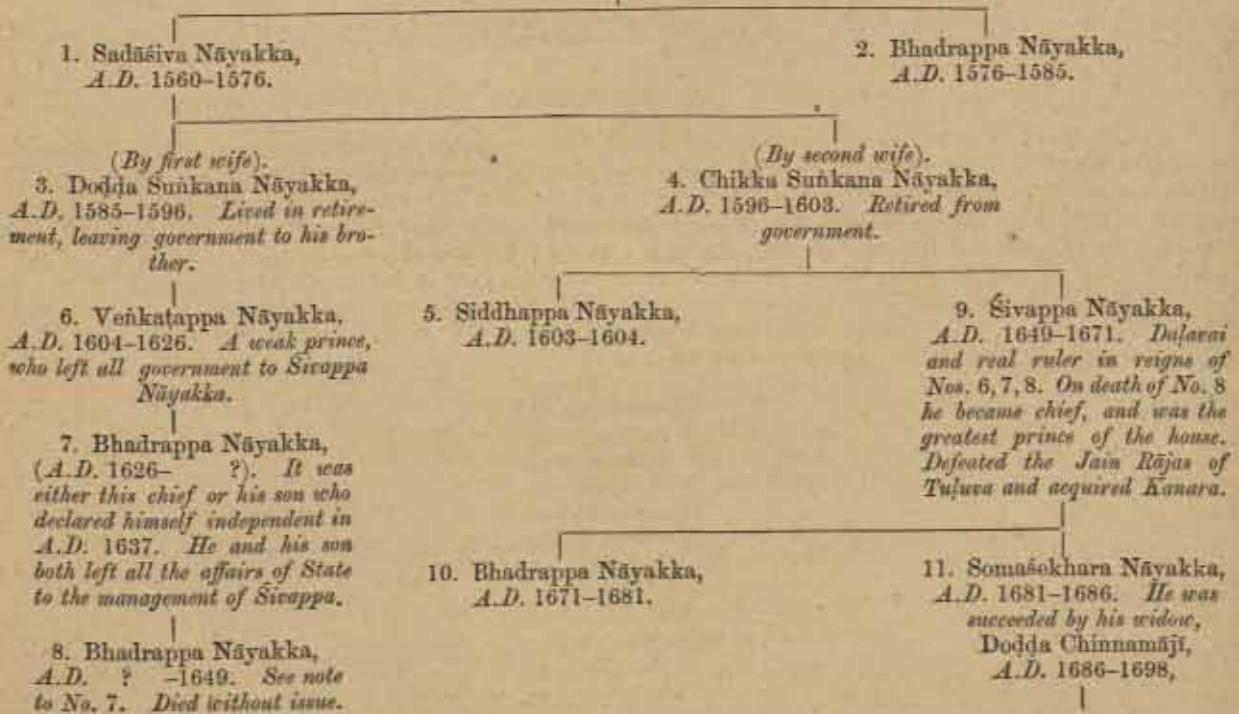
In A.D. 1310 'Alau'd-din, Emperor of Delhi, sent Malik Kafur to reduce the Yadava kings of Dvārasamudra.¹ The invaders were completely successful. They destroyed the capital, sacked the temples, and subverted the dynasty. Ballāla seems to have been captured, but afterwards to have been released and allowed nominally to rule. This continued till A.D. 1326-1327, when a second Muslim invasion completed the destruction of the kingdom. It appears, however, that princes of the dynasty continued, as might be expected, to claim a nominal dignity as heads of the family, for we read of the rebel Muhammadan Viceroy fleeing in A.D. 1337 to the Hoysala king at Tanūr for safety (he was delivered up and flayed alive by his sovereign), and in 1347 it seems that the Hoysala prince Ballāladeva of Dvārasamudra sent a contingent to help the great Hindu confederation that stemmed the torrent of Muslim successes, and checked for two centuries their advance southwards.

IKKERI, KELADI, OR BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF.—

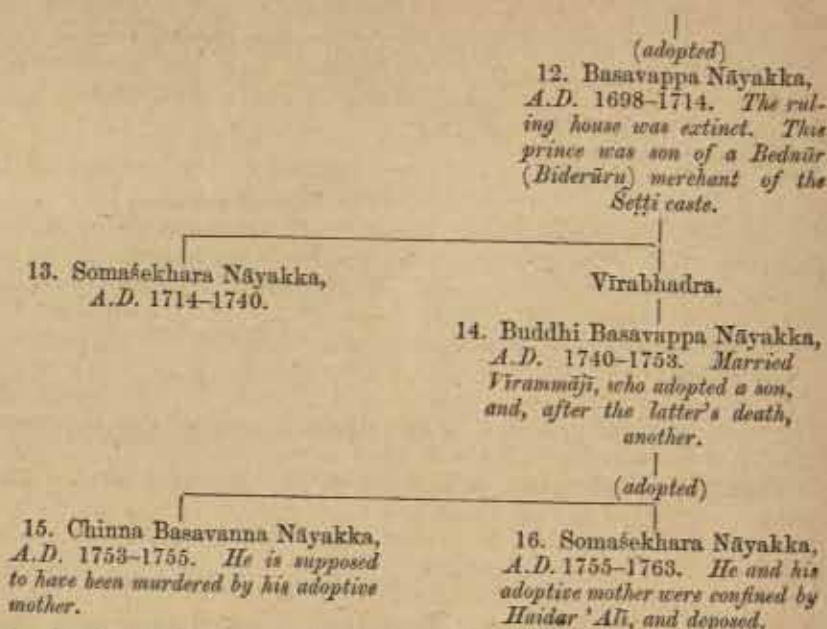
This was a principality in Maisūr which lasted from A.D. 1560 to 1763, the capital being at Ikkeri. The chiefs do not appear to have been very powerful at any time.

In 1560 Sadāsiva Rāya of Vijayanagar is said to have conferred on a man of the Śūdra caste a small government, which the family held, increased, and finally usurped as their own. To the first chief the Vijayanagar sovereign gave his own name. This was Sadāsiva Nāyakka, eldest son of Basavappa-gauḍa.

Basavappa-gauḍa.



¹ The expedition is described by Amīr Khosrū in his *Tārīkh-i 'Alai* (Sir B. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80, &c.), and by Ziaud-din Barī in the *Tārīkh-i Firuz Shāhi* (id. 203).



In 1763 Haidar 'Alī seized the territories of this house, which thenceforth ceased to exist. No. 16 died without issue.

(See Buchanan's *Mysore*, etc., II, 289; Wilks' *History of Mysore*, I, 36, 37; Rico's *Mysore and Coorg*, II, 355.)

IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR.

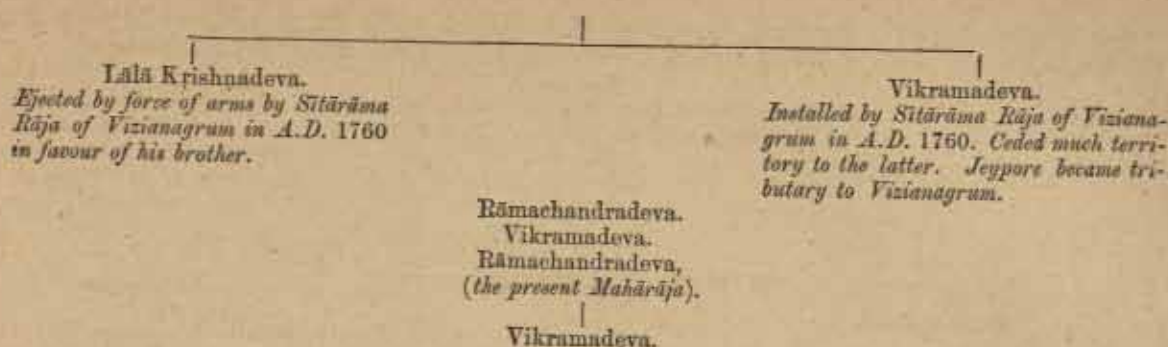
(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

JEYPORE RĀJAS.

The Rājas of Jeypore belong to an ancient family, but unfortunately dates and genealogical descent cannot be traced. The family chronicler¹ names a line of eighty-seven sovereigns, after whom came a prince named Vināyakadeva, who is said to have founded a new dynasty at Nandāpuram, the ancient capital of Jeypore. Others believe this chief to have been a dignitary at the court of the Gajapatis of Orissa. The family are Rājputs of the lunar line. The following is the list of Rājas, kindly given me by Mr. P. W. Moore, C.S. :—

Vināyakadeva.
Vijayachandrakshayadeva.
Bhairavadeva.
Viśvanāthadeva.
Balarāmadeva.
Dasahnantadeva.
B. Vikramadeva.
B. Kṛṣṇadeva.
Viśvambaradeva.
Malik Mardana Kṛṣṇadeva.
Harideva.
Balarāmadeva.
Raghunātha Kṛṣṇadeva.
Rāmachandradeva.
Balarāmadeva.
Viśvambaradeva.
|

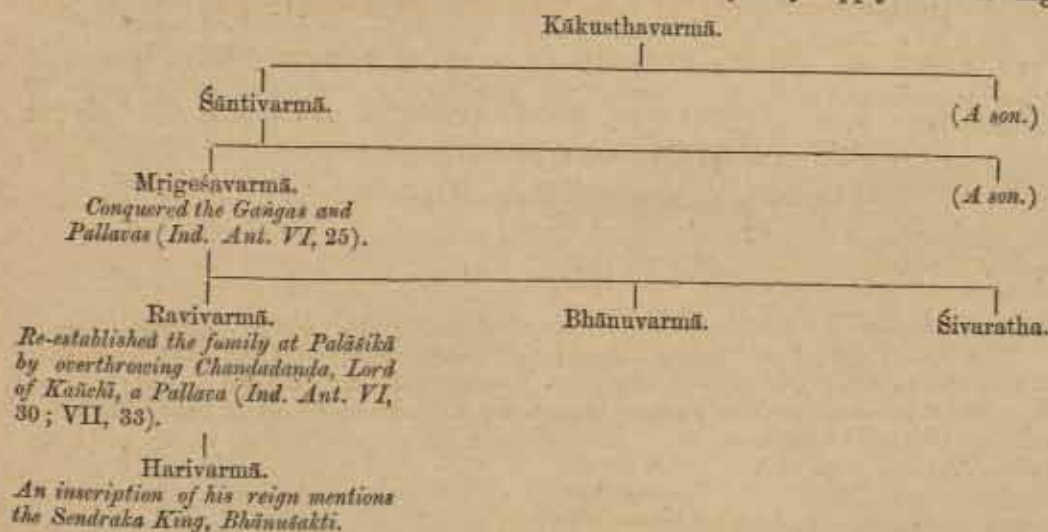
¹ *Visajapatam District Manual*, page 284 et seq.



KADAMBAS AND KĀDAMBAS, THE—.

In Mr. Fleet's recent publication "*The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*" he points out (pages 7—10, 84, &c.) that there were three families having similar names. The kings of the ancient dynasty called themselves *Kadambas*, while those of the two latter dynasties were styled *Kādambas*. These will be considered in order.

The ancient dynasty was that of the KADAMBAS of PALĀSIKĀ, or Halsi in Belgaum, and Vaijayanti or Banavāsi in North Kanara. The various grants of this dynasty supply the following genealogy:—



In an inscription of Mrigēṣavarmā's reign, his third year is called *Pausha* and his eighth *Varṣākha*, while the years are divided, in the primitive method, into three seasons instead of four. Mr. Rice assigns the dates A.D. 538 to Kākustha, A.D. 570 to Mrigēṣa, and A.D. 600 to Bhānu. Mr. Fleet doubts the authenticity of the grant on which the first date is founded, and places these sovereigns at about the close of the fifth century A.D., anterior to the subjugation of the Kadambas by Kirttivarmā I of the Chalukyas, whose date is A.D. 567.

The Devagiri grants mention a Krishnavarmā and his son Devavarmā, who may have been anterior or posterior to the above kings. Krishna's sister married the Gaṅga king Madhava II.

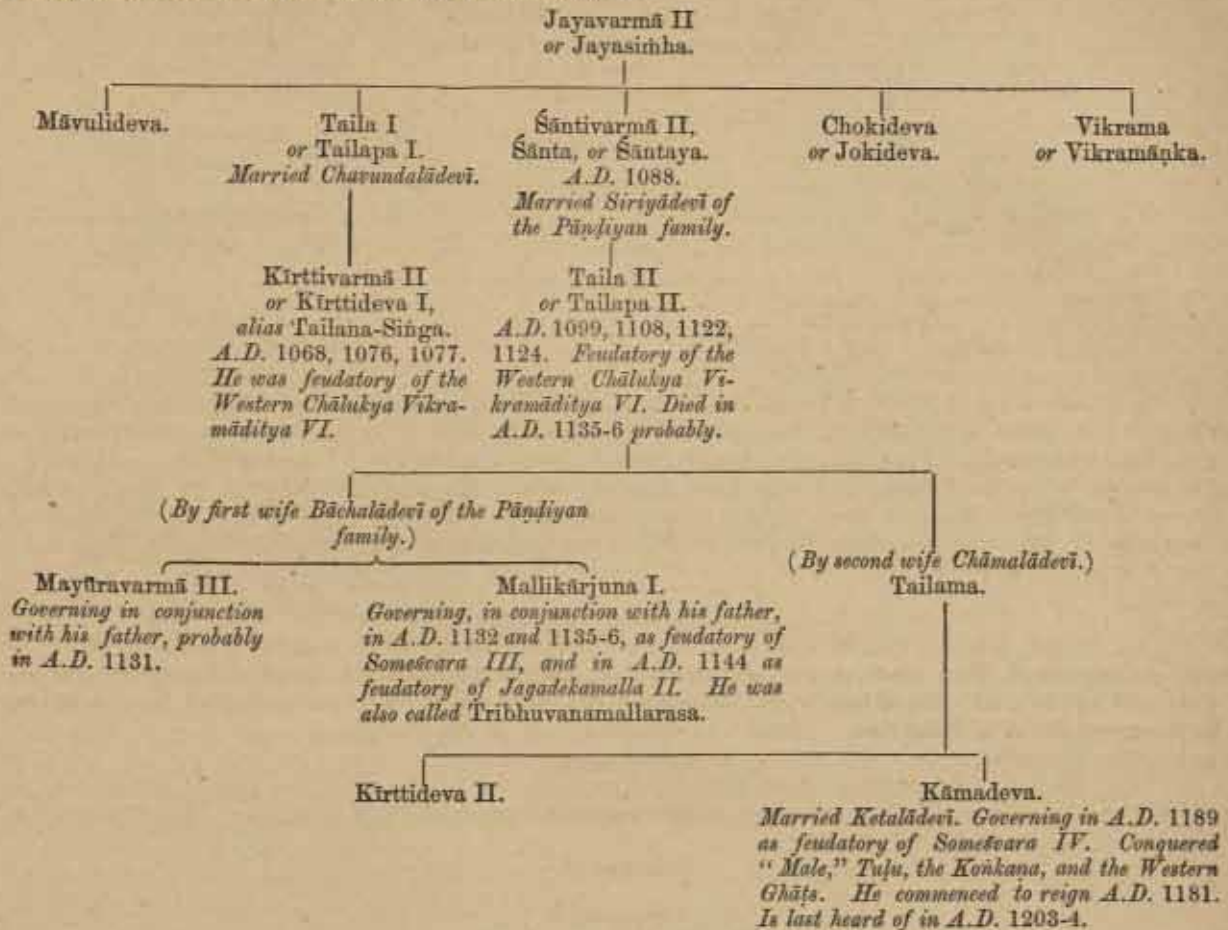
These Kadambas were, like the Chalukyas, of the *Mānava gotra*, "Sons of Hāriti."¹ They were Jains.

Next come the KĀDAMBAS OF BANAVĀSI AND HĀNGAL.

Mr. Fleet thinks that the difference in the name implies that the later chiefs cannot claim direct lineal descent from the Kadambas. Three lists of sovereigns are given. The first, by Wilson (*Mackenzie*

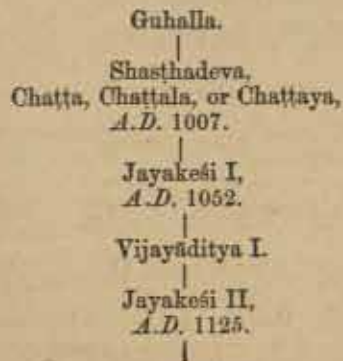
¹ Mr. Fleet gives an interesting note on the title *Hārītiputra*, on page 5, n.

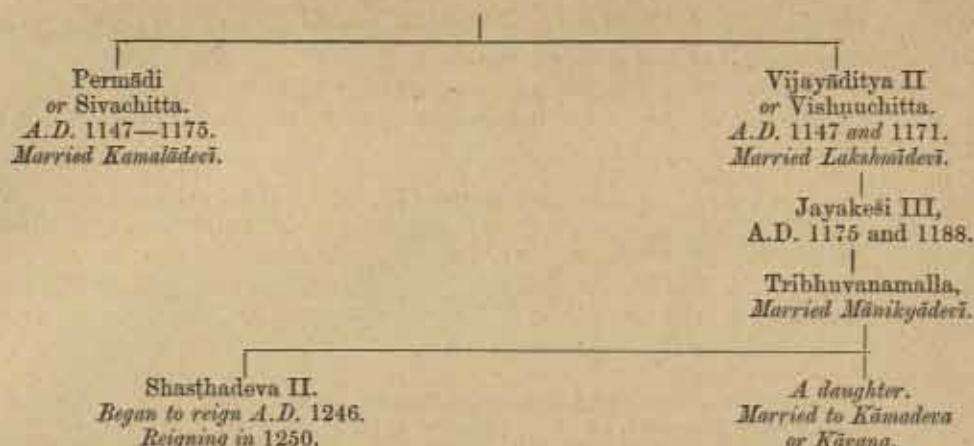
From this point commences the third list, which is probably accurate. Mr. Fleet, however, states that the first historical name is that of Kirttivarmā II.



We hear in these inscriptions of a siege of Haṅgal by the Hoysāla Ballālas in A.D. 1135, when King Vishnuvardhana wrested from the Kādambas for a time the provinces of Banavāsi and Haṅgal. In A.D. 1196 the Hoysāla king Ballāla II besieged Haṅgal, but was repulsed by Kāmadeva. Soon afterwards, Mr. Fleet thinks, Ballāla II completely subjugated the Kādambas and annexed their territory, all that is known being that in A.D. 1203-4 Kāmadeva was still struggling.

THE KĀDAMBAS OF GOA.—These belonged to a distinct family connected with the Banavāsi Kādambas, but in a manner not yet known. They ruled at Goa and Hālsi (*Palāśikā*). The genealogy is as follows:—



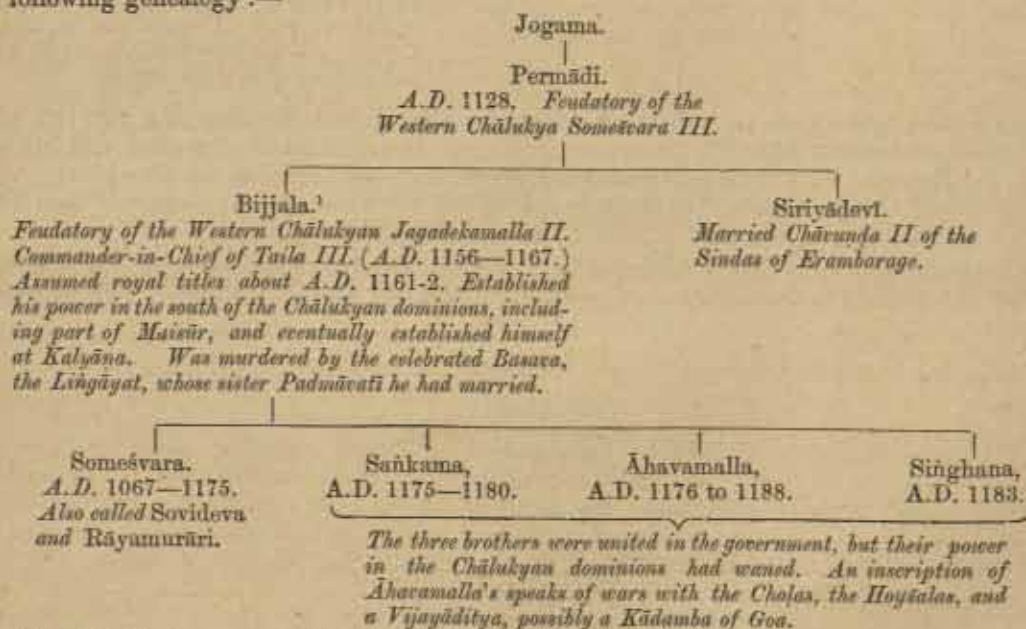


Shasthadeva I and Jayakeśi I were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas. Vijayāditya I married Chattaladevi, sister of Bijjaladevi, the mother of Jagaddeva of the Śāntara family. Jayakeśi II was also a feudatory of the Chalukyas, though at first he seems to have attempted to rid himself of their supremacy. He fought with the Sindas, and was for a time defeated. He was also defeated by the Hoysālas. Permādi and Vijayāditya II seem to have reigned conjointly. Mr. Fleet thinks that, at the death of Jayakeśi III, the kingdom of the Kādambas of Goa was practically at an end, and that Shasthadeva II had very little real power.

KĀLACHURIS OR KĀLACHURYAS, THE—.

A dynasty of KĀLACHURIS is mentioned in an inscription of Maṅgalīśa of the early Chalukyas (A.D. 567—610), and Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 10, 11) considers them to be the predecessors of the KĀLACHURIS. Their king Buddha, son of Śaṅkaragana, seems to have been conquered by Maṅgalīśa.

With the more northern branch of the family, as described by Mr. Fleet, we have nothing to do in the Madras Presidency, but the existence of the southern branch was felt in its day. Mr. Fleet gives the following genealogy:—



The Kālachuris were overthrown by Ballāla II of the Hoysālas in, or soon after, A.D. 1183-4.

¹ "Also called Bijja, Bijjana, Vijjala, Vijjana, Tribhuvanamalla, and Nisasaṅkamalla I."—(Mr. Fleet.)

KĀLAHASTI, THE ZEMINDARI OF—

This is an ancient Zemindari in the North Arcot District, but very little is known regarding the family to whom it belonged. They claim to have received their territory by grant from one of the two Pratāpa Rudras of Orāṅgal in the thirteenth century, who created Dāmarla Javi Rāya (or Rāyudu, Tel.), first chief of Kālahasti.

In 1639, Dāmarla Venkātādri Nāyudu, the then Polegar, gave the village of Chennakuppum to the English, who obtained a *sanad* for it from the Raja of Chandragiri, the expatriated prince of Vijayanagar. The Polegar stipulated that the new settlement was to be called "Chenna-paṭṭanam" after his father Chennappa or Chennayya Nāyudu. On the site so obtained, Mr. Day, the Superintendent of the Company's factory, built Fort St. George, and founded the city now called "Madras" by the English, but "Chennapaṭṭanam" by the natives of the country. (See Mr. Cox's *Manual of North Arcot*, p. 216.)

KALINGĀ, GAṄGAS OF—

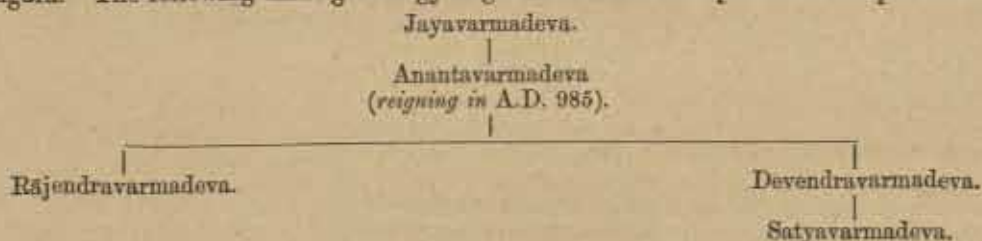
We have still a great deal to learn about the sovereigns and princes of Kalingā, for though it is certain that they were powerful and independent sovereigns at a very early stage of the history of Southern India, as yet we know nothing of their names. They governed the country south of Orissa and north of the Godāvari. (See Mr. Foulkes's "*Civilization of the Dakhaṇ down to the Sixth Century B.C.*" in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1.)

The people and the reigning house of Kalingā are alluded to in the oldest extant chronicles of India and Ceylon, and were known equally to the classical writers of Greece and Rome and to the inhabitants of the far East. They appear to have been hardy and adventurous traders by sea to distant countries. The oldest Buddhist legends speak of the Kalingā monarchs as then rulers of a civilized country.

An ancient inscription¹ found at Chicacole in Ganjam gives the name of Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, King of Kalingā, at a period probably previous to the Chālukyan conquest of Veṅgi at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Like the Veṅgi kings, the sovereign was probably a Pallava by origin. His grant is dated from the city of Sarapalle.

Two other inscriptions of later date give the name of King Indravarmā. His grants are dated from the city of Kalingānagara, in the years 128 and 146 of the "Victorious reign" (of the dynasty?).

Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarmā in the tenth century. After the Chālukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kalingā Gaṅgas till about the year 977 A.D.² At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan territories which lasted for twenty-seven years at least, and the Kalingā princes again rose to power for a time at Kalingānagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period:—



Two inscriptions found at Chicacole³ record grants made by Devendra and his son Satya in the same year, namely, the "fifty-first year of the reign of the *Gāṅgēya-varṇa*," at Kalingānagara, and it would seem natural to suppose that they date from the commencement of the reign of some king (Jayavarmā?) who re-established for a time the fortunes of the family. Another grant of Devendravarmandeva⁴ is dated in the "254th year," but without stating the era. Here also the order is issued from the city of Kalingānagara. If pure conjecture may be allowed a place in a publication of this kind, I would note, as a possible explanation of these figures, that as the Kalingā country lay between the territories of Orissa and those of the Eastern Chālukyas, it is possible that the ancient family may have

¹ Pages 21, 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, p. 243.

² Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 53, note 4.

³ Page 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

⁴ Pages 14, 15 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

partially re-established themselves and founded a dynasty about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, when, seemingly, the Orissan kings lapsed into a condition of weak peacefulness for four and a half centuries (*Stirling*), but being afraid of their powerful neighbours on the south, they dared not assert any considerable independence till the period of anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions, which commenced about the year A.D. 977. The fifty-first year would then refer to the era of independence, the 254th to the original establishment of the dynasty.

On pp. 31—34 *ante*, I have noted a dynasty of kings professing to belong to the Gaṅga family, of whom a complete genealogy is given for three and a-half centuries, ending in A.D. 1119 with Chōḍa-gaṅga *alias* Anantavarmadeva, whose father married a daughter of Rājendra Chōla (A.D. 1064—1113). They seem to be unconnected with the Gaṅgas mentioned above, and yet they claim to have ruled the Kalinga country during the whole of that long period. I can at present offer no explanation of this apparent confusion.

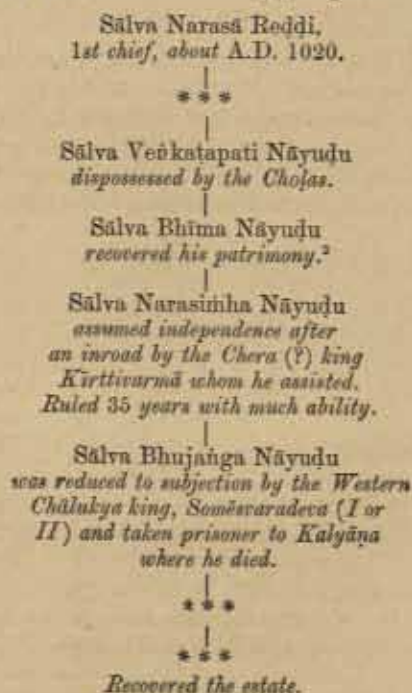
KANVA OR KANWA DYNASTY, THE—.

(See the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

KĀRVĒṬINAGARA, ZEMINDARS OF—.

Sir Walter Elliot ("*Numismatic Gleanings*," in the *Madras Journal*, No. VII., N.S., p. 96, Vol. XX, O.S.) states that from a "local history of some merit" he finds that the ancient possessors of the "Kārvēṭinagaram" estate were a family of Salva Reddis, who migrated from the neighbourhood of Pittāpuram in the delta of the Godāvāri, about the eighth or ninth century. One of them, Salva Narasā Reddi, obtained the favour of the last of the Eastern Chālukyas, Vimalāditya (A.D. 1016—1023),¹ and was appointed chief of the country about Tirupati, where he founded a town called Narasāpuram.

From the account that follows I obtain the following pedigree:—



¹ Sir Walter Elliot's date, A.D. 930, is wrong.

² Another wrong date, Ś.Ś. 898 (A.D. 976), given.

In Ś.Ś. 1152 (A.D. 1230), it is said that the estates were curtailed to 24 villages by Rāja Rāja II of the Chola dynasty, but during the next four generations, as the power of the Cholas decayed, the fortunes of the Kārvētinagara family rose, and in Ś.Ś. 1236 (A.D. 1314) the chief was able to obtain as his son-in-law Prōli, or Prōlaya, Reddi, the first of the Kondaviḍu Reddi dynasty. Shortly after this the family became feudatories of Vijayanagar, and remained so for about two hundred years, when the family became extinct and the present Bomma Rāzu family succeeded. The last of the old family was Śeshāchala Reddi, who stipulated that his family-name should be retained. This is still done, the name *Sālea* being one of the titles of the present Zemindar.

The founder of the family, Narasā Reddi, was granted permission by his patron, the Chalukya, to use the royal seal and boar-signet of the Chalukyas, a proud distinction still kept up.

Mr. Cox (*Manual of North Arcot*, p. 222, etc.) gives an account of the origin and fortunes of the Bomma Rāzu family. Geddi Makha Rāzu and Boppa Rāzu, two scions of a family in the Northern Sarkars, travelled southwards, and were successful in beating off a band of robbers. The chief of Kārvētinagara heard of this and sent for them. They took service under him, and Makha Rāzu eventually became his prime minister, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his patron without heirs (the widows becoming *safis*). Boppa Rāzu became his prime minister. The present Zemindar is descended from them.

The family profess to be pure Kshatriyas.

KELADI, RĀJAS OF—.

(See IKKĒRI Rājās.)

KERALA KINGS.

(See Rulers of the MALAYĀLAM country.)

KIMEDI, ZEMINDARS OF—.

There are at present three estates in the Ganjam District, Parla Kimedi, Pedda Kimedi, and Chinna Kimedi. The Zemindars of these estates belong to the same family, which is of considerable antiquity and claims to be descended from the Keśari sovereigns of Orissa. It is impossible, however, to ascertain anything reliable regarding their origin, or the ancestry of the present chiefs of Pedda Kimedi or Chinna Kimedi. I append a list of the Parla Kimedi family as given to me by Mr. C. F. Macartie, C.S., who compiled it from the Zemindari records and believes it to be authentic.

Kapiladeva.
(1227—1245).
|
Narasimhadeva,
(1245—1265).
|
Madanadeva,
(1265—1290).
|
Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1290—1309).
|
Ānandadeva,
(1309—1317).
|
Ananta Rudradeva,
(1317—1325).
|
Jaya Rudradeva,
(1325—1367).
|

|
 Lakshmi Narasimha Bhānudeva,
 (1367—1392).
 |
 Madhukarnadeva,
 (1392—1423).
 |
 Mrityunājaya Bhānudeva,
 (1423—1457).
 |
 Mādhava Madana Sundara Bhānudeva,
 (1457—1494).
 |
 Chandra Betāla Bhānudeva,
 (1494—1527).
 |
 Suvarṇa Liṅga Bhānudeva,
 (1527—1566).
 |
 Śivaliṅga Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1566—1590).
 |
 Suvarṇa Keśari Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1590—1630).
 |
 Mukunda Rudra Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1630—1656).
 |
 Mukundadeva,
 (1656—1674).
 |
 Ananta Padmanābha Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1674—1686).
 |
 Sarvajña Jagannātha Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1686—1702).
 |
 Narasimhadeva,
 (1702—1729).
 |
 Vira Padmanābha Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1729—1748).
 |
 Vira Pratāpa Rudra Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1748—1766)
Having no son, adopted
 |
 Jagannātha Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1766—1806).
 |
 Gaura Chandra Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1806—1839).
 |
 Puruṣottama Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1839—1843).
 |
 Jagannātha Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1843—1850).
 |
 Vira Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
 (1850).
Present Zemindar.

KONDAVIDU, REDDI CHIEFS OF—.

Kondavidu is a strong hill-fortress in the Kistna District, south of the Krishna river and eight miles west of Guntur. After the subversion of the Ganapati Rajas of Orangal by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323, the Reddi chiefs in different parts of the Eastern Coast rose to power. Amongst these the Kondavidu chiefs were, for a century, so important that their government rises to the dignity of a kingdom, and their family to that of a dynasty.

The succession is as follows :—

	A.D.
Pōliya (Prōle, or Prōlaya) Vēma Reddi, son of Danti Allā Reddi (?)	1328—1339
Ana Vēma Reddi	1339—1369
Aliya Vēma Reddi	1369—1381
Komāragiri Vēma Reddi	1381—1395
Komaṭi Vēṅka Reddi	1395—1423
Rācha Vēṅka Reddi	1423—1427

The dynasty was overthrown by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1427.

Native tradition at Kondavidu states that Prōlaya Vēma Reddi was not connected with the family of Danti Allā Reddi, but was "a guest in his house." Allā Reddi is said to have lived at Dharanikōṭa near Amarāvati, and his family are stated to have "entered" that place in A.D. 1225. Prōlaya Vēma Reddi is said to have built (or rebuilt?) the "Puttakōṭa" at Kondavidu. His daughter married one of the Salva Reddis of Karvēṭinagara.

Ana Vēma Reddi rebuilt the *Amareśvara* Temple at Amarāvati, as is proved by an inscription there.

Komāragiri Vēma Reddi has a bad character for unpopularity.

Native tradition makes Rācha Vēṅka Reddi brother of Komaṭi Vēṅka Reddi.

HISTORY OF THE RULERS OF KONDAVIDU FROM NATIVE SOURCES.

Several Telugu chronicles are extant, which profess to give an account of the history of Kondavidu, the ruins of the forts and temples of which are extensive.

The following is an abstract of one, by repute the most authentic of them, which is held in high estimation among the educated natives of that part of the country. It is so accurate in the main (though the dates are sometimes wrong) that I consider it very necessary that it should be examined in detail, as several assertions are made in it referring to events hitherto unknown or little known to English writers.

The history commences with a Gajapati Rāja from Orissa named Viśvambaradeva, who ruled twelve years and built the first fort or *Puttakōṭa*.¹ He had four sons, Ganapatideva, Bāla Bhāskaraḍeva, Hariharadeva, and Viśvambaradeva. Ganapatideva gave a village away in charity in Ś.Ś. 1067 (A.D. 1145). He "gave up his government" to Kakatiya Rudradeva.²

During the period of 100 years after the Gajapati sovereignty, the Reddi chiefs began to grow into importance, and an inscription proves that in Ś.Ś. 1147 (A.D. 1225) one Danti Allā Reddi was in possession of the fort of Dharanikōṭa, close to Amarāvati on the river. Subsequently Prōlaya Vēma Reddi, a member of Allā Reddi's family, acquired power, defeated the officers of Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra at Dharanikōṭa, proclaimed himself independent, came to Kondavidu, and rebuilt the *Puttakōṭa*.³ He ruled from Ś.Ś. 1242—1253 (A.D. 1320—1331).

Then follows an account of the Reddi dynasty corresponding with that given above.

¹ Mr. Boswell in his report to Government printed with G.O. of 7th November 1870, reprinted in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 182), says that the *Puttakōṭa* at Kondavidu was built by "Odiya sovereigns when they held this part of the country."

² This would imply a conquest of this country from the Gajapatis by the Oratāgal Ganapatis a few years (?) subsequent to A.D. 1145. This remains to be proved; also that the Gajapatis conquered the Chola sovereigns of Kalinga previous to that date. At present we know nothing of this. Dr. Burnell states that the Cholas lost Kalinga in A.D. 1228 (*South Indian Paleography*, p. 40), and we know that they gained it in A.D. 1023. It has always been supposed that they held it undisturbed during those two centuries. I learn from a paper in the "*Asiatic Researches*" (XV, 269) that Anāṅga Bhīmādeva, the Gajapati King of Orissa, visited Puri in the twelfth year of his reign, and after making a solemn declaration of conquests made by him, which extended the frontier of his kingdom from Chinnole to Rajahmundry, built the new temple of *Jagannātha* in honour thereof. According to Stirling the reign of this king commenced in 1174 A.D. Hunter makes the date 1175, and the writer of the above article places it in 1196. This would make the date of the conquest in question previous either to 1180, to 1187, or to 1208 A.D.

³ See above, p. 174. It is very possible that this defeat occurred as stated. Pratāpa Rudra II was completely defeated by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323.

Ignoring the Muhammadan chiefs the Hindu historians pass on to Laṅgūla Gajapati, who succeeded the Redḍi sovereign Rācha Veṅka Redḍi. He is said to have ruled from S.S. 1342—1353 (A.D. 1420—1431).¹

This Gajapati was followed by two sovereigns of the Ānegundi family, (i.e., the Vijayanagar dynasty) whose names were Pratāpadeva and Hariharadeva. They reigned respectively seven and fifteen years, viz., from 1431 to 1454 A.D.²

This history then gives us another Gajapati named Kapileśvara as having conquered Harihara, and we have the following genealogy :—

Kapileśvara Gajapati,³
27 years, A.D. 1454—1461.

|
Śrī Vīra Pratāpa Puruṣhottama Gajapati,
35 years, A.D. 1461—1496.
In 1479 (S.S. 1411, "Kīlaka"). This king
exempted the people of Kondaṁḍu from taxa-
tion, as is testified to by an inscription.

|
Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati,
1 year, A.D. 1496-1497.

|
Virabhadra Gajapati,
18 years, A.D. 1497—1515.

Virabhadra was defeated by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1515, who marched up from the south (Udayagiri, etc.), carrying all the fortresses that lay on his march.⁴ After his conquest, Krishnadeva Rāya went to Orissa and married the Orissa Gajapati's daughter.

He left as Governor of Kondaṁḍu a nephew of Śālva Timmarasu, by name Nāṇḍḍa Gōpamantri. Krishnadeva Rāya built a temple at Kondaṁḍu and had an inscription engraved on a slab in S.S. 1443 (A.D. 1521).

Achyuta's reign is mentioned. He is said to have been succeeded by his minister Rāmayya Bhāskaraju. He it was who murdered the 72 chiefs of the Redḍis at Kondaṁḍu. (See Boswell's Report, *Indian Antiquary* I, 183.) During the reign of Sadaśiva Rāya at Vijayanagar, the Governor at Kondaṁḍu was Viṭṭhaladeva, son of Mūrti Rāja, who was son of Kaṇḍanavōli Rāma Rāja.

Sadaśiva's reign was followed by a Muhammadan conquest.⁵

Tirumaladeva of the Vijayanagar family collected a large army and drove the Musalmāns across the Krishna, fairly reconquering all the country south of that river. He left as Governor of Kondaṁḍu one Rāṅga Rājayyadeva, his son.⁶ This Governor in S.S. 1494 (A.D. 1572) granted a village to a temple. Tirumaladeva ruled till S.S. 1496 (A.D. 1574) and was succeeded by Śrī Rāṅgadeva, who in S.S. 1499 (A.D. 1577) granted another village to a temple. In his reign Ibrahim Padshāh (Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golkonda) sent a force under a Brahman, Rāya Rāu (a Mahratta?) who seized the Palnāḍ country and the country about Kurnool and Nellore, and finally attacked Kondaṁḍu, the Governor of which place, being bribed, treacherously surrendered it in S.S. 1502 (A.D. 1580).

Here the history closes, but it ends with a mysterious statement that "afterwards Pratāpa Rudra governed 2,219 villages of the Kondaṁḍu country."⁷ (!)

¹ See Boswell's *Nellore Manual*, Udayagiri, p. 424.

² As I remarked before, the dates of this history are not accurate, though very nearly so. It is quite possible that about this time the Vijayanagar sovereigns seized the country about Kondaṁḍu, and they may have left members of their family as governors of the territory; but at present I am not aware of any information which we possess to confirm the fact.

³ These Gajapati sovereigns belong to the Orissan dynasty (see p. 204). Dr. Hunter gives Kapileśvara 27 years (A.D. 1452—1479); Puruṣhottamadeva 35 years, 1479—1504; Pratāpa Rudra 28 years, 1504—1532. The Orissan chronicle credits Puruṣhottama with a conquest of Kaśchīpuram, and Pratāpa Rudra with still more extended conquests.

⁴ An inscription at Conjeevaram (*Chingleput District Manual*, 435-6) states that Krishnadeva Rāya conquered the northern fortresses, including Kondaṁḍu, and defeated several chiefs, amongst whom was Virachandra Rāja, son of Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati, and Nurahaji Rāja, son of Virabhadra Gajapati; while two inscriptions at Udayagiri declare that Krishna Rāya gave some lands to temples in S.S. 1436 (A.D. 1514), after having defeated Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati and taken prisoner his uncle Tirumalappa Rāya. An inscription at Vijayanagar records that Krishnadeva Rāya returned in triumph to his capital after the completion of the war with Udayagiri in S.S. 1435 (A.D. 1513). An inscription at Maṅgalagiri (Guntūr Taluk, Kistna District) states that Kondaṁḍu was captured by Krishnadeva Rāya in S.S. 1437 (A.D. 1515), or rather by his general, Timma.

⁵ This is, of course, correct. It took place A.D. 1564.

⁶ This would be the king of Vijayanagar, Śrī Rāṅga I.

KONGU OR GAṅGA KINGS, THE—.

As before stated (p. 153), the Chera and Kōṅgu dynasties are still far from being clearly worked out. Neither the localities to which their rule was confined nor the dates to which they must be assigned are at all certain. Some writers consider the names as simply interchangeable; some think that the Cheras preceded the Gaṅga kings of the Kōṅgu country, while the Rev. Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual*) has entirely separated them. This is not the place to discuss the question, and I shall content myself with a brief summary. We know that in the oldest historical period, from the third century B.C., the ruling powers of the south were called Cheras, Cholas, and Pāṇḍiyans, the Pāṇḍiyans being in the extreme south and south-east, the Cholas north of them, and the Cheras partly to the north of the Pāṇḍiyans and partly along the western coast down to the extreme south of the peninsula. The junction of the three kingdoms is by tradition placed at the Karaipōttānār, a small river running into the Kāveri eleven miles east of Karūr, which, in Ptolemy's time, appears to have been the capital of the Cheras (Κάρουρα, βασιλείου Κηροβόθρου. *Geog. Lib. VII, cap. I, § 86*). Chera is supposed to be synonymous with *Kerala*, and there seems to be little doubt that the supposition is correct. In later times there is some confusion because we have a very definite account of a long dynasty of Gaṅga or Kōṅgu kings reigning over at least the northern part of what was formerly called Chera, their territory being called *Kōṅgudeśa*. Up to the present, on the authority of the Markāra copper-plates, the dynasty has been believed to have lasted from the beginning of the Christian era down to the year A.D. 894, about which time it was overthrown by the Cholas. We are now, however, told by Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11—14) that the Markāra plates are forgeries, and that so far from being thrown back to the beginning of the Christian era, the brother of the third king (Harivarmā) of the true Gaṅga dynasty (or *Kōṅgu*) gave a grant in A.D. 968 (*Ind. Ant. VII, 101—112*). From him down to the last king of the line are seventeen names. We know that the Hoysala Ballālas conquered the *Kōṅgudeśa* in A.D. 1080, and it is a question, therefore, whether these seventeen kings ruled in the intervening 112 years. If so, the reigns would be short, but this is more easy of credence than that they enjoyed such abnormally long life as must be attributed to them if the Markāra plates and the dates given in the lists already published are to be received.

With this preface I proceed to give a list of the first seven kings of the Kōṅgu country, of the solar race, who, it is very possible, we may have hereafter to recognize as true Cheras. The list is taken from Dr. Burgess's paper in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 360), which followed Professor Dowson's abstract from the *Kōṅgudeśa Rājākkaḷ* (J.R.A.S. VIII, pp. 2—6, "On the Chera Kingdom of Ancient India."²)

Vīra Rāya Chakravarti.
A Rājā born in Skandapurā.
Sometimes said to be of the
Solar, sometimes of the Lunar Race.

Govinda Rāya I.

Krishna Rāya.

Kāla Vallabha Rāya.

Govinda Rāya.
Is mentioned as a conqueror.

A Jaina named Nāganandi was minister to Kāla Vallabha Rāya, Govinda Rāya, and his successor Kannaradeva. The relationship of this last to Govinda is doubtful.

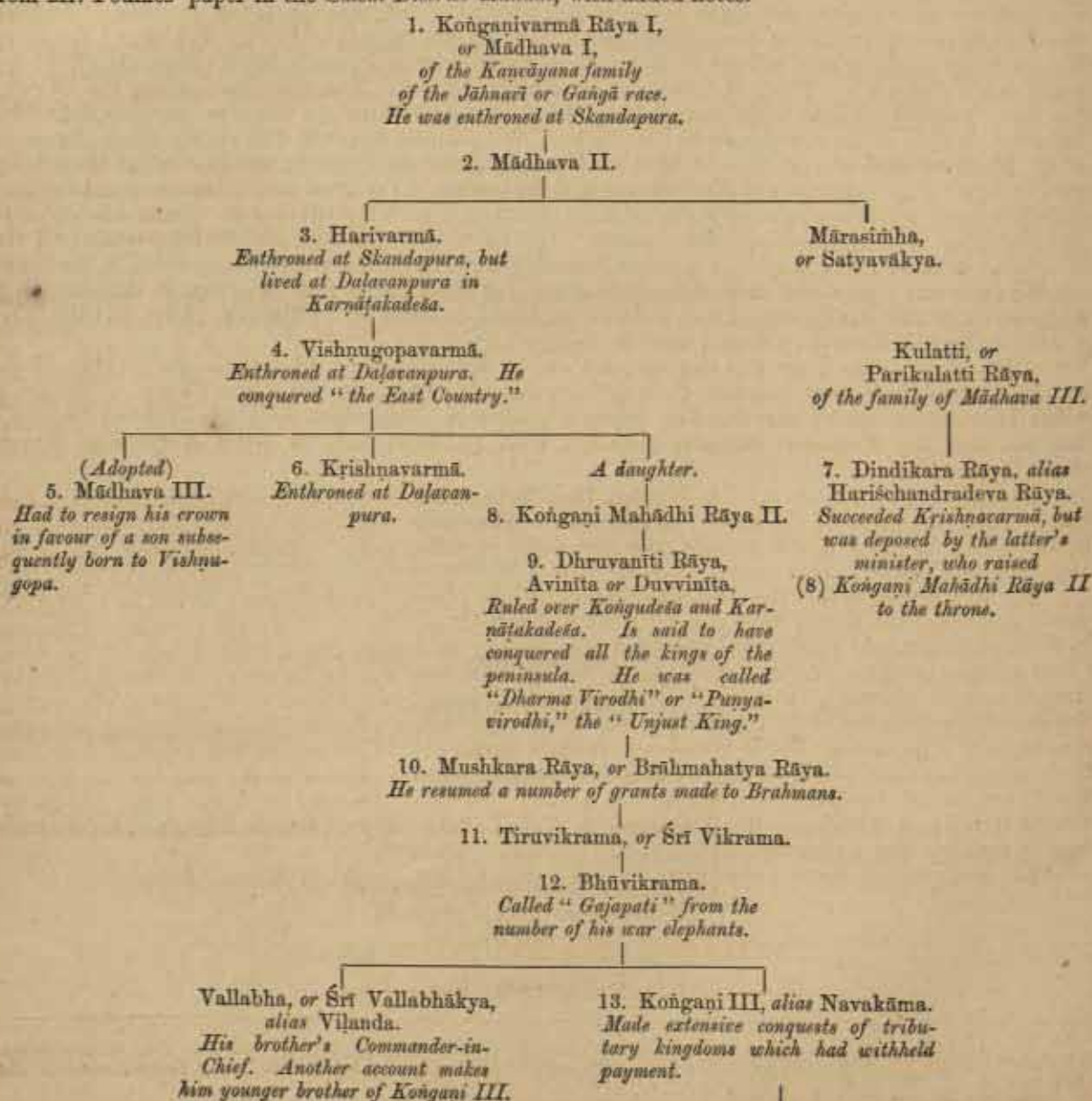
Chaturbhujā Kanaradeva Chakravarti.
Wilson (*Mack. Coll.*, p. 199) calls
him "Kumāra."

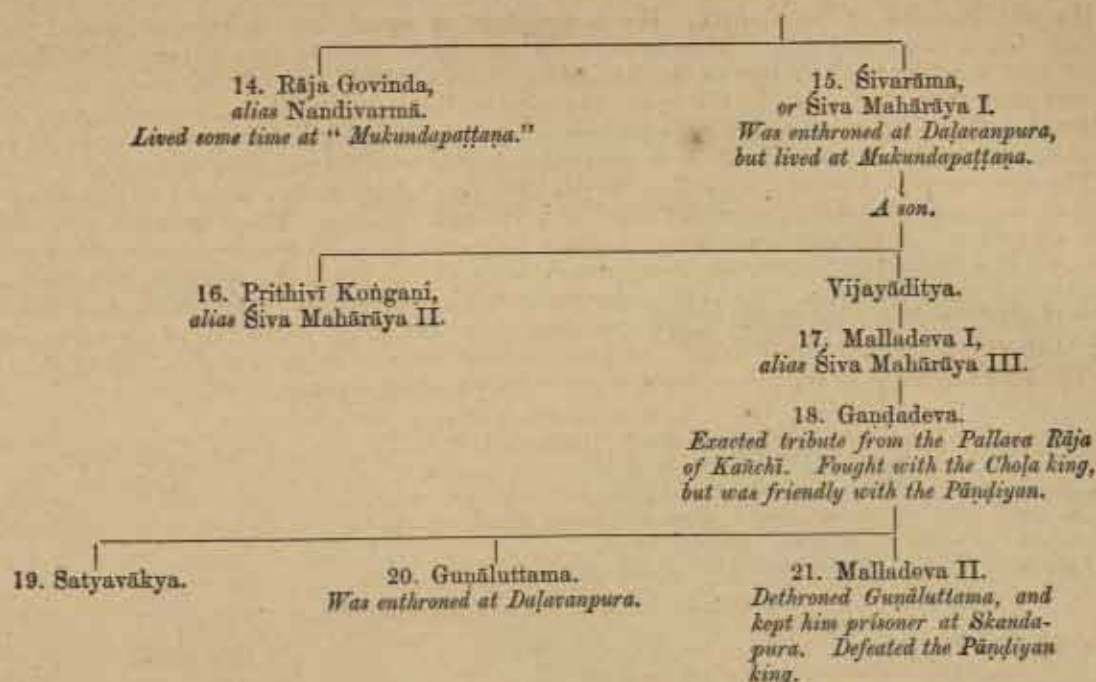
Tiru Vikramadeva.

¹ The Markāra and Nāgamāṅgulam Copper-plates (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 155, 271, note; III, 152, 262; V, 133) refer to this dynasty. See also the plate published by Mr. Lewis Rice at p. 138 of Dr. Gustav Oppert's issue of the *Madras Journal* for 1878. See also the translation by Taylor in *M.J.L.S.*, XIV, 1.

He was installed at Skandapura. He is stated, in an inscription, to have conquered "Chola, Pandiya, Kerala and Malayalam" (the distinction is significant), and to have governed the Karnātaka country as well as *Koṅgudeśa*; but as the inscription, though dated A.D. 178, also adds that the king was converted from the Jaina to the Śaiva faith by Saṅkaracharyār, its authenticity may well be questioned. The mention of the Śaiva reformer would bring the king's date nearer to us by several centuries; but no theory can be built on an inscription tainted with the suspicion of forgery.

The above seven kings are the earliest known sovereigns of the Koṅgu country. Following them (so far as we know at present) came the kings of the Gaṅga dynasty. They belonged to a different family altogether. According to the Markāra plates, they date from the commencement of our era, but, as above stated, Mr. Fleet has shown strong reason for doubting the authenticity of these plates, and has published (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 101—112) inscriptions at Lakshmeśvara in Dhārwad, from which we gather that the first king Koṅganivarmā must have ruled about the beginning of the tenth century A.D. I therefore omit the dates usually assigned to these kings as being doubtful. The list is taken from Mr. Foulkes' paper in the *Salem District Manual*, with added notes.





There is still a good deal of confusion about some of these sovereigns. The above list is from the *Koṅgudeśa Rājākkaḷ*, but the extant inscriptions "without exception" (*Mr. Foulkes, Salem District Manual*, p. 25), while confirming the pedigree from Koṅgani I, call Madhava III son, instead of adopted son, of Viṣṇugopa, and state that Koṅgani II was son of Madhava III. They ignore the existence of Krishnavarmā, Dindikara Rāja, and Krishnavarma's sister. There are other differences also, some of which are pointed out by Mr. Foulkes, who has gone very closely into the question of this dynasty (*id.*, pp. 23—39). I do not propose to devote much space to the subject in consideration of the doubts raised by Mr. Fleet.

Seeing that the conquest by the Hoysāla Ballālas in A.D. 1080 seems a well-established fact, and that a Chola conquest¹ of the same Koṅgu country previous to that date seems equally certain, we must be very cautious in our dealing with the dates of the dynasty. The Ballāla conqueror chose Dalavanpura (Talkaḍ) as his capital.

Mr. Rice considers that the chief who established the Gaṅga line of kings in Orissa in 1132 A.D. was a member of the Koṅgu family, but I think this is far from certain. There was a dynasty of Gaṅgas in Kalinga who might equally have founded that dynasty or it might have been founded, even, by a Chola prince (*see above*, p. 158). The Gaṅga family in Maisūr was by no means exterminated at the time of their overthrow. They remained with some local power, probably as subordinate chieftains, till the complete subversion of the country by the Vijayanagar kings. In the sixteenth century, after the sovereigns of Vijayanagar had been driven from their capital by the Muhammadans, a Gaṅga Rāja rose to power in the south of Maisūr and established a principality at Sivasamudra, the island at the falls of the Kāverī, about twelve miles north-east of Talkaḍ. He was succeeded by Nandi Rāja, and he by Gaṅga Rāja II, with whom the line came to a tragic end early in the seventeenth century under highly romantic circumstances.²

The kings of this dynasty are known in their grants by the appellation *Mahādhi Rāja*.

KULBARGA, BĀHMANĪ DYNASTY OF—.

(*See "DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—."*)

¹ Wilson (*Moensie MSS.* I, 198) gives the name Ādityavarman as that of the Chola conqueror. Mr. Rice states that the Gaṅgas were driven out of their country by Rājendra Chōḷa. As this king's reign lay between the years A.D. 1064 and 1113, the Chola occupation, if it took place in his reign, must have been of very short duration.

² Mr. Rice in his *"Myore Inscriptions"* (p. lxviii) gives an account of this event.

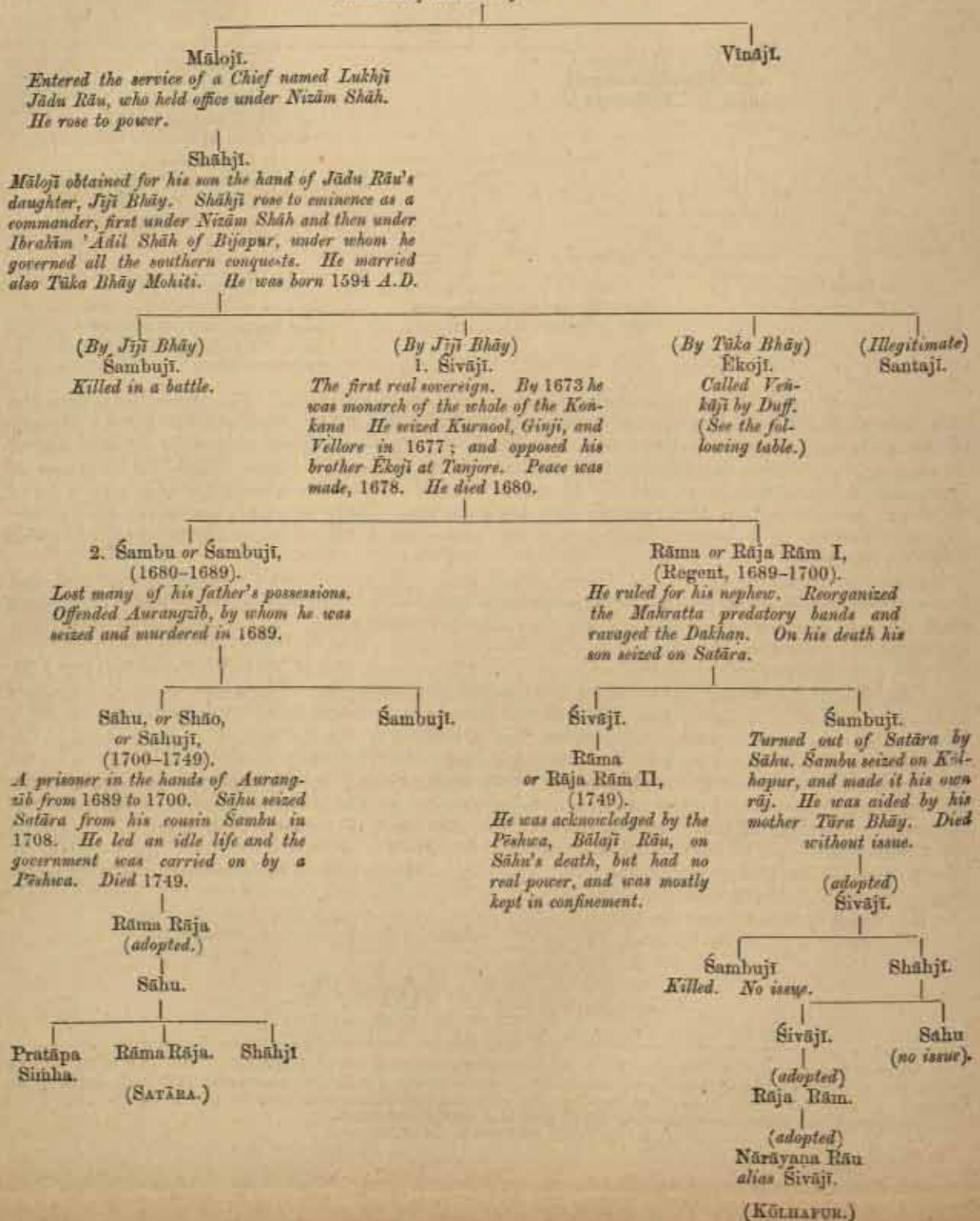
MADURA, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See the "PĀṆDIYAN KINGS" and the "NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA.")

MAHRATTAS. THE CHIEF DYNASTY.

Babaji Bhoṣalē.

Headman of three villages near Poona.



From 1749 all Mahratta history centres in that of the Peshwas and the great chiefs, and, as their career is mainly connected with the Bombay and Northern Presidencies, a table of their families is not considered necessary to be given here.

MAHRATTAS. THE DYNASTY OF TANJORE.

Babaji Bhoonsle.
(See above.)

Maloji.
(See above.)

Vinaji.
(See above.)

Shahji.
(See above.)

(By his wife Jiji Bhay)

Samuji.
(See above.)

Sivaji.
(See above.)

(By his wife Tuka Bhay Mohiti)
Ekoji or Venkaji.

Seized Tanjore in 1674-75 (?)¹ from the Nayakko governor. Was threatened by Sivaji in 1677, but made peace with him in 1678. He was a tyrannous and grasping king, and was perpetually at war with his neighbours.

(illegitimate)
Santaji.

Shahji,
1684—1711,
(no issue).

Sarfoji,
1711—1729,
(no issue).

Takaji.
1729—1736.

Baba Saheb,
1736—1737.
Married Sijan Bhay,
who was Regent from
1737 to 1740.

Sahuji or Syaji.

Being ejected by his brother in 1749, he applied to the English for aid. The fort of Devikottai on the Coleroon was stormed, and given to the English, but Sahu had no real power.

(Illegitimate).
Pratapa Simha.

Wrested the kingdom from his brother and held it firmly. Died 1765.

Tulaji,
1765—1788.

Was attacked, 1767, by the Nair of Arcot aided by the English. Tanjore was captured. The Raja was reinstated afterwards. Died 1788.

Amara, or Amr, Simha,
1788—1798.

Was placed on the throne in 1788 and governed very ill. The English deposed him in 1798.

(Adopted)

Sarfoji,
1798—1833.

Placed on throne in 1798 on Amara Simha's deposition. In 1799 he handed over the country to the English, receiving a pension.

Sivaji.
1833—1855.

Vijaya Mohana Muktaba Bhay.
Present Princess of Tanjore.

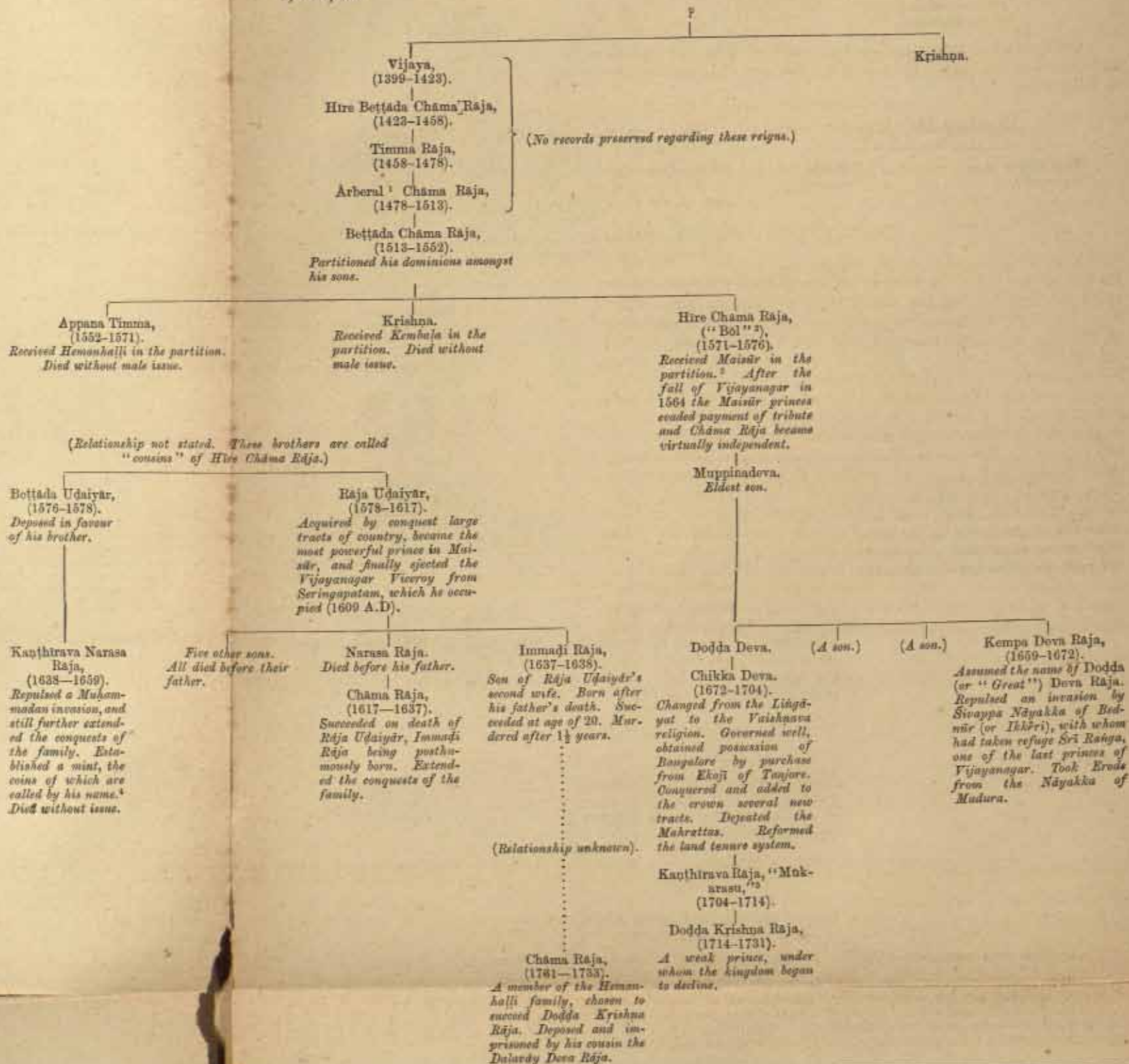
Tanjore was annexed in 1857.

¹ Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Palaeography*, page 56, note 4) writes: "The date of the final conquest of Tanjore by Ekoji, and the end of the Nayak (Telugu) princes is far from certain. Orms, in the last century, could not be sure about the date though he had all the Madras Government records at his disposal. Anquetil Duperron (*Recherches sur l'Inde*, I, pp. 1—64) has gone into the question very elaborately, and puts the date at 1674-75, which appears to be as near as can be expected."

MAISÜR RAJAS.

The account given by tradition of the origin of the family of the Rājas of Maisūr is that two young brothers of the Yādava tribe, dependants at the court of the Vijayanagar kings, having left that court on an adventurous expedition to the south, rescued from an enforced marriage with the chief of Karugahalli in Maisūr, whom they slew, the daughter of the chief of Hadanād. The elder of them, by name Vijaya, at once married the rescued damsel and thus became lord (or *Udaiyār*) of Hadanād and Karugahalli.

The following table is taken partly from Wilks and partly from Mr. Rice's "*Mysore and Coorg*," I, 240, &c.



¹ "Six-fingered."

² Wilks (I, 22) thinks that it was after this partition that the village of "Poomagurri" (Puragere) received the new name of *Mahisha-aru*, or as he, probably erroneously, puts it, *Mahishānra*. *Mahisha* was the name of the Asura or demon whom Durga slew; *aru* = "town" or "village." *Mahisha-aru* = *Maisūr*.

⁴ Generally spelt *Canteras* or *Canterai*.

³ "The Bald."

⁵ "The dumb king."

With Chāma Raja ends the old line of kings, and a disturbed period of anarchy follows, during which the Muhammadans gradually gained the upper hand, while maintaining a puppet sovereign chosen almost at random from various branches of the royal family. Chikka or Immaḍi Kṛishṇa Raja of Keñcheṅgōḍ, a member of a distant branch, was put on the throne in 1734 and died in 1766, being nominally succeeded by his son Chāma Raja, who died childless in 1775. Chāma Rāja, son of Devarāja Arasu of Ārkōṭār, a member of the Kārugahalli family, was then selected at random by Haidar, who had usurped the government. He died in 1796. But the real rulers during this period were:—

	A.D.
Haidar 'Alī Khān	1761-1782
Tipū Sultan	1782-1799

On the fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipū, the British Government restored the Hindu Rāj, and placed on the throne the son of the last-named Chāma Raja, since when the line has been continued as follows:—

	A.D.
Kṛishṇa Raja Uḍaiyār	1799-1868
Chāma Rājendra Uḍaiyār	1868

The latter was a minor at his accession, and received the reins of government in 1881.

MALAYĀLAM COUNTRY, RULERS OF—

Very little is as yet known regarding the rulers of the fertile country west of the Western Ghāts. Its history has yet to be written. There is abundant evidence of a very extensive commerce between the people of the Malabar and Kanarese Coast and the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe in olden days, but beyond a few isolated facts, no connected story has come down to us. And there is little hope of the tale ever being clearly told, for the few remaining inscriptions in that tract are eminently unhistorical in character. The following sketch is an abstract of the *Keraḷolpati*, or native account of Keraḷa, written by Tuñchattu Rāmānuja, alias Raman Eluthatham.

In ancient days, when the kings of the earth, of the Kshatriya caste, had grieved the majesty of heaven by their violence and wickedness, *Vishṇu* became incarnate as *Paraśu Rāma*, and went about slaying the sinful sovereigns and destroying their dynasties. He determined to create a new country, and recovering *Malayālam* (*Malai-āla*, "hills and waves") from the sea, he peopled it with Brahmans from other lands. But serpents¹ swarmed in the new tract, and the settlers fled back to their own homes. Then *Paraśu Rāma* brought down the Brahmans of sixty-four villages from the Arya country in the north and settled them in sixty-four villages along the whole coast. Thirty-six thousand Brahmans² belonging to fourteen villages took up arms for the defence of their territory, and amongst them twelve chiefs were appointed. For the propitiation of the serpents, *nāga*-worship was ordained,³ and temples of the gods were erected.⁴ Then the Brahmans who had fled returned, and were called "*Tulu-Brahmans*," or "*Payan Tuluvas*." *Paraśu Rāma* instituted charms for the propitiation of devils, portioned out temple services amongst different villages and families, and ordained hereditary descent in the line of the mother.⁵ He also introduced Śūdras from neighbouring countries.

After some time, the inhabitants fell out amongst themselves, and required a governor. *Paraśu Rāma*, therefore, selected four villages, and the people consented, first to a joint government of four Brahman chiefs from these four villages, and afterwards to the government of a single chief from one of these four, in turn, each for three years.⁶ In those days one-sixth of the produce was paid to the governor. Many years thus passed.

But these governors oppressed the people, and the latter at last determined to dispense altogether with native rulers. They therefore brought in a foreigner, one *Kēya Perumāḷ* from *Kēyapuram*⁷ and made him ruler for twelve years. "He was named *Chēramān* (or *Keraḷan*) *Perumāḷ*, king of *Malai-nāḍ* just as *Chōḷa Perumāḷ* governed *Chōḷa*, and *Pāṇḍi* (or *Kulaśekhara*) *Perumāḷ* governed *Pāṇḍya*."⁸

¹ "Serpents with human faces." Aborigines?

² Called *Vai-nambis*, "armed half-Brahmans." (*Gundert*.)

³ It still obtains largely.

⁴ Also "gold-dust was scattered in the soil, gold fanams were coined, and treasures were buried in the ground."

⁵ All old customs in the Malayālam country are referred back to *Paraśu Rāma*.

⁶ Thus originated the Malayālam custom of twelve years' rulers.

⁷ No clue is given as to the locality of this place.

⁸ See Dr. Burgess's note on the *Perumāḷs* in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 77.

1. Kōya Perumāl was thus the first *Chēramān Perumāl*. His power was limited, the sixty-four villages constituting a powerful democracy and checking all attempts at independence. His capital was at Allūr. He built a palace at Talayūr. He reigned 12 years.¹

2. Chola Perumāl was then appointed.² He built a palace called Cholaikkara. He reigned 10 years and 2 months, and retired to Chola.

3. Pāndi Perumāl was next crowned at Paramba, where he erected a fort. He ruled 9 years, and retired to the Pāndiyan country.

4. Another Chola Perumāl was brought, who ruled 12 years. After him—

5. Kulasekhara Perumāl, the great Pāndiyan, came to the throne of Kerala.

At this point the story seems to break off, and commence again at a period "when the *Kali* age was a little advanced." And we are again brought up to the reign of Kulasekhara Perumāl, but with a totally different set of kings. These confusions are not uncommon in these native legends.

1. "When the *Kali* age was a little advanced" the Brahmans of Malayālam brought "from Bānapuram in *Para-dēśa*" a Perumāl named Bāna-Perumāl. He became a Buddhist, but, after a great disputation in which the Brahmans were victorious, he banished the Buddhists and was reconverted to the Brahman religion. Nevertheless he was excommunicated and "went to Mecca" after reigning for four years.

2. Tuḷuban Perumāl, from the north, was the next Perumāl. He lived at Kōṭiśvara and named the country about there the *Tuḷu-nād*. He reigned 6 years and died.

3. Indra Perumāl succeeded, reigned 12 years at Allūr, and went back to *Para-dēśa*.

4. Ārya Perumāl was then brought from Āryapuram. He divided Kerala into four divisions,³ i.e.:

i. *Tuḷu-rāj*, from Gokarna to the Perum-pura⁴ river.

ii. *Mūshika*, or *Kupa*, *Rāj* from the Perum-pura to Pudu-pattāṇ.⁵

iii. *Kerala Rāj*, from Pudu-pattāṇ to Kannetti.⁶

iv. *Kupa*, or *Mūshika Rāj*, from Kannetti to Cape Comorin. He died after a reign of 5 years.

5. Kuṇḍan Perumāl was brought from *Para-dēśa*. He built a palace near Kannetti, and retired to his own country after a reign of 4 years.

6. Kōṭṭi Perumāl reigned for a year and died.

7. Māta Perumāl reigned 11 years and died. He was succeeded by his younger brother,—

8. Eri Perumāl, who reigned 12 years and retired after building a fort.

9. Kompen Perumāl succeeded. He lived in a tent on the bank of the Neytāra river for 3½ years, and died.

10. Vijayan Perumāl came next. He built the fort of Vijayan-Kollam. He reigned 12 years and retired.

11. Vallabha Perumāl succeeded. He discovered a *lingam*, and built a shrine over it on the banks of the Neytāra river, and a fort. He reigned 11 years and died.

12. Hariśchandra Perumāl. He built a fort on the Purali Hills and lived therein in solitude, "and was no more heard of."

13. Mallan Perumāl succeeded. He reigned 12 years and retired.

"The Perumāl who succeeded was Kulasekhara Perumāl" of the Pāndiyan kingdom. His reign is given more in detail, with the reforms he introduced. He introduced some Kshatriyas into the country. He procured two celebrated teachers, on payment, to teach the Brahmans of the country, and established a college at the place now called Tirukannāpuram. This Perumāl reigned 18 years and ascended to heaven "with his body." The year of the *Kali* is given as "*Tiru-vañcha-kulam*," and it is said to correspond with A.D. 333.⁷

After this there was a government by a democracy, and, like the government, the so-called "history" lapses into wild confusion for a space. Probably there was a period of anarchy, during which the

¹ The commencement of his reign is said to have taken place in A.D. 216. Another version states that he lived only 8 years and 4 months, when he died.

² The constant recurrence of Chola and Pāndiyan Perumāls will be noticed. It will be an interesting subject of inquiry for the future historian to ascertain whether Pāndiyan and Chola history corroborates these assertions.

³ There is a confusion in the different versions as to these divisions.

⁴ The river of Parayanur, five miles north by east of Mount D'Elī.

⁵ Two miles south-east of Vadakarai, a town in Kurumbranād Taluk, on the seacoast.

⁶ Near Kollam. So *Gundert's Dictionary*. But if so it must be the Southern Kollam now called Quilon, not the northern now called Kollandi.

⁷ According to the former list the date of the close of this Perumāl's reign would be A.D. 277. But the dates are probably entirely fictitious and must not be for a moment depended on.

country was split up into factions. The story states that the country was governed by a popular assembly, by whom judges were appointed. At last an assembly took place at which the representatives of the people expressed themselves dissatisfied with the form of government, and they determined to "ask Anagundi Krishna Rāya (1) to send a person to govern them, and he accordingly sent a Kshatriya, Chēramān Perumā, to rule over Kerala."

Chēramān Perumā therefore came to the throne. One version says that he succeeded "after the reigns of Adi-Perumā and Pāndi-Perumā, who were sent, were over." The Brahmans made him an absolute monarch, without restriction, and he governed so well for 12 years that they appointed him ruler for a further similar period, and again for a third. Krishna Rāya¹ prepared to attack Malayālam. The Pāndiyan king also fortified his territory. Chēramān attacked the Rāya's forts but was unsuccessful. A second attack was successful, under the command of two young men, brothers, who led the army.

After this, Śaṅkarāchārya² was born. He wrote the history of Kerala, and made fresh improvements in the condition of the Brahmans, making stringent regulations, which are fully detailed. His reforms were promulgated at a great council.

The manuscript here goes back to the time of Chēramān Perumā, and describes the conclusion of his reign. He is said to have given up the throne and gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca "in company with the Buddhas."³ The limits of the Malayālam country are described, and the neighbouring kingdoms are said to be *Pāndiya*, *Koṅgu*, *Tulu*, *Wainād*, *Punnād*. (The last is a tract of Maisūr, and was ruled by a race of Kshatriyas of whom we have inscriptions.) He divided the Malayālam country into eighteen divisions, constituting their chiefs and making regulations. He gave his sword to the ancestor of the present Zamorin of Calicut. (Chēramān Perumā's⁴ departure for Mecca is said by some to have occurred in A.D. 350. (*Gunderl's Dictionary*.) He sailed from Dharmapattanam, or Calicut. After residing some time at Jeddah he died. Before his death, however, he persuaded an Arab chief to sail for the Malabar Coast with a number of followers in order to establish a Muhammadan colony and convert the inhabitants to that religion. They did so, and mosques were built. Eleven are named.

After some period had elapsed⁵ (duration not mentioned), one of the Malayālam chiefs, Kunnala Kōnōttiri, waged war against his neighbour, the Porallattiri chief, and defeated him. The Zamorin made Menokki ruler of Porallattiri and came to terms with the troops and people.

After this follows an account of the founding of the town of Calicut, close to the Zamorin's palace at Tali, by a merchant who had amassed a great fortune in trade with Mecca. Afterwards, while Puntara Kōn was Zamorin, one Koya, a foreigner, settled at the town, which was named after him *Koyikkōṭu* (Calicut). Koya assisted the Zamorin in his attainment of increased power.

Shortly after this the Portuguese came to Calicut.

It is unnecessary to continue the sketch further. The *Keralolpati* is a very fair specimen of a native attempt at history. It may contain germs of truth, and it certainly embodies a number of scattered traditions, but in the attempt to weave these into a connected story the author is signally unsuccessful.

MĀNYAKHETA RĀJAS.

(See RĀSHTRAKUṬAS, THE—.)

MĀTANGAS.

That a powerful family of this name existed somewhere in the south in old days is very well known, but very little is known about them. They are mentioned in Sanskrit works as mountaineers—barbarians—and the name occurs in some inscriptions.

¹ Of course this is an absurd anachronism. It is said by some writers to be an interpolation.

² The real date of Śaṅkarāchārya is about 650 to 700 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 37, and note 4. Also his "*Sāmarādhāna Brāhmaṇa*," Vol. I, Pref., p. ii. n.) He flourished 800 years before "Anagundi Kṛishṇa Rāya," or Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

³ Other accounts relate that he died. Pachu Mutatu, in his *Kerala-viśeṣa-māhātmya*, gives a full account of the fables. He states that Bana Perumā (see above, 2nd List, No. 1) was converted to Buddhism by Buddhist priests from China, and that he went with them to China after four years' reign.

⁴ The author of the "History of Travancore" states that this last Chēramān Perumā's name was Bhaskara Ravivarma, and that he was one of the sovereigns who signed the grant to the Jews of Cochín. According to Dr. Burnell this would be in the eighth century A.D.

⁵ This is generally believed to mark the close of a monarchy and the commencement of government by a Brahmanical aristocracy, the country being divided. The natives call it the period of the Tamburān Rājas.

"The first inscription . . . that gives us any extensive insight into the early history of these parts (the Northern Kanarese Districts and the Western Dakhan) is a stone tablet at the Meguti temple at Aihole, the ancient Ayyāvole or Āryapura in the Kalāḍgi District. It is of the time of the Western Chalukya king Pulikēsi II, and is dated Śaka 556 (A.D. 634-5).¹ From it we learn that at the time of the advent of the Chalukyas, the dominant families in this part of the country, whom one by one the Chalukyas subjugated and dispossessed, were the Nalas, the Mauryas, the Kadambas, the *Mātangas*, and the Katachchuris . . . " (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 5, 6.)

They are mentioned in an earlier inscription of Mangalīśa (A.D. 567-8—610). Mr. Fleet writes (*id.*, p. 10): "*Mātanga* means 'a Chāṇḍāla, a man of the lowest caste, an outcaste, a Kirata mountaineer, a barbarian'; and the *Mādigas* . . . usually call themselves *Mātangi-makkaḷu*, i.e., 'the children of Mātangi or Durgā,' who is their goddess. It is probable, therefore, that the *Mātangas* of this inscription were some aboriginal family of but little real power, and not of sufficient importance to have left any records of themselves."

MAURYAS.

"The Nalas and the Mauryas are mentioned in connection with Kirttivarmā I, who was the father of Pulikēsi II, and whose reign terminated in Śaka 489 (A.D. 567-8). . . . Of the Mauryas, all the information that we have, furnished in the same inscription, is that they were a reigning family in the Konkana It is not at all improbable that their capital was the Puri, or 'the city, the goddess of the fortunes of the western ocean,' which is mentioned in the verse immediately following that in which their subjugation is recorded, and that this is the same town as the Puri which, in the eleventh century A.D., was the capital of the Śilāhāras of the Konkana. These Mauryas were perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Pataliputra,² which was founded by Chandragupta, the Sandrocottus of the Greeks, in the fourth century B.C., and of descendants of which we seem to have some still more recent traces in Western India in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. in the *Mahāmandalesvaras* or great feudatory nobles of the Gutta family, or the lineage of Chandragupta, whose inscriptions are found at and in the neighbourhood of Chaudāmpur in the Dhārwad District, and at Halebid in Maisur, and who were feudatories of the Western Chalukya Kings and their successors." (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 6, 7.)

NALAS.

(See above under *MĀTAṄGAS*.)

We hear of the Nalas as a nation or tribe opposed to the Chalukyas in the reign of Kirttivarmā I, i.e., before A.D. 566; and they are mentioned again in an inscription of Jayasimha III (A.D. 1018—1040) of the Western Chalukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, 10), but only as a traditional foe of that sovereign's ancestors. Beyond this, nothing, I believe, is known of them. (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," p. 6.)

"NAVABS OF THE KARNĀṬAKA" OR "NABOBS OF ARCOT."

1. Zu-l-faḡār 'Alī Khān.

Son of Asād Khān. Created Navāb by Aurangzīb, and made subject to the Subahdār of the Dakhan. Governed from A.D. 1692 to 1703.

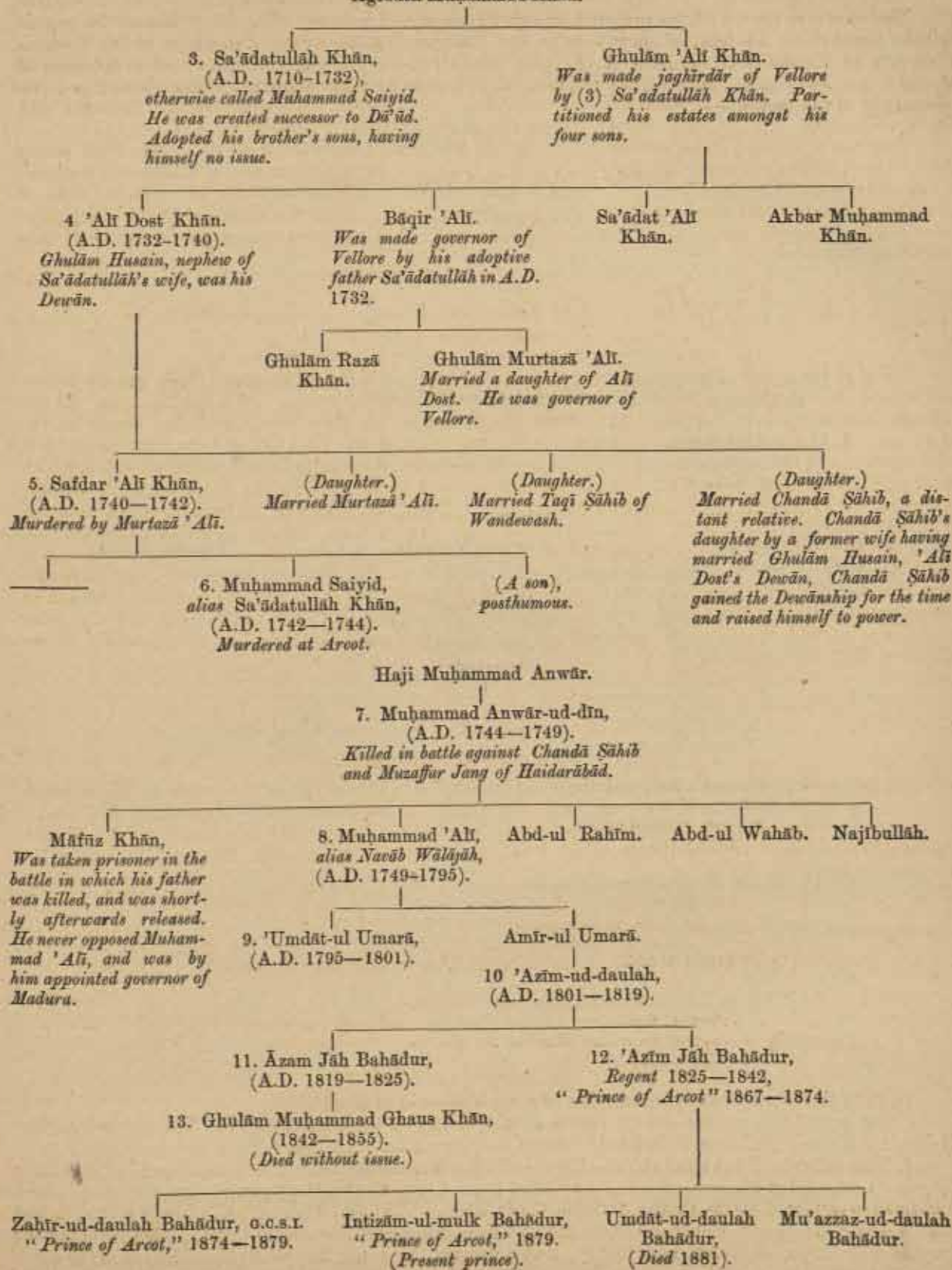
2. Dā'ūd Khān.

Son of Bīzar Khān. Was appointed successor to Zu-l-faḡār 'Alī and ruled from A.D. 1703 till 1710, when he was made Commander-in-Chief at Delhi.

¹ *Third Archaeological Report Western India*, p. 129, and *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 237.

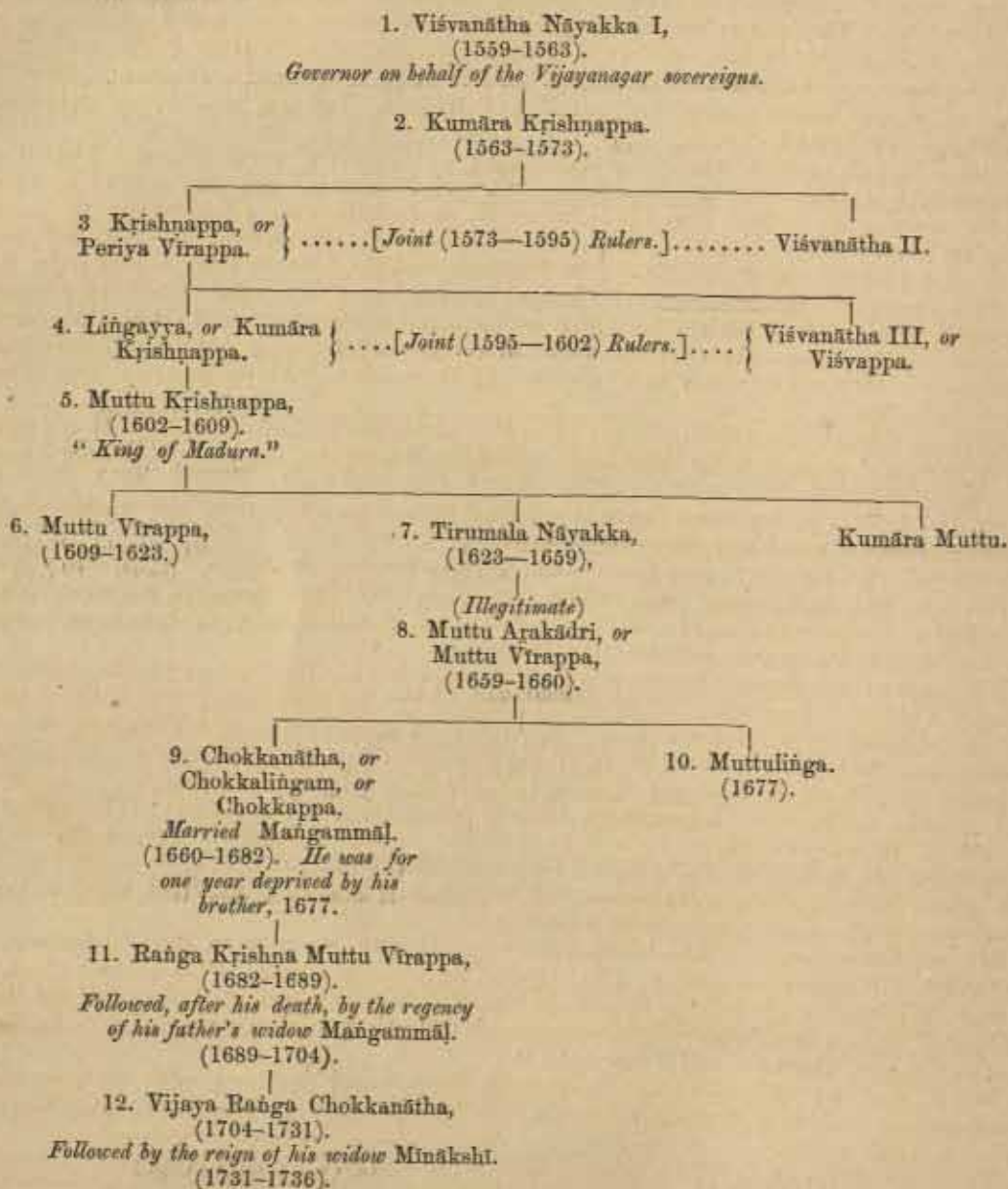
² See above, page 146.

'Agibatti Muhammad Khān.



NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA.

The previous history of the ancient kingdom of the Pāṇḍiyans, of which Madura was the capital, will be found under the head of the "Pāṇḍiyans." Madura fell finally into the hands of the Nāyakka Generals of Vijayanagar in 1559 A.D., who speedily constituted themselves into an independent dynasty, acknowledging, however, the Rājas of Vijayanagar as their suzerains. The following is the genealogy of the family:—



In 1736 the Musalmāns got possession of the kingdom of Madura.

I now proceed to give a rough sketch of the reigns of these princes. For full particulars Mr. Nelson's "*Madura Country; A Manual*" should be referred to. All that follows is taken from it.

1. VIŚVANĀTHA NĀYAKKA (1559-1563).—Either during or after the government of the three Nāyakkas who ruled Madura after the year 1558 (*see below*, p. 224) a Pāṇḍiyan prince, Chandraśekhara Pāṇḍiyan, was placed on the throne, but the Chola king of Tanjore, Virāśekhara, made war and seized the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom. Chandraśekhara fled to Vijayanagar, and the pseudo-Rāya, Rāma Rāja, acting for the real Rāya, Sadāśiva, in captivity, sent a general, by name Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakka, to drive

out the Cholas. He did so and got possession of Madura, but instead of putting the Pandiyan king on the throne he began to administer the country for himself. The Rāya, indignant, sent an army under Nāgama's own son, Viśvanātha, to reduce the rebel. Viśvanātha defeated Nāgama, took him prisoner, and proceeded to govern the country. Ārya Nāyakka Mudaliyār, *alias* Āryanātha, the builder of the thousand-pillared *mandapam* in Madura, and a justly celebrated man, came to Madura with Viśvanātha and gave him great assistance. Viśvanātha nominally placed Chandrasekhara Pandiyan on the throne, but really governed for himself. He made Āryanātha his commander-in-chief and prime minister under the title of *Dalavāy*. The country was wisely governed, fortifications were carried on, temples rebuilt, channels dug, villages erected, and cultivation extended even as far north as the Trichinopoly fort, then belonging to Tanjore. Viśvanātha induced the Tanjore Rāja to exchange Trichinopoly for Vallam, and thus the former became part of the kingdom of Madura. Its rock was fortified, and improved communications were opened.

Soon after this, Āryanātha, who had gone to settle the Tinnevely country, found himself successfully opposed by five chiefs, who called themselves the "five Pāndavas," and who seem to have possessed considerable power in the south. Viśvanātha, therefore, went south to the aid of his general, but in vain. It is said that Viśvanātha, finding his armies unable to effect the conquest of his enemies, challenged the five chiefs to a personal contest, five to one, on condition that the defeated party should retire from the contest. They accepted, but chivalrously demanded that only one of their number should represent them. In the combat which ensued, Viśvanātha killed his man, and the four survivors honorably carried out their promise and left the country. The Nāyakka was therefore left undisputed chief of the south. He gave *Pālaiyams* to seventy-two chiefs by way of settling the country. Viśvanātha died December 1563, and his son succeeded.

2. KUMĀRA KRISHNAPPA (1563—1573). The Poligar Dambichchi Nāyakka revolted at a time when Āryanātha was away north looking after some refractory Musalmāns, but the insurrection was quelled and the rebel chief killed.

Āryanātha appears to have been the real ruler of the country. Several new public works were carried out, and some temples and villages were built.

It is alleged—but the story wants proof—that Kumāra Krishnappa invaded Ceylon and defeated the Kandian troops; that in a second battle which took place, the king of Kandi in person led his troops, but was killed and his army defeated; and that Kumāra Krishnappa then seized Kandi, and established his own brother-in-law as governor there. He died 1573.

3. KRISHNAPPA (OR PERIYA VĪRAPPA) AND VIŚVANĀTHA II.—Joint rulers (1573—1595). These were sons of Kumāra Krishnappa. They were enthroned by Āryanātha, and were entirely under his control. A rebellion by a chief styled the "Mahāvilivāna Rāja," probably a Pāndiyan, was quelled. The brothers governed jointly. They strengthened Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. Probably Viśvanātha II died first, for on Krishnappa's death in 1595 the latter's two sons succeeded.

4. LIṆGAYYA (OR KUMĀRA KRISHNAPPA II) AND VIŚVAPPA (OR VIŚVANĀTHA III).—Joint rulers (1595—1602). During the reign of these brothers the country flourished. Āryanātha died 1600. Viśvanātha probably died before his brother. Liṅgayya died 1602.

His uncle, Kastūri Raṅgayya, seized the government, but was murdered after a week, and Liṅgayya's son, Muttu Krishnappa, obtained the throne.

5. MUTTU KRISHNAPPA (1602—1609).—He re-established the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupati chiefs of Rāmnād (*see below*, p. 227). Christianity spread largely in the country, taught by the great Jesuit Missionaries headed by Robert de Nobilibus, who arrived at Madura in 1606, and proclaimed himself to be a celebrated *Sanyāsi* from Rome. Muttu Krishnappa died in 1609, leaving three sons, Muttu Vīrappa, Tirumala, and Kumāra Muttu.¹

6. MUTTU VĪRAPPA (1609—1623).—In his reign there was a small war with Tanjore, and some slight unimportant incursions of predatory bands from Maisūr. The spread of Christianity was checked. He resided at Trichinopoly.

7. TIRUMALA NĀYAKKA (1623—1659).—This is the great Tirumala, otherwise called "Mahā-rāja-Mānya-Rāja-Śrī Tirumala Śevari Nāyani Ayyalu Gāru." He left Trichinopoly for Madura and took up his permanent residence there. The great temples and palaces at Madura were built. He determined to shake off the Vijayanagar yoke and become independent. An invasion by armies from Maisūr was stopped at Dindigul by the Dalavāy Ramappayya, who pursued the enemy into Maisūr and

¹ Muḥammad Sharif Hanafi, who wrote his *Majma'us-Salatin* in A.D. 1628 (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, VII, 139), states that when, on one occasion, he visited Madura, the ruler of that place died after a few days, and all his wives (seven hundred in number) destroyed themselves on his funeral pyre. This was probably Muttu Krishnappa. He further states that in his day there was "not a single Musalmān" in the Madura country. The statement, however, sounds almost incredible.

stormed one of their principal fortresses. Robert De Nobilibus reappeared at Madura in 1623. Then ensued a war in the Rāmnād country with the Setupati, in which Tirumala was not very successful. In spite of his desires for independence Tirumala had always acknowledged the supremacy of the Rāyas of Vijayanagar, and used to send presents to his suzerain. But in 1637 his want of loyalty seems to have become known, for on the death of the then Rāya, his son declared war against Tirumala. Tirumala was joined by the Nāyakkas of Tanjore and Giñji. The Rāya marched on Giñji, but the Musalmāns, at Tirumala's suggestion, invaded the territories of Vijayanagar, and in the war which ensued greatly extended their conquests. They then turned against the Rāya's southern tributaries, and Tirumala had to flee to Madura. The Muhammadans invaded him there and the capital was surrendered without a blow. Tirumala then made an alliance with the Muhammadans of Golkonda, who ravaged Maisūr and the remaining territories of Vijayanagar. In revenge for his treacherous conduct the Uḍaiyār of Maisūr attacked Tirumala and a vindictive war followed, closing, after varied fortunes, with a victory on the side of Madura in 1639. Tirumala died the same year.

There is a strong probability that he was foully murdered by the Brahmans. Mr. Nelson narrates the various legends of his death (pp. 139, 142).

Tirumala was supposed to have had a strong leaning to Christianity.

Kumāra Muttu, the rightful heir, was some how induced to waive his claims, and the illegitimate son of Tirumala, Muttu Arakādri, succeeded.

8. MUTTU ARAKĀDRI or MUTTU VĪRAPPA (1659—1660).—He determined to rid the country of the Muhammadans, and accordingly fortified Trichinopoly very strongly. The Muhammadans seized Tanjore and other places, and eventually besieged Trichinopoly. But their attack failed and they retired. The Nāyakka died in 1660 and was succeeded by his son,—

9. CHOKKANĀTHA, *alias* CHOKKALĪNGA, *alias* CHOKKAPPA (1660—1677, 1678—1682).—He was sixteen years old when he came to the throne, and unfortunately fell into the hands of unscrupulous ministers who tried to dethrone him, but the young prince outwitted them, himself seized the government, and put himself at the head of his army. The traitors fled to Tanjore. He besieged them there and defeated them. The Tanjore Nāyakka submitted. In 1663-64 another Muhammadan invasion occurred, signalized by an unsuccessful attack on Trichinopoly and by fearful massacres of innocent villagers. Chokkanātha then marched against the Tanjore Nāyakka Vijaya Rāghava, in revenge for his having assisted the Muhammadans, and the latter was defeated and reduced to submission. Not long after this Chokkanātha made an unsuccessful attack on his vassal, the Setupati, who had rebelled. In 1674 Tanjore was again invaded, reduced, and Rāja Vijaya Rāghava slain with almost all his family. The romantic story of his gallant death will be found in Mr. Nelson's work, pp. 191, 193. Alagiri Nāyakka was made Governor of Tanjore. In 1675 Chokkanātha married Maṅgammāl, who afterwards became famous in history and gave himself up to private enjoyments, living at Trichinopoly and neglecting the government which was carried on by his brother Muttu Arakādri. The ministers soon began to intrigue with Arakādri at Madura and they at last induced the latter to declare his independence. At the same time, the Muhammadans in alliance with Ekōji (the Mahratta, half brother of the great Śivaji) and with a refugee Tanjore prince, descended on Tanjore and seized it. They then seized almost all the Madura territory, Chokkanātha being quite given up to lethargy. This was in 1676 (?)¹ At last he roused himself and prepared to attack the Muhammadans in Tanjore. The King of Maisūr also made preparations for an attack on Madura, and Śivaji made a terrible raid to the south, but was stopped by floods in the Coleroon and compelled to return. During his absence the Muhammadans of Tanjore attacked Śivaji's general, who was left in charge of Giñji and the country around, but were defeated. Chokkanātha then advanced to Tanjore, but either from terror or sheer lethargy remained inactive. Śivaji's armies safely returned to garrison the city and Chokkanātha returned to Trichinopoly. Śivaji fortified Giñji, and settled in Vellore. In 1677 the Rāja of Maisūr invaded Madura, and the ministers dethroned and imprisoned Chokkanātha. They set up in his place his brother—

10. MUTTU LĪNGAPPA (1677).—This prince, however, only reigned a few months when he was deposed and Chokkanātha restored. Chokkanātha remained very subservient to Muhammadan influence. In 1680 the armies of Maisūr invested Trichinopoly, and other of the Nāyakka's enemies pressed in to attack him, so that at one period no less than four armies surrounded Trichinopoly—(1) Maisūr, (2) the Maravas of Rāmnād, (3) the Mahrattas, and (4) the Tanjore Muhammadans. The Maravas and the Muhammadans remained inactive. The Mahrattas attacked and utterly defeated the troops of Maisūr under the walls of the city, and, flushed with victory, seized the whole country round. In a few days Chokkanātha, bereft of all his possessions except Trichinopoly, died broken hearted. He was succeeded by his son—

¹ Dr. Burnell considers the date doubtful. (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 56, note 4.)

11. RAṄGA KRISHNA MUTTU VIRAPPA (1682—1689).—The whole country was now in a state of anarchy. Ēkōji, now chief of Tanjore, seized and sequestered all the temple property and lands. Śivāji was succeeded in Giṅji by his son Śambuji, a tyrant. The territories of Madura were split up into fragments and actually shared by five powers—(1) The Nāyakka, (2) Maisūr, (3) The Rāmnād Setupati, (4) Śambuji of Giṅji, (5) Ēkōji of Tanjore. Slowly things got better and the Nāyakka of Madura got more and more free from Maisūr, while he recovered possession of the capital and recovered the lands seized by the Setupati. The other powers were distracted by local dissensions and rebellions. The Nāyakka governed well and energetically. In 1686 the Setupati rebelled against Madura, and his troops, aided by Tanjore, were successful; but the war was not pursued. Shortly afterwards the Nāyakka died of small-pox. His widow, Muttammāl, gave birth to a posthumous son, and then killed herself.

REGENCY OF MAṄGAMMĀL, Chokkanātha's widow (1688—1704).—Maṅgammāl was charitable but unscrupulous. She protected all religions, Christian as well as Hindu. In 1693 the Setupati of Rāmnād tortured and put to death the Jesuit Priest DeBritto. In 1698 Maṅgammāl's army, going to collect tribute from Travancore, was defeated there. It is said that she therefore declared war against Travancore and was victorious, but the statement requires corroboration. The Dutch of Tuticorin, in 1700, acquired the monopoly of the pearl fisheries from the Nāyakka. Desultory war with Tanjore (1700). Bouchet, the priest, was very well received at court. Some Tanjore cavalry being very troublesome, the Madura Dalavāy Narasappayya defeated them when they were in disorder, and ravaged the territory of Tanjore completely. The Tanjore minister, however, bought off the Madura troops. In 1701 Madura and Tanjore combined against Maisūr, but war was averted. The Dalavāy Narasappayya was defeated and killed in a battle against the Setupati in 1702. The young Nāyakka prince now came of age (1704 or 1705), and a party being formed against Maṅgammāl, she was starved to death.¹

12. VIJAYA RAṄGA CHOKKANĀTHA (1704—1731).—There was a terrible famine and a fearful flood in 1709, and another famine in 1710. It continued for ten years, only ceasing in 1720. In that year the Pudukōttai Tondamān revolted against his liege lord the Setupati of Rāmnād, who, on the march against his rebellious vassal, died, and a struggle ensued for the Rāmnād musnud. It ended in one of the claimants being killed and the other enthroned (see below, p. 230). He reigned till 1729, and was then defeated, carried to Tanjore, and imprisoned. The territory of Rāmnād was divided, Tanjore taking part and part being given to one of the successful rivals of the late Setupati. This was the Śivagaṅga territory. The remainder was left under his other rival, who became Setupati. The Nāyakka died in 1731 without issue.

MINĀKSHĪ (1731—1736).—Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha's widow, Minākshī, adopted the son of Vaṅgāru Tirumala, who, however, laid claim to the throne as of right. His faction made an attempt to kill the Rānī at Trichinopoly, but were defeated. In 1734 the Muhammadans under Safdar 'Alī Khān ravaged the country, as well as Tanjore, Travancore, and the Western Coast. Vaṅgāru Tirumala induced Safdar 'Alī to make a fictitious award declaring him king. This was done and Chandā Śahib was left to enforce it. The Rānī was frightened and bought over Chandā Śahib for an enormous sum to her side, and Vaṅgāru Tirumala retired to Madura. Chandā Śahib also retired, but returned in 1736, and the Rānī placed herself entirely in his hands. He sent troops against Vaṅgāru Tirumala at Dindigul and Madura. They were victorious and entered Madura, Vaṅgāru Tirumala fleeing to Śivagaṅga. Madura now being in the hands of Chandā Śahib, he seized the sovereignty, and Minākshī killed herself in despair.

This event put an end for ever to the Hindu Government of Madura.

Chandā Śahib remained in possession, and Vaṅgāru Tirumala, too weak to do anything himself, called in the Sātāra Mahrattas to his aid. In 1739, therefore, Rāghuji Bhoṣalē marched with an immense force to Madura. The Muhammadans were defeated with great slaughter and Dost 'Alī, father of Safdar 'Alī, was killed. The Mahrattas then besieged Trichinopoly, stormed it, and took Chandā Śahib prisoner to Sātāra (1741). The kingdom of Madura was thus left in a state of anarchy.

CONCLUDING SCENES.

Morāri Rāu was left in charge of Trichinopoly by the Mahrattas (1741), while another Mahratta chief administered the State of Madura. In 1743 the whole was yielded up to the Nizām on his invasion. The Nizām extended his protection to Vaṅgāru Tirumala, but the latter was shortly afterwards poisoned. His son returned to Madura, but never attempted to regain the throne. In 1748 Muhammad 'Alī seized

¹ Mr. Walhouse gives us a legend connected with the reign of Maṅgammāl in *Ind. Ant.* X, 365.

Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Navāb of Arcot. Chandā Shāhib made war on him with the help of the French, Muhammad 'Ali making an alliance with the English. Chandā Shāhib was victorious (1751). Muhammad 'Ali attempted to gain possession of Madura, and the English tried to storm the place, but were unsuccessful. The Madura chief, however, sold the city to Maisūr, and the English under Captain Cope returned and took possession. They were driven out by troops from Rāmnād, and the Setupati placed on the throne of Madura the young adopted son of Rāni Minākshī (1753). There was complete confusion for two years. In 1755 Muhammad 'Ali sent another expedition against Madura, with the help of some English troops. The city was given up on their arrival, and garrisoned with Europeans, a Muhammadan being installed as Governor. Much confusion followed, ending in 1758 in the English obtaining permanent possession of Madura. A desultory war with refractory Polegars and Kallans ensued. In 1760 Haidar 'Ali made an attempt on Madura and Tinnevely, but it was unsuccessful. Muhammad Yūsuf, the Governor of Madura, exacted tribute from the Polegars and from Travancore, and overran Rāmnād and Śivagaṅga. But as he kept all the tribute for himself and paid nothing to the English or to Muhammad 'Ali, his chief, he was seized and hanged for treason (1763). Another Muhammadan was placed in charge, with English officers to watch and help him. This went on till 1772. Then ensued the invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar (1780) and the revolt of the Polegars. In 1783 Colonel Fullarton marched down, quieted the whole country, and finally subjugated it. It was thereafter administered solely by the English. Mr. McLeod was appointed "Collector of Madura" in 1790, and ever since then the country has remained an English possession.

NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AḤMADNAGAR.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan Kings of the —.)

NIZĀMS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

(See HAIDARĀBĀD.)

ORANGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See GAṆAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

ORISSA, KINGS OF—.

The following list is taken *in extenso* from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Orissa," Appendix vii. The dates must not be relied on, those for the earlier portion at least being purely fabulous, and the whole professedly depending on native chronicles, about the most unsound basis imaginable. I give the list simply as it stands, and because I happen to know of no other. Dr. Hunter himself states that the chronicle, being taken from Hindu sources, does not truly represent the facts of Orissan history after the Musalmān conquest in 1568. The chronicle is based on the palm-leaf records of the Jagannātha temple (Dr. Hunter's "Orissa," Vol. I, p. 199) as digested in the *Purushottama Chandrikā* by Bābu Bhabānī-charan Bandopādhyāya, collated with Mr. Stirling's Essay in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV (Ed. 1825), and his posthumous paper in the *Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal*, Vol. VI, Part II, 1837. I have not attempted to correct the spelling.

B.C.

- "3101—3089. YUDHISHTHIR, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 12 years. [According to Stirling (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV), 3095—3083 B.C.]
- "3089—2358. PARIKSHIT, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 731 years. (According to Stirling, 3083—2326 B.C.)
- "2358—1807. JANMEJAYA, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, and the patron of that work; sprung from the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 551 years. (According to Stirling, 2326—1810 B.C.)

B.C.

- "1807—1407. SANKAR DEVA. Reigned 400 years. (According to Stirling, 1810—1400 B.C.)
- "1407—1037. GAUTAM DEVA. Extended the Kingdom of Orissa to the Godavari river. Reigned 370 years. (According to Stirling, 1400—1027 B.C.)
- "1037—822. MAHENDRA DEVA. Founded the town of Rajmahendri (Rajahmundry) as his capital. Reigned 215 years. (According to Stirling, 1027—812 B.C.)
- "822—688. ISHTA DEVA. Reigned 134 years. (According to Stirling, 812—678 B.C.)
- "688—538. SEVAK DEVA. Reigned 150 years. (According to Stirling, 678—528 B.C.)
- "538—421. BAJRA DEVA. In this reign Orissa was invaded by Yavanas from Mārwar, from Delhi, and from Babul Des—the last supposed to be Iran (Persia) and Cabul. According to the palm-leaf chronicle the invaders were repulsed. Reigned 117 years. (According to Stirling, 528—421 B.C.)
- "421—306. NARSINGH DEVA. Reigned 115 years. Another chief from the far north invaded the country during this reign, but he was defeated, and the Orissa prince reduced a great part of the Delhi Kingdom. The monarch excavated the tank at Dāntan near Jaleswar, which exists at this day. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Sarasankha, and reigned 421—306 B.C.)
- "306—184. MANKRISHNA DEVA. Reigned 122 years. Yavanas from Kāshmīr invaded the country, but were driven back after many battles. (According to Stirling, this king was called Hansa, and reigned 306—184 B.C.)
- "184—57. BHOJ DEVA; a great prince, who drove back a Yavana invasion, and is said to have subdued all India. Reigned 127 years. (Stirling's date here coincides with that of the palm-leaf record. . . .)
- "B.C. 57 to A.D. 78. Two reigns, that of VIKRAMADITYA and his brother SAKADITYA. Neither the Purāshottama Chandrikā nor Stirling give separate dates for these reigns, but the two extended over 135 years. Vikramaditya made himself master of all India, but was slain by a rebel conqueror from Southern India, named Salivāhan, identified as his brother Sakaditya, who succeeded him. The current or Sakabda era dates from the end of this reign, 77-78 A.D. During the above fourteen reigns 3179 (or, according to Stirling, 3173) years of the Kali Yug elapsed.

A.D.

- "78—143. KARMARJIT DEVA; reigned 65 years.
- "143—194. HATKESWAR DEVA; reigned 51 years.
- "194—237. BIR BHUVAN DEVA; reigned 43 years. (According to Stirling, the name of this prince was Tribhuvan.)
- "237—282. NIRMAL DEVA; reigned 45 years.
- "282—319. BHIM DEVA; reigned 37 years.
- "319—323. SOBHAN DEVA. During this reign of 4 years, the maritime invasion and conquest of Orissa by the Yavanas under Red-Arm (Rakta Bāhu) took place. The king fled with the sacred image of Jagannāth, and with those of his brother and sister, Balbhadrā and Subhadrā, and buried them in a cave at Sonpur. . . . The lawful prince perished in the jungle, and the Yavanas ruled in his stead. (According to Stirling, the reign commenced 318 A.D.)
- "323—328. CHANDRA DEVA, who, however, was only a nominal king, as the Yavanas were completely masters of the country. They put him to death in A.D. 328. (Stirling calls this prince Indra Deva.)
- "328—474. Yavana occupation of Orissa, 146 years. (According to Stirling, these Yavanas were Buddhists.) . . .
- "474—526. YAYATI KESARI, who expelled the Yavanas and founded the Kesari or Lion dynasty. Reigned 52 years. This prince brought back the image of Jagannāth to Puri, and commenced the temple-city to Śiva at Bhuvanēswar. His capital was at Jāipur. (According to Stirling, he reigned from 473 to 520 A.D.)
- "526—583. SŪRJYA KESARI; reigned 57 years.
- "583—623. ANANTA KESARI; reigned 40 years. (According to Stirling, this and the previous reign extended from 520 to 617 A.D.)

A.D.

"623— 677. ALABU KESARI, who completed the temple of Bhuvaneswar, reigned 54 years. (According to Stirling, he was called Lalat Indra Kesari, and began to reign 617 A.D.)

With the exception of five kings, Stirling does not give the names of the other monarchs of the Kesari dynasty from Lalat Indra Kesari to the extinction of the line. He merely says that thirty-two uninteresting reigns followed, extending over a period of 455 years. The Palm-Leaf Records, however, give the names of forty princes. Only three of the five kings referred to by Stirling can be identified in the list.

- "677— 693. KANAK KESARI; reigned 16 years.
- "693— 701. BIR KESARI; reigned 8 years.
- "701— 706. PADMA KESARI; reigned 5 years.
- "706— 715. BRIDDHA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
- "715— 726. BATA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
- "726— 738. GAJA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
- "738— 740. BASANTA KESARI; reigned 2 years.
- "740— 754. GANDHARVA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
- "754— 763. JANMEJAYA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
- "763— 778. BHARAT KESARI; reigned 15 years.
- "778— 792. KALI KESARI; reigned 14 years.
- "792— 811. KAMAL KESARI; reigned 19 years.
- "811— 829. KUNDAL KESARI; reigned 18 years; built the temple of Markandeswar in Puri.
- "829— 846. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 17 years.
- "846— 865. BIR CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 19 years.
- "865— 875. AMRITA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
- "875— 890. VIJAYA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
- "890— 904. CHANDRAPAL KESARI; reigned 14 years.
- "904— 920. MADHUSUDAN KESARI; reigned 16 years.
- "920— 930. DHAEMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
- "930— 941. JANA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
- "941— 953. NRIPA KESARI. A warlike and ambitious prince, who founded the city of Cattack. Reigned 12 years. (Stirling dates the foundation of Cattack by this prince in 989 A.D.)
- "953— 961. MAKAR KESARI constructed a long and massive stone revetment to protect the city of Cattack from inundation. Reigned 8 years. (Stirling calls this prince Markat Kesari, and places the construction of this work in 1006 A.D.)
- "961— 971. TRIPURA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
- "971— 989. MADHAV KESARI; (according to Stirling) built the fortress of Sarangarh on the south bank of the Katjuri river, opposite the city of Cattack; reigned 18 years.
- "989— 999. GOHINDA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
- "999— 1013. NRITYA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
- "1013— 1024. NAESINH KESARI; reigned 11 years.
- "1024— 1034. KURMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
- "1034— 1050. MATSYA KESARI; built the great bridge across the Atharanala, at the entrance to Puri, existing to this day; reigned 16 years.
- "1050— 1065. BARAHA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
- "1065— 1078. BAMAN KESARI; reigned 13 years.
- "1078— 1080. PARASU KESARI; reigned 2 years.
- "1080— 1092. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
- "1092— 1099. SUJAN KESARI; reigned 7 years.
- "1099— 1104. SALINI KESARI; reigned 5 years. His queen built the Nat Mandir or Dancing Hall of the temple of Bhuvaneswar.
- "1104— 1107. PURANJAN KESARI; reigned 3 years.
- "1107— 1119. VISHNU KESARI; reigned 12 years.
- "1119— 1123. INDRA KESARI; reigned 4 years.

A.D.

- "1123—1132. **SUVARNA KESARI**; reigned 9 years. The Kesari dynasty ended with this prince, who died childless, and was succeeded by Chorgangā, a king from the south. . . . Another Palm-Leaf Record, containing a list of the kings of Orissa, and kept by a Brāhman family of Puri, gives a different account of the extinction of the line. It states that Bāsudeva Bāhampati, a powerful officer of the Orissa Court, having been driven from the royal presence, went to the Carnatic, and instigated Chorgangā of that country to invade Orissa, which he did, conquering Cattack, and establishing a new dynasty. (According to Stirling, thirty-six princes of the Kesari line ruled over Orissa, 473—1131 A.D., of whom, however, he only gives the names of nine. One of these, Barujya Kesari, is said to have quadrupled the land-tax, and another, Surajya Kesari, to have reduced it to the old rate.)
- "1132—1152. **CHORGANGA**,¹ the founder of the Gangāvansa dynasty; reigned 20 years. His memory is preserved by the name of a quarter in Puri city, called the Churang Sāi, and also by a tank in that town bearing the same name. (Stirling places this reign 1131—1151 A.D.)
- "1152—1166. **GANGESWAR**.—His territories are said to have extended from the Ganges to the Godāvāri, and to have included five royal cities, Jājpur, Chaudwar, Amarāvati, Chatnā, and Birānasi, or Cattack. As a penance for a crime, he excavated a splendid tank called Kausalya Gangā, between Pippli and Khurdha. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne 1151 A.D.)
- "1166—1171. **EKJATAKAM DEVA**; reigned 5 years.
- "1171—1175. **MADAN MAHADEVA**; reigned 4 years.
- "1175—1202. **ANANG BHIM DEO**, one of the greatest of the Orissa kings. He made a survey of his whole kingdom, measuring it with reeds; and built the present temple of Jagannāth. Reigned 27 years. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne in 1174 A.D.)
- "1202—1237. **RAJRAJESWAR DEVA**; reigned 35 years. (Stirling places his death in 1236 A.D.)
- "1237—1282. **LANGULIYA NARSINH**; reigned 45 years; built the great Sun Temple at Kanārak on the sea. (The Black Pagoda.)
- "1282—1307. **KESARI NARSINH**; reigned 25 years. This prince filled up the bed of the river Balagandi, which ran between the temple and the country-house of Jagannāth, and which obstructed the cars that carried the idols at the great festival. Previously a double set of cars had been required for the conveyance of the images. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Kabir Narsingh, and erected the bridge across the Athāranālā at the entrance to Puri; the bridge which the Temple Records ascribe to Matsya Kesari, who reigned 1034—1050.)
- "1307—1327. **PRATAB NARSINH**; reigned 20 years.
- "1327—1329. **GATIKANTA NARSINH**; reigned 2 years.
- "1329—1330. **KAPIL NARSINH**; reigned 1 year.
- "1330—1337. **SANKHA BHASUR**; reigned 7 years.
- "1337—1361. **SANKHA BASUDEVA**; reigned 24 years.
- "1361—1382. **BALI BASUDEVA**; reigned 22 years.
- "1382—1401. **BIR BASUDEVA**; reigned 19 years.
- "1401—1414. **KALI BASUDEVA**; reigned 13 years.
- "1414—1429. **NENGATANTA BASUDEVA**; reigned 15 years.
- "1429—1452. **NETRA BASUDEVA**; reigned 23 years.
- "1452—1479. **KAPILENDRA DEVA**, originally a common herd-boy, tending the flocks of his Brāhman master, but afterwards raised to the throne. Reigned 27 years.

¹ Who was this Chōrgangā? Granting that the dates of this Orissan chronology are not quite certain, a certain liberty may be allowed us in selecting. Nothing can be considered reliable as yet, but we know of a traditionary son of Kulottuṅga I of the Chōla dynasty, by name Sārāṅgadharā, while Chōrgangā of Orissa appears to be known also as *Sārāṅga*, or *Chūruṅga*. Kulottuṅga I died in A.D. 1113. Two copper-plate inscriptions from the Kālīṅga country (Nos. 213 and 219 of the *List of Copper-plates* given above, pp. 31, 33) mention grants made by "Anantavarman Chōla Gaṅgideva," or "Chodagaṅga alias Anantavarmanadeva," whose *abhiśhēka* took place in A.D. 1077, and who was alive in A.D. 1119. Whoever he was, this Orissan Chōrgangā certainly came from the south. Mr. Rice thinks that Chōrgangā was one of the Koṅḡu line, but I think this is doubtful, or at any rate that as yet there is no proof.

A.D.

- "1479—1504. PURUSHOTTAMA DEVA.¹—The king of Conjevaram refused to marry his daughter to this prince, on the ground of the Orissa Dynasty holding the office of Sweeper to Jagannāth. Purushōttama accordingly invaded the southern country, defeated the Conjevaram king, and carried off his daughter, whom he swore should be married to a sweeper, in revenge for her father's refusal. The minister to whom he entrusted the execution of his order, brought forth the princess at the next great festival of Jagannāth, as the king himself was publicly performing his lowly office before the god, and presented her in marriage to his master.
- "1504—1532. PRATAN RUDRA DEVA; reigned 28 years. A learned man, deeply versed in the Sāstras. His reign was disturbed by theological discussions as to the merits of the Buddhistic and Brahmanical religions.² Stories are told of how sometimes one, sometimes the other, of these religions obtained supremacy over the mind of the prince, and how the followers of each were persecuted by turns. The great Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanya visited Puri during this reign, and finally converted the king to the Vaidik faith. The temple of Barāha at Jāipur was constructed by this king; and the annalists state that he extended his conquests as far as Cape Comorin, capturing the city of Vizianagaram *en route*. The Afghāns, however, made incursions into Orissa and plundered Puri, the idols being removed and secreted beforehand. (According to Stirling he reigned 1503—1524 A.D.)
- "1532—1533. KALUYA DEVA, son of the last-mentioned king. Reigned one year, when he was murdered by Gobind Bidyādhār, the Prime Minister. (According to Stirling 1524—1529.)
- "1533—1534. KATHARUYA DEVA, THE LAST OF THE GAṄGAVAMSA LINE, brother of the previous king, like him assassinated by Gobind Bidyādhār, who now ascended the throne, after murdering all of the royal blood.
- "1534—1541. GOBIND BIDYĀDHAR; reigned 7 years. Disputes with the Muhammadans as to the possession of Rājmahendri. (According to Stirling he began to reign 1533 A.D.)
- "1541—1549. CHAKRA PRATAB; reigned 8 years.
- "1549—1550. NARSINH JANA; reigned 1 year.
- "1550—1551. RAGHU RAM CHHOTTA; reigned 1 year.
- "1551—1559. MUKUND DEVA, or Telinga Mukund Deva; reigned 8 years. The last of the independent kings of Orissa, and a man of great courage and ability. He constructed a large landing-place (ghāt) on the Hughli at Tribenī, near the town of Hughli. During his reign Kalāpahār, the general of the Muhammadan king of Bengal, invaded the province with a large force. The Orissa king was defeated and slain in a battle outside the walls of the capital, Jāipur, and the monarchy overthrown. A.D. 1559. (According to Stirling, 1555 A.D.) Kalā Pahār plundered the holy city of Puri. . . .
- "1559—1578, or 1568—1578. An anarchy of 19 years, after which Rām Chandra Deva, the son of the prime minister of the previous reign, was elected to the throne. During the anarchy the Afghan Governor of Orissa, Dāūd Khān, invaded Bengal, but was defeated by the Mughuls under Munim Khān, and the province was annexed to the Mughul Empire. (According to Stirling the anarchy lasted 1558—1579 A.D.)
- "1578—1607. Rām CHANDRA DEVA, the first prince of the present family of Khurdhā, reigned 29 years. Rājā Todar Mall, Akbar's general and afterwards prime minister, was deputed to restore order in Orissa. He confirmed the native prince on the throne, but towards the end of this reign the province was disturbed by a rival claimant, who appealed to the Emperor Akbar. Rājā Mān Sinh, another Hindu general of the Mughul Empire, was sent to adjust the quarrel, which he managed amicably by bestowing on the claimant the fort of Al and its dependencies. (According to Stirling the reign lasted 1580—1609 A.D.)
- "1607—1628. PURUSHOTTAMA DEVA; reigned 21 years; was slain in battle. From this period the Orissa kings were merely Rājās of Khurdhā. . . .

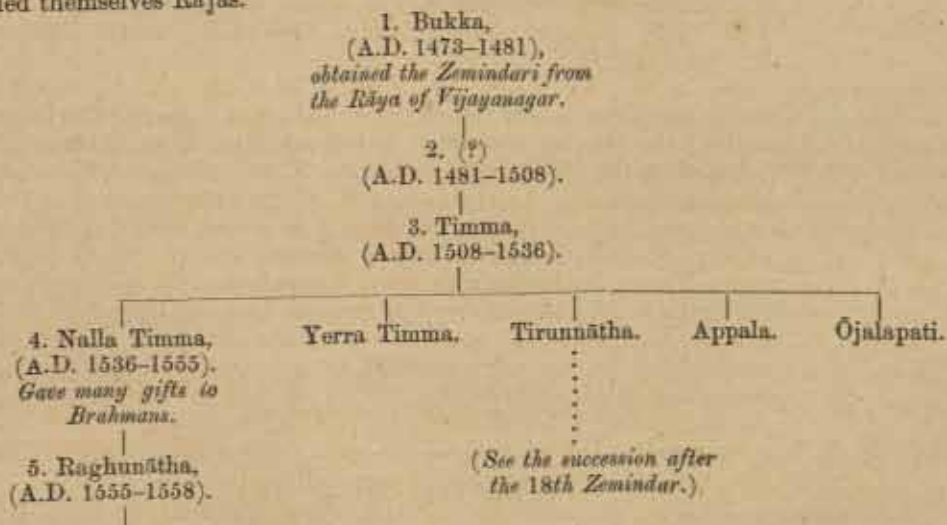
¹ Mr. Beames makes the date of Purushottama's accession A.D. 1478 (*Ind. Ant.* I, 355).² All this is most fanciful and reads like a *mélange* of legends relating to sovereigns altogether different.

A.D.

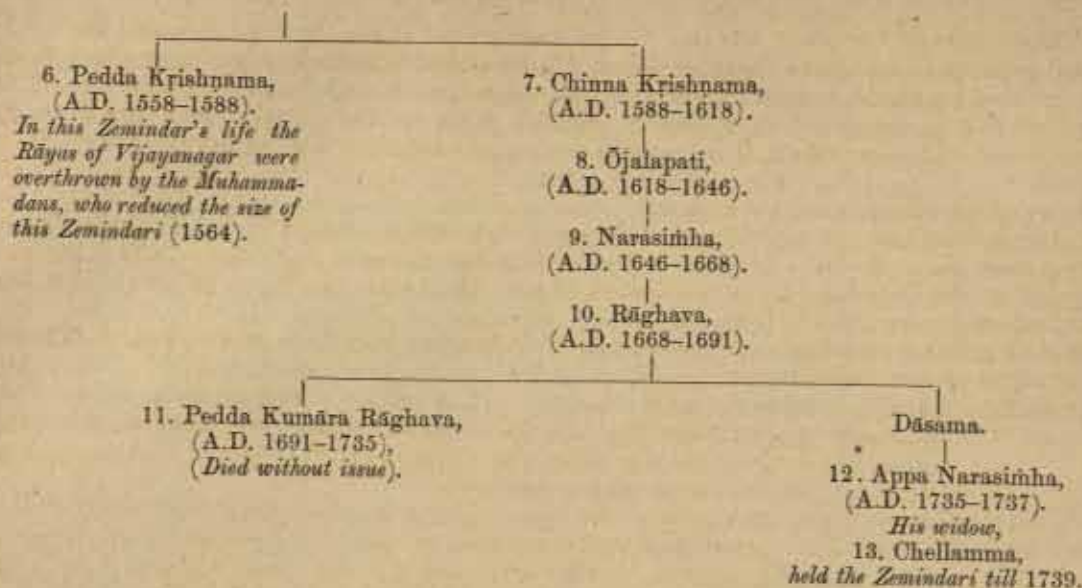
- "1628—1653. NARSINH DEVA; reigned 25 years. Invasion of Orissa by a Muhammadan general from the south, named Shahbāz. The king finding himself unable to resist the invaders, was compelled to purchase peace by the payment of a large sum of money. This prince brought the images of the sun and moon from the temple of Kanārak to Puri. (According to Stirling he reigned 1630—1655 A.D.)
- "1653—1654. GANGADHAR DEVA; reigned 1 year. (According to Stirling, 1655—1656 A.D.)
- "1654—1662. BALABHADRA DEVA; reigned 8 years. (According to Stirling, 1656—1664 A.D.)
- "1662—1690. MUKUND DEVA; reigned 28 years. (According to Stirling, 1664—1692 A.D.)
- "1690—1713. DRABYA SINH DEVA; reigned 23 years. (According to Stirling, 1692—1715 A.D.)
- "1713—1718. KRISHNA DEVA; reigned 5 years. (According to Stirling, 1715—1720 A.D.)
- "1718—1725. GOPINATH DEVA; reigned 7 years. (According to Stirling, 1720—1727 A.D.)
- "1725—1736. RAM CHANDRA DEVA; reigned 11 years. (According to Stirling, 1727—1743 A.D.)
- "1736—1773. BIR KISOR DEVA; reigned 37 years. Habib Khān, a Muhammadan officer of the Marhattā army, invaded and wrested the province from this king, but afterwards restored it. In 1753 the Marhattās finally took possession of the province. (Stirling places this reign 1743—1786 A.D.)
- "1773—1791. DRABYA SINH DEVA; reigned 18 years. (According to Stirling 1786—1798 A.D.)
- "1791—1810. MUKUND DEVA; ruled 19 years. Occupation of Orissa by the British and expulsion of the Marhattās in 1803. In the following year this prince headed a rising of the Khurdhā people, but was defeated and taken prisoner. After being kept in confinement for some time in Cattack and Midnapur he was allowed to retire to Puri.
- "1810—1857. RAM CHANDRA DEVA; ruled 47 years.
- "1857—1871. DIBYA SINH DEVA, the present Rājā of Khurdhā. He is the fifteenth of the line of princes who succeeded in 1575 to the Orissa Kingdom as a fief of the Mughul Empire, after the anarchy which followed the extinction of the Gangavansa dynasty. . . .—W.W.H."

OWK, OR AVUKU,¹ ZEMINDARS OF—

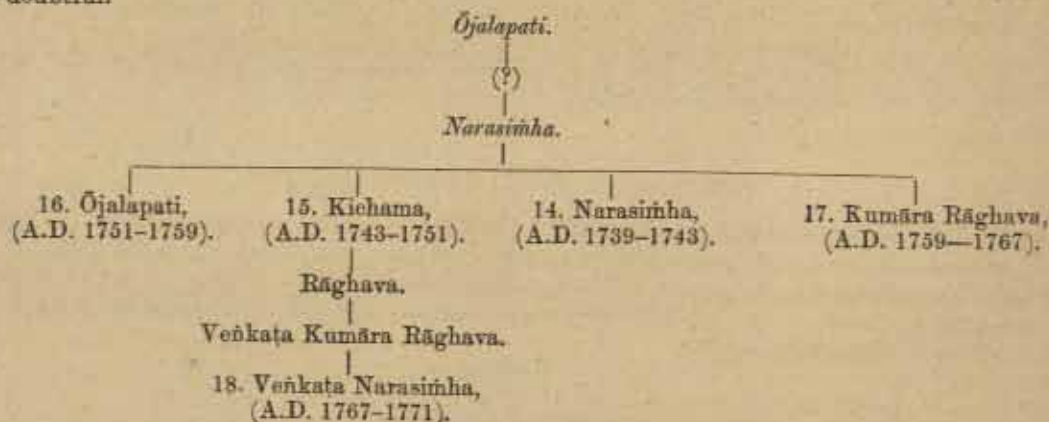
This table is taken entirely from information supplied to me from private sources. It may or may not be accurate. The family were locally powerful at one period. I insert the pedigree because information regarding any old family is of value when our sources of knowledge are so scanty. The dates are probably more or less accurate, as they tally with those of known historical events. All the Zemindars called themselves Rājās.



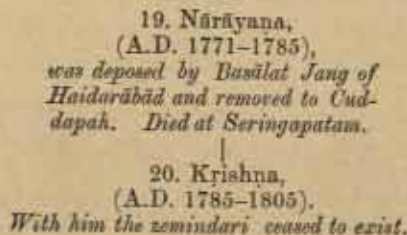
¹ See Vol. I, p. 100.



Appa Narasimha was succeeded by Narasimha, who is described by my informant as great-grandson of Ōjalapati, youngest brother of the fourth Zemindar, Nalla Timma; but this seems impossible on account of the dates. The pedigree is therefore given with the next Zemindar's ancestors printed in italics, as doubtful.



(13) Chellamma, widow of (12) Appa Narasimha, being still alive, and the direct line being extinct with (18) Veṅkaṭa Narasimha, she was called on to select a successor. She selected Nārāyaṇa of Nandyala, a descendant of Tirunnātha, brother of the fourth Zemindar.



PALLAVAS, THE—

The Pallavas were at one time the possessors of an extensive kingdom lying mostly along the East Coast of the peninsula, but at one period extending apparently over the whole or almost the whole of the

Dakhan. Their southern boundary was the Chola country, and their territory extended far north, at one period at least as far as the Godāvari river. Their capital was Kañchi or Conjeeveram. As usual with the other kingdoms of ancient India, their possessions greatly varied at different periods. It is abundantly clear that at one time they were very powerful, while we know from the account given by Hiuen-Tsang that, at the beginning of the seventh century, the kingdom then known as *Drāviḍa* was a very small one.

The device of the ruling house was a tiger.¹

What little is known as yet regarding the Pallavas will be found detailed in Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, pp. 36–39, Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 14–16, and Mr. Foulkes' Historical Paper in the *Salem District Manual*, pp. 1–11 and App. 349–365. (See also Mr. Foulkes' papers in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 1; and VIII, 1.)

Very few kings can be mentioned by name, and their dates are only to be approximately gathered from the characters used in their inscriptions.

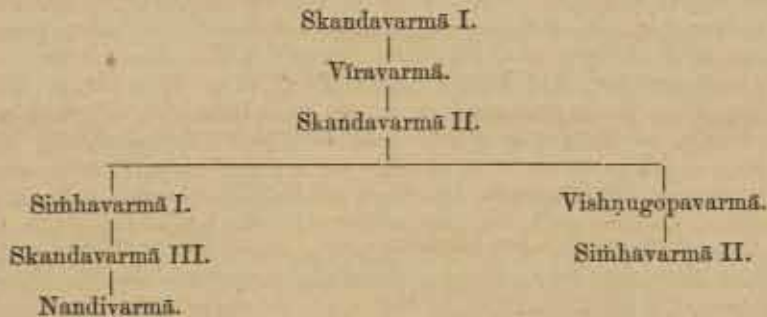
In one inscription which was found near Guṇṭūr, and is "probably the earliest Pallava grant that has as yet come to light," (about the fourth century A.D.—*Burnell*) two kings are mentioned, father and son;—

Vijaya Skandavarmā.

Vijaya Buddhavarmā.

The grant is made by the queen-consort of the latter, in the former's reign. The grantor is a Pallava of the *Bhārudōja gotra*, and is therefore no relation of the Vijayanandivarmā mentioned in the grant published by Dr. Burnell (*South-Ind. Paleography*, p. 135 and plate xxiv) and by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* V, 175, who was of the *Śālanākāyana gotra*. Yet this latter grant came from the Kōlēr lake, just north of the Krishnā river, i.e., both from the same locality. The latter is referred to the fifth century.²

In another, Attivarmā of the family of King Kandara is mentioned. This also was found in the neighbourhood of Guṇṭūr. Some grants of the fifth or sixth century (Dr. Burnell) fix the following genealogy:—



An inscription of this Nandivarmā is published in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 167. On the back of it is a Tamil endorsement dated in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chola, i.e., A.D. 1090. Another of Vishnugopavarmā is published in *Ind. Ant.* V, 50. It dates from about the fifth century.

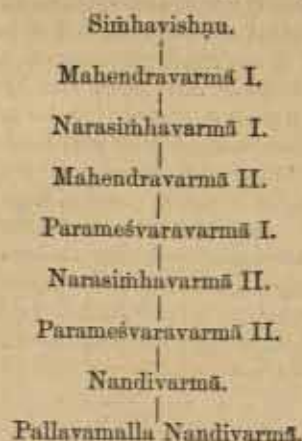
It appears that Bādāmi in the Kaladgi District was an ancient Pallava stronghold, and that the Chalukyas wrested it from the Pallavas. Mr. Fleet publishes (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 99) a Pallava inscription on a rock at Bādāmi. It is only a fragment, but in it the Pallavas are mentioned as "the foremost of kings." The date is doubtful, but Mr. Fleet considers it to be older than the oldest Chalukyan inscription at Bādāmi, which is dated A.D. 578. It has in it the name of either *Vishnu*, *Sinhavishnu*, or *Narasinhavishnu*, and it is possible that this may be the Narasinhavarmā mentioned as the third of the line of nine sovereigns in the list given below, since that sovereign is stated in Mr. Foulkes' inscription to have been "the crusher of Vātāpi (Bādāmi), who frequently conquered Vallabharāja (the Chalukya ?)..."

This inscription is published by Mr. Foulkes in the *Ind. Ant.* (VIII, 273), and gives the following list of Pallavas, ending with Nandivarmā, who confers a grant in the twenty-first year of his reign. A Tamil endorsement which is appended to the inscription is dated, similarly to the above, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Koppāra-Keśarivarmā, which, according to present lights, must be Kulottuṅga

¹ Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 106 and note 4.

² See below, *Vakūṭ*, p. 239.

Chola I and the date A.D. 1090, but nothing can be gathered from this as to the date of the donor. Mr. Foulkes thinks that the grant dates from the ninth century, but gives no reasons for his opinion.



The Pallavas were perpetually at feud with their neighbours, and are constantly mentioned in inscriptions of other dynasties as having been conquered or checked.

In the later (Chola-Chalukya) Eastern Chalukya grants the history of the rise of the Chalukyas is given, but it cannot be depended upon, except as showing that in the early part of the eleventh century the tradition was current that the first Chalukya had gained his hold of that portion of the Dakhan which his family afterwards ruled, by defeating and afterwards intermarrying with the ruling family of the Pallavas who then governed that territory. It is said that a Chalukyan army from the north crossed the Narbadda in the reign of Trilochana Pallava, under the command of the Chalukya, Jayasimha *alias* Vijayaditya. The Chalukya king lost his life in battle against the Pallavas, and his widow fled. She gave birth to a posthumous son, who defeated the Pallavas and married a Pallava princess. If true, this would have taken place in the early part of the fourth century A.D. There seems reason to suppose, as Mr. Foulkes has pointed out (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 1) that Fah Hian's "Kingdom of the Dakshina" was a Pallava kingdom. The early Kadamba sovereigns "seem to have established their power originally by defeating either the Gaṅga or Pallava kings, or both combined. Subsequently, Mrigeśavarma again conquered both of them, and Ravivarma (his eldest son) established himself and re-established his family at Palasika by overthrowing Chandadanda, the Lord of Kañchi, who was undoubtedly of the Pallava dynasty." (*Mr. Fleet*.) Unfortunately the precise date of these Kadambas is not yet definitely fixed, but Mr. Fleet gives reasons for assigning this victory to the close of the fifth century A.D. According to the *Koṅgudēsa Rājakkal*, Durvanti Raya, King of the Koṅgu country, conquered *Drāvida*, and the fourth king in descent from him, Koṅgani Mahādhiraya III, again conquered it.² Early in the seventh century the Pallavas were driven out of their northern possessions, the Kingdom of Veṅgi, by Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the first of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, and about the same time Satyaśraya, or Pulakesi II of the Western Chalukyas, states that he drove the Pallava sovereign behind the walls of Kañchi.³ Vikramāditya I, his successor (A.D. 652—680), was, it seems, conquered by the Pallavas, but he afterwards overthrew them and stormed and captured their capital.⁴ The commander of his forces appears to have been his son Vinayāditya, who succeeded him. It is to this period that it would seem most reasonable to assign the construction of the great monolithic monuments at Mavalipuram, known as the "Seven Pagodas."⁵ In A.D. 640 Hiwen-Thsang visited Kañchi. He declares the city to have been six miles in circumference, and the people to be superior in bravery and piety, as well as in their love of justice and veneration for learning, to many others whom he met with on his travels. Jains were very numerous in his day; Buddhists and Brahmanical worshippers were about equal in strength. About this period (A.D. 650—700) flourished the great Śaiva reformer Śaṅkarāchāryar (*Lt. Burnell's South Indian Palaeography*, p. 37, note 4), who, it is said, preached at Kañchi. It appears from Chalukyan records that, immediately after his coronation, the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II (A.D. 733 to 747)

¹ *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, 9.

² His elder brother, Sri Vallabhakya, *alias* Vilanda was his commander-in-chief.

³ *Indian Antiquary* V, 67.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary* VI, 75—85. See above, p. 150.

⁵ *Volume I*, pp. 189, 190.

made war on the Pallava king Nandi Potavarmā, killed him, and entered his capital Kañchi in triumph (see above, p. 151). Wilson states that in A.D. 788 the Buddhists were finally expelled from the neighbourhood of Kañchi to Ceylon by Prince Hemasitala, who became a Jain (*Mackenzie Collection* I, lxxv). King Dhruva of the dynasty of the Rāshtrakūtas, is recorded to have "humbled the pride" of the Pallavas; while his successor, Govinda III, in an inscription dated A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchi.¹ And somewhat later than that, the Koṅgu king, Gaṇḍadeva Mahārāja, claims to have subverted the Pallavas again, but states that he afterwards made an alliance with them. It is about to this period that Mr. Foulkes assigns the grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarman mentioned above (*Indian Antiquary* VIII, 273-284), whose three wars with Udayana, King of the Śābaras (probably Sauras), "Prithivīvyāghra," King of Nishāda (on the slopes of the Vindhya Mountains) and the Pāṇḍiyan king are mentioned therein. In the eleventh century occurred, according to tradition, the conquest of the Pallavas by Adōṇḍai, son of the great Chola sovereign Rajendra Kulottuṅga I. Adōṇḍai is said to have utterly defeated them, crushed for ever their power, and annexed the whole of their territories to the Chola kingdom. He is stated to have "founded" the city of Kañchi, and it seems quite possible that he improved it. Kañchi then became the capital of the Chola province called *Tōṇḍaimāṇḍalam* or *Tōṇḍaināḍu*. A number of Pallava sculptures are still to be seen in the old city.

PĀṆDIYANS, THE—.

The following lists of seventy-four and forty-one kings of the Pāṇḍiyan country² can in no sense be considered historically reliable. They are taken from Mr. Nelson's "*Manual of the Madura District*," and in a work of that class the author was no doubt right to publish everything on record regarding the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty, whether authentic or mythological. But in such a work as the present it may well be argued that unauthenticated lists ought to find no place. On the other hand it must be remembered that the present compilation is not intended to record the results of a completed archaeological survey so much as to precede such a survey. And, therefore, though the lists may be absolutely useless for historical purposes, they will be of interest, first, as showing the beliefs of native writers regarding the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty, and, secondly, because I think there is reason to believe that the names may possibly be more or less authentic. They differ much from those in use amongst the Cholas, and the list of names alone may, therefore, sometimes serve as a guide when in doubt. I have, therefore, determined to reprint the lists and at the same time to prefix to them the following extract from the latest work of Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevely*, pp. 26, 27):—

"The existence of a Pāṇḍya kingdom and dynasty can be traced back several centuries before the Christian era by means of the Asoka inscriptions and the notices contained in the Mahā-wanso, the Mahā-bhārata, and the writings of Megasthenes. The existence of the dynasty, however, is all that can be concluded with certainty from these notices; no name of any king has survived. We learn from the Greek geographers who wrote after the Christian era that the Pāṇḍya dynasty not only survived till their time, but rose to special importance amongst the Indian States, but still no name of any Pāṇḍya king appears. The next authentic reference to the Pāṇḍyas after the visit of the Greeks and before the composition of the Mahā-wanso, is that which is contained in the Brihat-samhitā, one of the astronomical, or rather astrological, works of Varāha-mihira, an Indian astronomer who lived in A.D. 404 He mentions incidentally "the Pāṇḍya king," the river Tamraparni, and the chank and pearl fisheries. When the Dravidas are mentioned as distinct from the Chōlas, as they sometimes are in the Mahā-bhārata and the Purāṇas, the Pāṇḍyas must be meant. I should be delighted to be able to supplement the deficiencies of the Greeks and the early Indian authorities by supplying a list of the Pāṇḍya kings

¹ Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 34; *Indian Antiquary* VI, 63; XI, 126.

² For notices of the Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom see the following:—"Historical Sketch" by H. H. Wilson, in J.R.A.S. III, 199-242, with its annexed list of manuscripts consulted; Taylor's remarks on the above in M.J.L.S. VI, 142-176; Nelson's "*Madura Country, A Manual*," Part III; Caldwell's "*Dravidian Grammar*" and his "*History of Tinnevely*;" Wilson's Introduction to the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS.*, p. 36. Prinsep's List ("*Useful Tables*," in Thomas' Edition, II, 280) is of little use. As to the name, Bishop Caldwell derives it from Pāṇḍu, the father of the Pāṇḍavas, and considers "Pāṇḍiyan" to be a Tamil corruption. Dr. Burnell, however, thinks that Pāṇḍiyan was the original, and Pāṇḍya a Sanskrit perversion. (For notes on this subject and others akin, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 146, 148, and note.)

³ The Bishop has wrongly quoted this date, which should be A.D. 504. The date is not yet certainly fixed. Kern, quoted by the Bishop, thinks that possibly A.D. 504 was the birth-year of Varāha-mihira (see Weber's *History of Indian Literature*, Trübner's 8vo. edition of 1878, Oriental Series, No. III, p. 261, note 293). The year of his death is given by Amartaja, a scholiast on Brahmagupta, as S.S. 509 (A.D. 587); and this is generally received as accurate.

from Pāndyan sources, but I regret to say that I can place no confidence whatever in the lists of Pāndya kings furnished by local poets and panegyrists. I should be happy to avail myself of any information respecting the Pāndyas and their affairs coming from the outside, but I believe it is the greatest possible error to trust to home-made lists of kings, in the absence of reliable contemporary information from coins and inscriptions. It seems better, therefore, that I should leave those lists for the present unnoticed. One name only in those lists has hitherto, so far as I am aware, been authenticated by a coin; that is Samara Kolāhala (din of war, a title, rather than a name), which I found on a coin belonging to Sir Walter Elliot. The date, however, is unknown; this is a department of research in which very little has yet been done."

While entirely concurring in the learned Bishop's remarks, I may point to his last statement as furnishing an example to justify the present publication of the traditionary lists. It is possible that other coins or inscriptions may be found from which light may be thrown on the subject, and the student should have the lists before him to refer to in case of need.¹

The capital of the Pāndiyan kingdom was at Madura. The device of their house was the fish.

The following list of kings, with the exception of the seventy-fourth, is taken from the Madura *Sthala Purāṇa*. The notes under the kings' names are compiled mostly from Mr. Nelson's work. I do not insert them as my own, or because I believe them to be authentic. They consist mainly of assertions made by native authors.

i. Kulasekhara.

Of the Lunar Race, the founder of Madura.

ii. Malaya Dhvaja.

Married Kānchanamālā, daughter of Śūrasena, a Choḷa Rāja.

(No sons.)

iii. (Daughter) Tatātakai.

Married, according to legend, Śiva under the name of Sundara. Mr. Nelson suggests that this may be the Pāndiyan princess whom Vijaya of Ceylon married (see the Mahāvamsa). She and her husband were deified under the names "Sundara" and "Minākshī," and are still worshipped at Madura.

iv. Ugra Pāndiyan.

("Hāra-dhārī"), married Kāntimatī, daughter of Somasekhara, the Choḷa king of Kānchipura(!) The Pāndiyan, Choḷa, and Chera kings were on friendly terms.

v. Vīra Pāndiyan.

vi. Abhisheka Pāndiyan.

vii. Vikrama Pāndiyan.

Attack on Madura by Choḷas, who had been converted to Jainism.

viii. Rājasekhara Pāndiyan.

A literary king; lived to a great age.

ix. Kulottunga Pāndiyan.

No. 1 of Prinsep's List ("Useful Tables," p. 280).

x. Anantaguna Pāndiyan.

Another attack on Madura by Jains. In this reign the legends say that Rāma marched southwards, past Madura, to conquer Rāvaṇa.

¹ Mr. Scott of Madura was so good as to give me a few coins from his fine collection, which supply the names of *Kachchi Varāṅgum Perumāl*, "the king who made a present of Kañchi," or the king who conquered the Pallavas (or Choḷas) and gave back the capital to its sovereign; *Korkai Aṇḍar*, "the prince of Korkai," a little common, Mr. Scott thinks, to the Pāndiyan "Yuvarājas" or crown princes; *Sundara Pāndiyan*; *Bhuvanika Vīra*; *Kōṇēri Rāyan*; and *Samara Kolāhala*.

|
xi. Kulabhūshana Pāndiyan.

"Kulabhūshana" (Prinsep). Threatened attack on Madura by a huntsman king of the "Chēdi" country. He is killed by a "lion" and the siege raised. In this reign the Cholas were Saivas, but not on good terms with the Pāndiyans. They, however, made friends.

|
Rājasimha.

Married a Chola princess, deceiving his brother.

|
xii. Rājendra Pāndiyan.

The Cholas and Pāndiyans were closely allied. But a feud arose when the Pāndiyan king was cheated out of his alliance with the Chola king's daughter by Rājasimha, and the Chola king made war on the Pāndiyan. Chola was defeated.

|
xiii. Rājēsa Pāndiyan.

"Rājēswara" (Prinsep).

|
xiv. Rāja Gambhīra Pāndiyan.

"Gambhīra" (Prinsep).

|
xv. Pāndiyavarmā Pradīpa Pāndiyan.

"Vamsapradīpaka" (Prinsep).

|
xvi. Puruhuta Pāndiyan.

"Puruhutajit" (Prinsep).

|
xvii. Pāndiyavarmā Patāka Pāndiyan.

"Pandyā Vamsapātākā" (Prinsep).

|
xviii. Sundarēśvara Pādasekhara Pāndiyan.

Built many temples and shrines; was attacked by Cholas, who drove the Pāndiyan behind the walls of Madura, when the Chola king was drowned in the fort ditch and his army retired.

"Padasekhara."

This sovereign's name is inserted here by Prinsep.

|
xix. Varaguna Pāndiyan.

Prinsep's list states that he united Chola and Tonda to Madura. Bhadra, the great musician, flourished. Chola was about to attack the Pāndiyan, but Varaguna made a counter attack and drove him far into his own country. Bhadra was sent to the Chera king, who was directed to give him valuable presents, which was done; implying that Chera was subsidiary to the Pāndiyan.

|
xx. Rājārāja Pāndiyan.

"Rājendra" (Prinsep).

|
xxi. Suguna Pāndiyan.

|
xxii. Chitravrata Pāndiyan.

"Chitravatha" (Prinsep).

- xxiii. Chitrabhūṣaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxiv. Chitradhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxv. Chitravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxvi. Chitrasēna Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxvii. Chitravikrama Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxviii. Rāja Mātāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
"Udanta" (Prinsep).
- xxix. Rāja Chūdāmani Pāṇḍiyan.
"Rāja Charāmani" (Prinsep).
- xxx. Rāja Śārdūla Pāṇḍiyan.
"Rāja Sārdula" (Prinsep).
- xxxi. Dvija Rāja Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxii. Āyudha-praviṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
"Yodhana pravira" (Prinsep).
- xxxiii. Rāja Kuñjara Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxiv. Pararāja Bhayaṅkara Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxv. Ugrasena Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxvi. Mahāsena Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxvii. Satruñjaya Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxviii. Bhīmaratha Pāṇḍiyan.
- xxxix. Bhīmaparākrama Pāṇḍiyan.
- xl. Pratāpa Mātāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
- xli. Vikrama Kaṇchaka Pāṇḍiyan.
"Vikrama Kunjaka" (Prinsep).
- xlii. Yuddha Kolahala Pāṇḍiyan.
- xliii. Atula Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.
- xliv. Atula Kīrti Pāṇḍiyan.

*. xlv. Kīrti-vibhūṣaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
A deluge is said to have taken place which swept away the population. After this Śiva re-created all castes and nations just as before, and the new created king of Madura was of the race of the Moon and in all respects corresponding. Probably this is the commencement of a new dynasty, which, to establish itself, claimed to belong to the old one.

xlvi. Vamśasekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
Fortified Madura and enlarged the city. The Chola king Vikrama invaded the country and was driven back with loss. The Tamil College of Poets was established.

xlvi. Vamśa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.
 ("Champaka") "Vamśachūḍāmaṇi" (Prinsep).
This is the last of Prinsep's list.

xlvi. Pratāpa Śūrasena Pāṇḍiyan.

xlvi. Vamśa-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

i. Ripumardana Pāṇḍiyan.

ii. Chola-vamśāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

iii. Chera-vamśāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

liii. Pāṇḍiya-vamśeśa Pāṇḍiyan.

liv. Vamśa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lv. Pāṇḍyeśvara Pāṇḍiyan.

lvi. Kula-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

lvii. Vamśa-vibhūṣaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

lviii. Soma-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lix. Kula-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lx. Rāja-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxi. Bhūpa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxii. Kuleśa Pāṇḍiyan.

A very learned but very conceited king.

lxiii. Arimardana Pāṇḍiyan.

The king's minister, a clever Brahman, Māṇikya-vāchaka, confuted the Jains "who came from a certain island." The Chola (?) king of Kañchī, a Jain, was converted by him, and he crushed the Chola Jains in oil-presses.

lxiv. Jagannātha Pāṇḍiyan.

It seems uncertain whether this persecution of Jains took place in his or his father's reign.

lxv. Virabahu Pāṇḍiyan.

lxvi. Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.

lxvii. Surabhi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxviii. Kuṅkuma Pāṇḍiyan.

lxix. Karpūra Pāṇḍiyan.

lxx. Kārūya Pāṇḍiyan.

lxxi. Puruṣottama Pāṇḍiyan.

lxxii. Satruśāsana Pāṇḍiyan.

lxxiii. Kubja, or Sundara, Pāṇḍiyan.

Known in Tamil as "Kūn" or "Kūna Pāṇḍiyan." Conquered the Chōla king and married his daughter, Vanilācarī. Appointed the Chōla minister Prime Minister of Madura. He became a Jain, but his queen summoned Jñānambandhamūrti, the celebrated Priest of Śiva, and he cured the king of his illness as well as his heresy. The Jains were all put to death. He is said to have destroyed Chōla and burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr. He made the Chōla's son a Pāṇḍiyan by title; but the son seems to have fled and gone north on a raid. There were "Arabs" at Madura in his day.

lxxiv. Vira Pāṇḍiya-Chōla.

Kūn Pāṇḍiyan had a son, Vira Pāṇḍiya-Chōla, who reigned in Chōla. He is the seventy-fourth and last of the Pāṇḍiyans of the old line.

Almost every writer on the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty varies in his estimates of the date of Kūn or Sundara Pāṇḍiyan, and it is not within the scope of the present summary to enter into a detailed criticism on the various theories raised. I shall content myself, therefore, with one or two remarks. There were several sovereigns known as "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan," and it is as unsafe to jump to conclusions regarding the date of a sovereign known by that name, purely by reason of his bearing it, as it would be for an uneducated student to assign a date to "King Henry" of England without any information as to which Henry is referred to. For instance, it is certain that Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla's younger brother assumed the name of "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan," and lived at the close of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D., while the Muḥammadan writers, Amir Khusrū and others, speak of a "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan" at Madura in A.D. 1311. Several other monarchs seem have been known by that name, and we know of one being on the throne at the date of Marco Polo's voyage. I am not, therefore, inclined to assume that the "Sender Bundi" of the latter author was necessarily identical with the Kūn, *alias* Sundara, Pāṇḍiyan abovementioned. It would seem more probable that Kūn Pāṇḍiyan was the father of the Vira Pāṇḍiyan who was conquered by Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla in 1064 A.D., and therefore that he bore another name, "Vikrama," by which he was known to the writer of the inscription at Chidambaram mentioned by Dr. Burnell. (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 45, n.) According to that inscription, Rājendra, *alias* Koppāra Keśarivarmā,¹ established his younger brother Gaṅgaikondan Chōla on the throne of the conquered country, naming him "Sundara Pāṇḍiya-Chōla." This would seem far more likely than that the real king of Madura should confer on a conquered Chōla the name of "Pāṇḍiyan" as boastfully stated in the inscription quoted by Mr. Nelson at p. 56, &c. of his work. If it be so, the entire subversion of the old line of Pāṇḍiyans is at once accounted for. But, as before stated, at present all theories are dangerous.

After the last king's death without legitimate issue, it is said that his illegitimate sons fought with one another for the supremacy, and each reigned where he could and as long as he could.

Mr. Nelson gives the following list of forty-one princes. A comparison of the "*Śri-Tāla*" book with Taylor's *Supplementary Manuscripts* would seem to show that the first twenty-four and the last may be accurately given, the intermediate ones, Nos. 25 to 40, being doubtful. The notes under the kings' names are from Taylor's Manuscript, but as he does not give the names, but only the consecutive number of the reign, it is possible that there may be errors. And it must be clearly understood that the whole line may be purely apocryphal. The evidence of the few inscriptions yet known to me does not serve to corroborate the list.

¹ That Rājendra, *alias* Kulottuṅga I, was also called "Koppakesari" or "Kopparakesari" is proved by a number of inscriptions at different places (see the list, pp 102-109 above).

1. Somasekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
(About 1100 A.D. ?)
*All agree that this was the prince
who at last secured the throne.
Reigned 20 years.*
2. Karpūra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
3. Kumāra-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
4. Kumāra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
5. Sundara Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.
6. Śaṇmukha Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.
7. Meru Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
*This king is said to have ruled over
Chōḷa and Chera as well as the
Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom.*
8. Indravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
*Son of the last. He is declared to
have released the Chōḷa king from
imprisonment, placed him on the
Chōḷa throne, and married his
daughter.*
9. Chandrakula Dīpa Pāṇḍiyan.
10. Mīna-ketana Pāṇḍiyan.
11. Mīna-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
*Taylor's Manuscript says that he
married the daughter of the Chōḷa
king, and, as the Chōḷa had no issue,
this king's younger son ruled over
Chōḷa.*
12. Makara-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
*Taylor's Manuscript states he was a
great conqueror.*
13. Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
14. Kuvalayānanda Pāṇḍiyan.
*He carried on commerce by sea to a
considerable extent. Reigned four
years, and amassed much wealth.
Was drowned at sea in a storm.
(Taylor's Manuscript.)*
- (A daughter)
married
15. Kuṇḍala Pāṇḍiyan.
*"He grieved much and would
not reign in Madura."
(Taylor.)*
16. Śatru Bhīkara Pāṇḍiyan.
17. Śatru Saṁhāra Pāṇḍiyan.

18. Viravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Malayāḷa country.
(Taylor.)

19. Virabahu Pāṇḍiyan.

20. Makutavardhana Pāṇḍiyan.
He was killed in battle against the Chōḷa. (Taylor.)

21. Vajra-simha Pāṇḍiyan.

22. Varma Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Chōḷas. (Taylor.)

23. Ati Vīra Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript makes him a close ally of the Chōḷas, with whose aid he conquered many countries.

24. Kula-vardhana Pāṇḍiyan.

25. Soma-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

26. Soma-sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

27. Rājarāja Pāṇḍiyan.

28. Rāja-kuṇjara Pāṇḍiyan.

29. Rāja-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

30. Rājavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.

31. Rāmavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.

32. Varadarāja Pāṇḍiyan.

33. Kumārasimha Pāṇḍiyan.

34. Virasena Pāṇḍiyan.

35. Pratāpa Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

36. Viraguna Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

37. Kumāra Chandra Pāṇḍiyan.

38. Varatuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.

39. Chandraśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

40. Somaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

41. Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.
This king is said to have obtained the throne by fighting against and driving out "some foreigners." Before him there was a period of anarchy. He was driven out by the Musalmān chief "Adi Sultān Malik Nēmi" or Malik Naib (= Malik Kāfur).

As to this last list of forty-one kings, it will suffice to say that it may possibly not be entirely inaccurate. On the arbitrary assumption that the last king of the original line was ejected by Kulottunga Chola in A.D. 1064, and that the forty-first king of the second line, whatever his name may have been, was subverted by Malik Kafur in A.D. 1311, the question arises whether it is possible for the interval between the two dates to be covered by the reign of forty-one sovereigns. The interval consists of 246 years, or six years to a reign, and therefore there is no reason for discrediting *prima facie* the assertion that a dynasty of forty-one kings succeeded him whom the Chola conquered, though, if their reigns only occupied a period of 246 years, each could not have been the son of his predecessor.

Turning now from these doubtful and possibly fanciful lists, let us direct our attention to the more solid basis of inscriptions and contemporary records.

The earliest notice of the Pandiyan kingdom as yet extant is to be found in the writings of Megasthenes (B.C. 302) who speaks of a country called *Pandaina*; the next is in one of Asoka's inscriptions (B.C. 250) in Northern India. Pliny (A.D. 77) mentions both the country and the city. Bishop Caldwell thinks that the Indian king who sent an embassy to Augustus at Rome was the then Pandiyan sovereign. "The name, as written by Eusebius, appears in the Chronographia of Georgius Syncellus (A.D. 800), whose work has been used to restore or complete the Greek text of the Chronicon, and who says, under the head of the 185th olympiad, 'Pandian, King of the Indians, sends an embassy to Augustus, desiring to become his friend and ally.'" (Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 17.) In the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* (third century A.D.)¹ its capital Madura (*Mádoupa*) is mentioned, and the king is called *ó Πανδίων*. It seems probable that there was at one time a Roman colony settled at Madura, as Roman copper coins in considerable numbers have been found in the sandy bed of the river there. Silver or gold coins would simply indicate commerce, but copper coins seem to imply the residence of the traders. However this may be, there is abundant evidence of an extensive trade between Rome and the western coast (at least) of the peninsula of India in those days. Kolkai ("Kolkhoi Emporium") was one of the principal trading cities of the Pandiyans.

The great age of the Pandiyan kingdom is amply attested by the Singhalese epic, the *Mahāwanso*, which professes to be a historical record, and the first part of which was written by Mahānāma between the years A.D. 459 and 477. According to that poem (*Turnour's translation*, pp. 47—53) Vijaya, first King of Ceylon, who landed in that island at the date of Buddha's *Nirvāṇa* (B.C. 477?), married the daughter of the Pandiyan king. If this story proves nothing else, it proves that the Singhalese, in the fifth century A.D., believed that the Pandiyan kingdom was older than their own.

According to Singhalese chronicles the Pandiyan king about the year A.D. 840 attacked the capital of Ceylon, and was bought off with a large ransom, while a little later the Singhalese king invaded the Pandiyan country to aid the Pandiyan king's son in an insurrection against his father. Madura was then captured and plundered.

During the reigns of the Chola kings Rājārāja (1023—1064) and Rājendra Kulottunga I (1064—1113), the Singhalese were constantly at war with the Cholas, and the silence of the Singhalese chronicles regarding the Pandiyans at that period affords additional proof of the complete subversion of the latter kingdom by the conquering Chola. As before stated, this (A.D. 1064) is the date to which some writers have assigned the last Pandiyan sovereign of the old stock. Whatever be the truth regarding the date of Kūn, or Sundara, Pandiyan, there seems little doubt that the name of the Pandiyan conquered by Rājendra Chola was Vira, son of Vikrama Pandiyan, for there is an inscription extant to that effect at Chidambaram,² wherein Rājendra is known by his name "Kopparakesari" (or "Koppakesari"). The Chola's son, Gaṅgaikondān Chola, was placed on the throne under the name of "Sundara Pandiya-Chola" (*Inscription at Karurūr*).³ A number of inscriptions of Rājendra's reign are extant, even to the furthest confines of the Pandiyan country, in an old temple near Cape Comorin,⁴ proving how complete was his conquest.

The affairs of Ceylon⁵ had been for some years previous to Rājendra's date in a very confused state. Mihindu 4th ascended the throne at his capital, Anurādhapura, in A.D. 1023, the year of the accession of Rājārāja to the throne of the Cholas. The immigrants from the continent had become so numerous that in 1033 they acquired the ascendancy, and Mihindu fled. Twenty-six years later, i.e., in A.D. 1059, the Cholas captured King Mihindu, carried him prisoner to the mainland, and placed a Chola viceroy to govern the island. The Pandiyan kingdom was, as stated above, conquered by Rājārāja's successor,

¹ Reinand's date for the *Periplus* is A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337. Translation, notes and commentary were published by Mr. McCrindle in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 197—151.)

² Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 45, note 1.

³ Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 27 et seq.

⁴ Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 28.

⁵ Turnour's *Mahāwanso*, Introd., lxxv.

Rajendra, in A.D. 1064, and in 1071 the ancient kingdom of Ceylon was restored in the person of Vijaya Bāhu, who succeeded, though with great difficulty, in driving out the Chola usurpers after an anarchical interregnum of twelve years. During this period we find three names of Pāndiyan princes as governing in Ceylon, "Vikrama Pāndiyan," "Jagat Pāndiyan," and "Parākrama Pāndiyan." The statement needs explanation.

Rajendra Chola died in A.D. 1113 and was succeeded by Vikrama Chola (1113—1128). Kulotunga II succeeded in 1128. The length of his reign is not yet accurately known, but it was more than 30, and Bishop Caldwell thinks at least 44, years (*History of Tinnevely*, p. 29). All these ruled over the Pāndiyan country.

"The Chōla or Chōla-Pāndiya kings that followed appear to have been Karikāla Chōla, Vira Chōla, Vikrama Chōla. Each of these is in some inscriptions styled Chōla-Pāndiya." (*Id.*) This latter statement needs proof.

The next allusion to Pāndiyan affairs that I can trace is to be found in the Singhalese annals of the reign of Parākrama Bāhu I (1153—1186 A.D.). After recording an expedition "in the sixteenth year of his reign" against another king (*i.e.*, in 1169), the summary given in Turnour's *Mahāwanso* (p. lxvi) goes on to say that the king next turned his attention to the chastisement of Kulasekhara, the Pāndiyan king, "for the countenance and aid he had always afforded to all invaders of Ceylon." An expedition was despatched, Ramesvaram was captured, and six neighbouring provinces; the Pāndiyan was driven from his throne, and his son Vira Pāndiyan installed in his place. The names of the chiefs are given. Kulasekhara, aided by the Chola king, made three attempts to recover his throne, but in vain. He was defeated at all points and surrendered. The invaders restored him to his kingdom, and Vira Pāndiyan was solaced for this reversal of his fortunes by the gift as a principality of a portion of the Chola country which had been captured by the Singhalese. This affair is generally placed in the year A.D. 1171 or 1173. The account is confirmed by an inscription at Dambula in Ceylon (*Ind. Ant.* I, 196), which states that Parākrama Bāhu built a temple at Ramesvaram dedicated to *Nissankesvara*, and resided in that city.

Dr. Burgess has lately made a most valuable discovery in the shape of several inscriptions at Vikramaṅgalam, in the Tirumāṅgalam Taluk of the Madura District, which may perhaps fix the fact of a king named "Kulasekhara" having ascended the Pāndiyan throne about A.D. 1200 and ruled till at least 1213. If the dates given above for the period of Parākrama Bāhu of Ceylon are accurate, this Kulasekhara must have been a successor of the king of the same name who was conquered and then restored by Parākrama.

In 1292 A.D. we have the account given by Marco Polo, the traveller, of the kingdom of Madura being ruled over by "Sundara Pāndyadeva," one of five brothers; and by the evidence of the Muhammadan historian Wassaf it would appear that this Sundara Pāndiyan died A.D. 1293. Wassaf and Amir Khusrū, writing of the capture of Madura by Malik Kafur the general of 'Alā-ud-din Khilji of Delhi in A.D. 1311, both speak of the king of Madura at that date as being "Sundara Pāndiyan," and they detail his adventures, his expulsion at the hands of his half-brother (illegitimate) "Tira" or "Vira" Pāndiyan, and his flight to Delhi. I do not see any necessity for supposing that Wassaf is in error in relating the death of Sundara Pāndiyan in 1293, or that there was not a successor of his of the same name at the date of the Muhammadan conquest in 1310-11. As to the identity of either of these with the Kūn or Sundara Pāndiyan whose name closes the first list of seventy-three Pāndiyan kings, the discussion is summarized in Mr. Lewis Moore's *Manual of the Trichinopoly District* (pp. 116, 120). My own impression is that Kūn Pāndiyan belongs altogether to an earlier date than the period 1292—1311 A.D.

According to Wassaf (*"Tazjīyatu-l amsār wa Tajriyatu-l āsār,"* Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* III, 49—54) and Amir Khusrū (*Id.* 91) we have for the last real Pāndiyan sovereigns, (1) "Kales Devar" (Kulasekharadeva?), who lived a prosperous life, ruled for 40 odd years, and was murdered (1310) by his own son Sundara; (2) Sundara, the parricide, who gained the throne in 1310, defeated his brother Vira (*Tira*) at first, but was afterwards defeated by him by the help of "Manār Barmūl," son of the daughter of "Kales Devar," and fled to Delhi; and (3) Vira, who succeeded and was firmly established on the throne when he was attacked, defeated, and the city of Madura sacked by the Muhammadans under Malik Kafur. Sundara gave up the country of *'Arikanna* (?) to the Muhammadans.

There can be no doubt of the fact that this invasion of the Muhammadans actually, if not nominally, effected the entire subversion of the ancient kingdom of the Pāndiyans. It convulsed the whole of Southern India. The Chola kingdom went to pieces at the same time, and all over the peninsula there was a period of anarchy and confusion till the rise of Vijayanagar a few years later. During this period it seems that there was a succession of Muhammadan chiefs ruling over their Pāndiyan conquests. Mr.

Nelson gives a list of eight of these, who governed Madura for forty-eight years from A.D. 1310. Their names are—

	A.D.
Malik Naib Kafur	3 years, 1310—1313
'Alā-ud-dīn Khān	6 „ 1313—1319
Uttum-ud-dīn Khān	3 „ 1319—1322
(His son-in-law) Qutb-ud-dīn Khān ..	5 „ 1322—1327
Nakal-ud-dīn Khān	7 „ 1327—1334
Savāda Malik } together	12 „ 1334—1346
Ahad Malik }	
Fandahk Malik	12 „ 1346—1358

Mr. Nelson then gives us the usurpation of Kampāna Udaiyār, which he dates about the year 1372. (He does not bridge the fourteen years' interval). From the evidence of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram it would appear that this conqueror quitted that place or neighbourhood in order to fight the Musalmāns at Madura. He may have been an agent of Bukka Rāya of Vijayanagar (1350—1379).¹ From this time (1370) forward, till about the year A.D. 1623, we have conflicting Pāndiyan inscriptions, clashing, from an historical point of view, with the various usurping rulers, who will now be mentioned in order as given by Mr. Nelson. The contemporary Pāndiyan line is noted afterwards.

Mr. Nelson mentions the Udaiyārs of Madura as being (1) Kampāna, (2) Embāna his son, (3) the latter's brother-in-law Porkāsa (Prakāsa?), who ceased to reign in A.D. 1404. The Conjeeveram and other inscriptions give us a different list (see the list as given under the Chōla Kings, *supra*, p. 160).

After this comes the first mention of any "Nāyakka." This is:—

	A.D.
Lakkana Nāyakka	} jointly. 1404—1451
Mattanan Nāyakka	

In 1451 one Lakkana Nāyakka brought four persons to Madura as belonging to the old Pāndiyan stock. The first was son of a dancing-girl "by a (or the) Pāndiya Rāja." They were crowned, and ruled for 48 years. Their names are—

	A.D.
Sundara Tōl Mahā Vilivānāthi Rayar	} 1451—1499
Kālaiyār Somanār	
Anjada Perumāi	
Muttarasa Tirumalai Mahā Vilivānāthi Rayar	

Mr. Nelson thinks that it is possible that these were the kings who rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* which had been destroyed by the Musalmāns, and which, by tradition, were built "by the Pāndiyans"? The chronicles appear to be silent regarding the great progress in the acquirement of power by the Vijayanagar sovereign Narasimha at this period, who is stated to have extended his conquests over the Pāndiyan and Chōla countries. He reigned from A.D. 1487—1509. After these 48 years a Nāyakka came and "got possession."

	A.D.
Narasa Nāyakka	1499—1500
Tenna Nāyakka	1500—1515
Narasa Pillai	1515—1519

Inscriptions call this chief "Narasa Ayyar," "Narasa Pillai," or "Narasa Nāyakka." It is not known how he became king. Two inscriptions have been found of 1515 and 1516. Both of these call him a servant of the Rāyar of Vijayanagar, *i.e.*, the great Kṛṣṇadeva Rāya. He was succeeded according to Mr. Nelson by—

	A.D.
Kuru Kuru Timmappa Nāyakkan	1519—1524
Kattiyama Kamaiya Nāyakkan	1524—1526
Chinnappa Nāyakkan	1526—1530
Ayyakārai Veyyappa Nāyakkan	1530—1535

¹ The idea of his having been a relative of the "then king of Mysore" is probably apocryphal, arising simply from the coincidence of the title *Udaiyār* with that of the more modern Māisar dynasty. In those days there was no "King of Māisar," and what *Udaiyārs* there were were petty chiefs, lords of twenty or thirty villages. Kampāna may have been one of the latter.

	A.D.
Viṣvanātha Nāyakkan Ayyar	1535—1544
Varadappa Nāyakkan	1544—1545
Dumbicheli Nāyakkan	1545—1546
Viṣvanātha Nāyakkan	1546—1547
Viṭṭhala Rāja	1547—1558

This last Mr. Nelson believes to have been Rāma Rāja of Vijayanagar. A Madura inscription calls him "Rāma Rāja Viṭṭhala-deva Mahārāyar."

After this the names of three Nāyakkas are given as rulers, but a Pāndiyan also was crowned, and the Rāja of Tanjore drove him out, while a Vijayanagar general drove out the Tanjore conqueror. All this took place in a very short time. The Vijayanagar general's son, after defeating his father's army, assumed the sovereignty. This was the great Viṣvanātha Nāyakka, A.D. 1559.¹ (For subsequent history of the dynasty founded by him, see the NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA, *supra*, p. 199.)

I have stated above that, contemporary with the above list of rulers of Madura, we have from inscriptions a list of Pāndiyan kings or chiefs from A.D. 1365 to 1623 (about), and I now proceed to give their names and dates as given by Bishop Caldwell,² to whom we are indebted for the information. It is quite possible that the Pāndiyans really held the country, or it may be only the south, while the usurpers occupied the city and neighbourhood of Madura. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the inscriptions may record the names of the descendants of the ancient Pāndiyans, living, but entirely devoid of any real sovereignty, in the period in question. Time and study of the existing inscriptions will alone settle these doubtful points. The line is as follows:—

PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN commenced to reign in A.D. 1365. An inscription at Kōttār in South Travancore, in the fifth year of his reign, is dated in the *Saka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370. Bishop Caldwell notes the conquest of Kampana Udaiyar, referred to above, in A.D. 1372, and a statement by Muhammadans (authority not quoted) that in A.D. 1374 Mujāhid Shāh of the Bahmani dynasty "overran the countries between Vijayanagara and Cape Comorin, and advanced, like Malik Kafur, to Rāmeśvaram." This was, the Bishop thinks, probably a "mere plundering expedition."

From 1374 to 1431 Dr. Caldwell is unable to assist us, but I may point to an inscription at Tiruttarakōsamanai near Rāmnād (*Vol. I*, p. 302), which, if the copy sent to me be accurate, gives us a VĪRA PĀNDIYAN reigning in A.D. 1383; and to the inscription at Karivalam Vandanalūr in the Śāṅkaranaṁṇār Taluk of the Tinnevely District, which mentions a Kulasekhara Pāndiyan as ruling in A.D. 1402 (*Vol. I*, p. 306).

PONNAN PERUMĀL PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1431. (Inscription at Teṅkāsi in Tinnevely.) Local tradition asserts that this Pāndiyan was preceded by his father KĀSĪ KAṇḍA PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN. This may help to bridge the interval.³

VĪRA PĀNDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1437. (Two inscriptions at Śrīvaikuntam in Tinnevely.)

VĪRA PĀNDIYAN. Began to reign, according to the Mackenzie MSS., in 1475. He is mentioned in an inscription as reigning in 1490.

PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign in A.D. 1516. (Inscription at Kuttālam.)

VIKRAMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign in 1543 (authority not given).

Dr. Caldwell thinks that no interval elapsed between this king and Ati Vira Rāma, but Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, p. 95) mentions an inscription at Śrīvilliputtūr (see *Vol. I*, p. 305), which records a grant in A.D. 1546 by a PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN.

VALLABHA DEVA *alias* ATĪ VĪRA RĀMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1565. (Inscription at Kuttālam, dated in his fortieth year, A.D. 1605.) An inscription of his in Teṅkāsi gives the date of the commencement of the reign as 1562. Dr. Burnell informed Bishop Caldwell that he had seen a copper-plate grant belonging to "a maṭha in the Tanjore District" (it would be of great assistance if

¹ According to the Nāyakka History of Madura we have an anarchy following the decease, or at least the close of the reign, of a Viṭṭhala Rāja in 1557 A.D., and a Chandraśekhara (Bishop Caldwell thinks the name "quite uncertain") gaining the crown in 1558 or thereabouts, only to be ejected by a Tanjore Rāja, who, in his turn, was overthrown by the Vijayanagar general Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakka in 1559. The latter seized the country for himself and threw off his allegiance to his sovereign, but Viṣvanātha Nāyakka, Nāgama's own son, being sent to chastise the rebel, fought him and defeated him. This Viṣvanātha founded the Nāyakka dynasty, but seems all his life to have acknowledged as his own sovereign the Rāyar of Vijayanagar (all the Nāyakkas did so), and, as lord of the country he was governing, the Pāndiyan king.

² *Comparative Grammar*, *Introd.*, 145; *History of Tinnevely*, pp. 52 *et seq.*

³ According to the information given me there is at Teṅkāsi an inscription on a stone (*I*, 309) which mentions the name of Kāsi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāndiyan and is dated in A.D. 1248. It is probable that the date has been wrongly quoted, or else that no king of that name reigned in the fifteenth century, as it is difficult to believe that the title *Kāsi Kaṇḍa* would have been prefixed to two sovereigns named *Parākrama*.

the Bishop could tell us which), by which it is clear that Ati Vira Rāma died in A.D. 1610 and was succeeded by a SUNDARA PĀNDIYAN, of whom Dr. Burnell possessed a grant dated in his thirteenth year (A.D. 1623). Ati Vira Rāma's name is one of those best known in the south of India, especially amongst the Tamil races. He has immortalized himself as the greatest patron of Tamil learning that ever lived, and his own poems are much quoted and admired.

Clashing with the above account, if the dates given me are accurate, are some inscriptions at Karivalam Vandanallūr (*see above*), whereby grants are recorded of VARATUNGA RĀMA VĪRA PĀNDIYAN in A.D. 1578, 1589, and 1595 (Vol. I, p. 306).

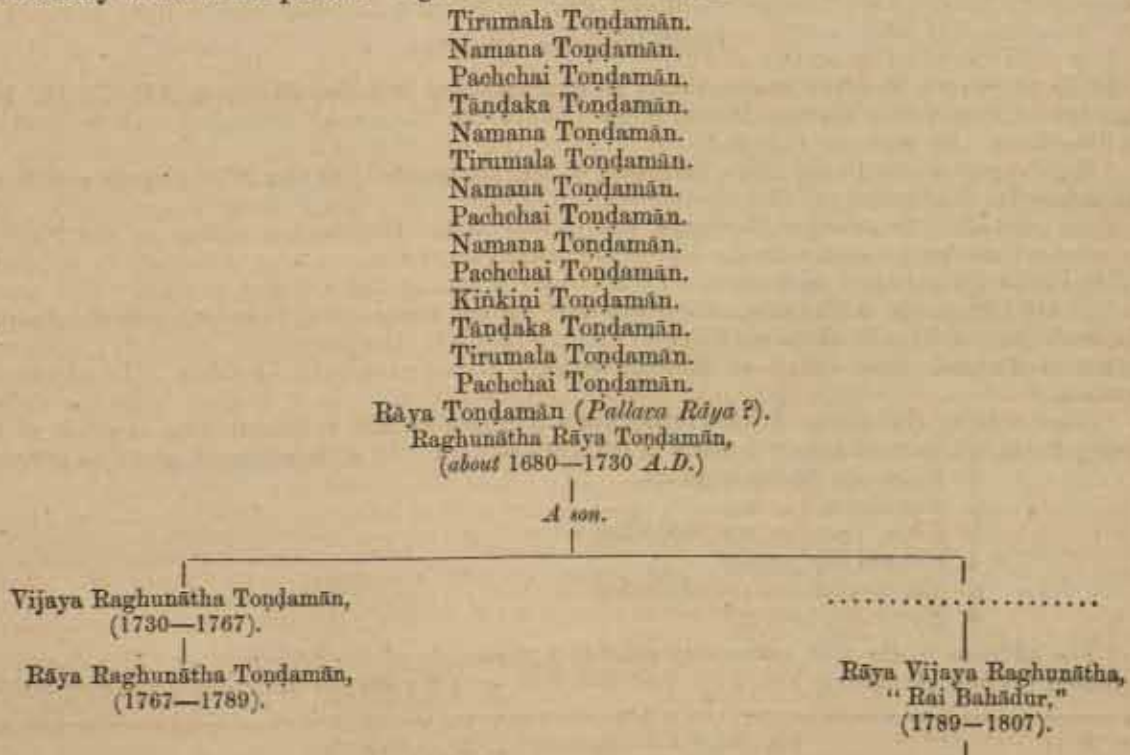
According to a copper-plate inscription sent to me by the Collector of Madura (*see above*, p. 31, No. 211), which records a grant by one of the early Nāyakkas in A.D. 1596, Ati Vira Rama Pāndiyan had a son RĀMĀBHI RĀMA.

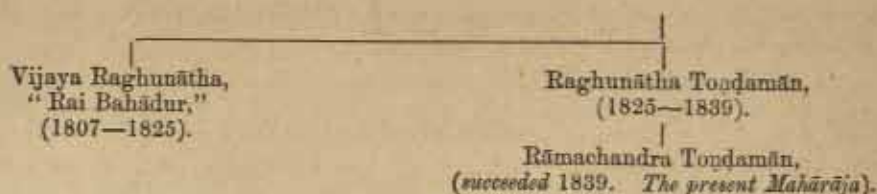
Dr. Burnell's grant quoted above, however, mentions a son SUNDARA PĀNDIYAN as succeeding his father in A.D. 1610, and ruling till at least 1623.

It remains to be seen whether Pāndiyan history can be continued further than this date. It would seem improbable, because the last semblance of royalty must have passed away from the ancient dynasty in the time of Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura (1623-1659) and his successors. But a great deal remains to be done, and for this purpose all the inscriptions must be examined and recorded with the most scientific exactitude. We do not yet know, for instance, whether the names above quoted refer to a continuous dynasty, or to chiefs claiming in various parts of the country as Pāndiyans of the old stock, and possibly maintaining their local authority precariously by internecine struggles amongst themselves.

PUDUKÓTTAI, THE TONDAMĀN MAHĀRĀJAS OF—

This State was created by Raghunātha Kilavan Setupati of Rāmnād (1673-1708 A.D.). He fell in love with a girl of the Kallan caste, married her, and appointed her brother chief of the district of Pudukóttai, with the title of Raghunātha Tondamān, in lieu of one Pallavarāyan Tondamān, the former chief, who had attempted to transfer the estate from the Rāmnād territories to those of Tanjore. Pallavarāyan's predecessor was Śervai. (Mr. Nelson's *Madura Country*, p. 206.) The following pedigree was kindly supplied to me by the Honorable A. Śeshayya Śastri, c.s.i., who says that he cannot guarantee the accuracy of the earlier portion. I give it for what it is worth.





PUNGANŪR ZEMINDĀRI, THE—.

The following slight sketch of this family is taken from the *North Arcot District Manual*, by Mr. A. F. Cox, pages 235-6:—

The earliest known member of the family was one Sitappa Gaunivāru, who, in the thirteenth century, settled in this part of the country and acquired large estates. In A.D. 1249 he built the town and fort of Sungatūr. In 1479 the head of the family, Timmappa Gaunivāru, built the town and fort of Kōlar. His son Immaḍi Timmayya succeeded, and, under Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, fought against the 'Ādil Shāhi Muhammadans. In 1510 he built three more forts. His son was Chikkarāya Timmayya. He was honored by his sovereign and extended his possessions. He built Puṅganūr. His son Chikkarāya Basava was an infant when he succeeded. In 1639 the Muhammadans captured the estate and seized a portion of it, but confirmed the Zemindar in the possession of the remainder, and gave him a sanad. His son Vira Chikka Rāya was well-treated by the Muhammadans, but the next Zemindar, Immaḍi Chikkarāya, was deprived of part of his estate for arrears of tribute. His son fought, under his liege lord the Navāb of Cuddapah, against the Mahrattas and was killed in battle. This was in 1757. The Mahrattas were victorious, and the zemindari passed into their hands. In 1775 it fell under Haidar 'Alī. In 1780 the Zemindar fought on the side of his new sovereign, but died during the campaign. His son succeeded, but fled on being unable to pay his tribute. He then sided with the English, and proved of great assistance to them in their war against Tipū Sultān. He and his successors were allowed, after Tipū's fall, to hold their ancestral estate, but only as lessees. In 1832 the Zemindar died, and was succeeded by his brother, whose son is the present Zemindar.

PUNNĀḌU, RĀJAS OF—.

In his paper on a Rāshtrakūṭa grant from Maisūr, published in *Indian Antiquary* XII, 11, Mr. Rice notices the mention, in the Markāra Plates, of the "Pūnāḍ Ten Thousand," forming part of the Rāshtrakūṭa dominions. He writes as follows:—

"With regard to the Pūnāḍu Ten Thousand, it may be pointed out that it corresponds with the Padi-nāḍ, or Ten Nāḍ country of the sixteenth century (*Mysore Inscriptions, Yelandur Inscription, No. 175*). The name survives in the existing Hadināḍu, now corrupted into Hadināru, a village on the Kabbani river not far from its junction with the Kāveri, and the scene of the romantic adventure to which the royal family of Maisūr trace their origin. (*Wilks; also Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. I, p. 239.*)

"Pūnāḍu, Punnāḍu or Punnāṭa, as it is variously written, seems also to be indicated by the Pannuta in Lassen's Map of Ancient India according to Ptolemy (*Indische Alterthumskunde, Vol. III*); and by the Pannata of Colonel Yule's Map of Ancient India, 'ubi beryllus.' (*Dr. Smith's Atlas of Ancient Geography.*)¹

"Since writing the above, I have through the kindness of Mr. R. Sewell seen a grant of the Punnāṭa Rājas, which must belong to early in the sixth century. In it their succession is thus given:—

1. Kāśyappa Rāshṭravarmma.
2. Nāgadatta, his son.
3. Singa Varmma, son of the last.
4. His son, not named.
5. Skandāvarmma, son of the last.
6. Ravidatta, his son.

"The addition to the first name may point to a suzerainty of the Rāshtrakūṭas. But from other inscriptions (*Indian Antiquary, Vol. V, p. 140, Vol. VII, p. 175; Mysore Inscriptions, pp. 292, 295*) we

¹ See Vol. I of this publication, p. 220, s.s. Pannūṭa.

know that in the time of Skandavarmma the Punnād kingdom was annexed to the Gaṅga dominions by Avinita, who married the king's daughter."

QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY OF GOLKONDA.

(See DAKHAN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

RĀMNĀD,¹ SETUPATIS OF—.

The Setupatis claim to belong to the ancient Marava race and to have been rulers of the whole of the south of India before the immigration of the Kurumbas, by whom the Maravas were defeated and driven back to the extreme south. Their chiefs lost all semblance of power, till the descendant of the old ruling family was, in the seventeenth century, reinstated in a portion of his ancient patrimony by Muttu Krishnappa, the Nayakka of Madura, and installed at Rāmnād. Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, pp. 110—115) discusses the former history of the Setupatis, and his remarks should be studied. He concludes that there were certainly lords of Rāmnād from a very remote period, and that the Setupati created by Muttu Krishnappa was probably grandson of the last Setupati, who had been murdered by "one of the last of the Pāndiyas, who preceded Viśvanātha Nayakkan." I have Dr. Burgess' authority for the statement that there was an Udaiyān Setupati in Ś.Ś. 1336 (A.D. 1414-15), who built the shrines of the inner temples at Rāmeśvaram and gave four villages in the Tinnevely District to the temple there; also a Chinna Udaiyān Setupati, who in Ś.Ś. 1411 (A.D. 1489-90) made additions to the temple; and a Tirumala Setupati, who in Ś.Ś. 1422 (A.D. 1500-1) built part of the second *prākāra* and had a son named Raghunātha Tirumala, who was alive in Ś.Ś. 1461 (A.D. 1539-40).

Pharoah's *Gazetteer*, published in 1855, contains (pp. 392—396) an account of the later dynasty of Setupatis, varying in some degree from what follows, but I do not detail the differences, since the whole needs thorough examination.

Abandoning all attempt to trace their earlier history, the following genealogy gives a sketch of the family from the Setupati who was first created chief of Rāmnād by the Nayakka of Madura in A.D. 1604. It is taken from various sources, principally from information given to other writers by native officials of the zemindari, and needs authentication.

The Setupatis had a coinage of their own.

¹ For an account of the province of Rāmnād, see *Madras Journal* V, 371.

ii. Kattān Setupati,
(1621—1635).

iv. Raghunātha Tēvar
alias Tirumalai Setupati,
(1645—1670).
*Adopted by Śaḍayaka Tēvar
Dajavāy. Commanded armies
of Madura, and drove back
a Maissir incursion.*

Tanaka Tēvar,
(died childless).

Nārāyaṇa Tēvar.

v. Sārya Tēvar,
(1670).
*Taken prisoner by
the Nāyakkā of
Tanjore and mur-
dered in Trichi-
nopoly.*

(illegitimate).

iii. Śaḍayaka Tēvar Dajavāy Setupati,
(1635—1645).
*Deposed by the Chief of Madura on his
attempting to proclaim his adopted son
(nephew), Raghunātha, his successor.
Restored 1640. Murdered by Tumbi Tēvar
1645.*

(Illegitimate).
"Tambi" Tēvar.
*In Pharoah's Gazetteer
this man is called "De-
tana Nalier, generally
called Tumbi."*

vi. Raghunātha Tēvar Kijavan Setupati,
(1673—1708).
*Succeeded after two years of anarchy.
Defeated a Madura army. Married
Kattāri, sister of Raghunātha of the
Kaḷḷa family, whom he made Top-
qudmān of Pudukōṭṭai.*

Kudamba
Deva.

ix. Bhavānt Saṅkara
Setupati,
(1724—1728).
*A usurper. Was defeated
by a combination of the
forces of the Nāyakkā of
Tanjore, Kutta Tēvar, and
Sativarpa, a Poligar, and
was deposed.*

(illegitimate).

vii. Vijaya Raghunātha
Tēvar, alias Tiruvudaiya
Tēvar Setupati,
(1709—1723).
*Fought against the Tonga-
mān of Pudukōṭṭai. Died
1723.*

(adopted).

xiii. Śella Tēvar,
alias Vijaya
Raghunātha
Setupati.
(1749—1760).

Muttu Tiruvāy
Nāchchiyār
(daughter).

x. Kutta Tēvar, alias
Kumāra Muttu Vijaya
Raghunātha Setupati.
(1728—1734).
*The principality was dis-
membered, Sivagangai and
the country north of the
Pambār being split off.*

xi. Muttu Kumāra
Raghunātha Setupati,
(1734—1747).
*On his death without issue,
his second cousin Rākka
Tēvar was installed.*

Setuvattai
Nāchchiyār,
(daughter).

Āyi Pillai
Nāchchiyār,
(daughter).

Pachchai Pillai
Nāchchiyār,
(daughter).

Tanḍar Tēvar,
married Kulandai
Nāchchiyār, sister of
Kutta Tēvar.

xii. Rākka Tēvar
Setupati.
(1747—1748).
*Deposed by the Dala-
vāy, who possessed all
the power in the
State.*

viii. Tanḍar Tēvar
Setupati,
(1723—1734).
*Was attacked by
Bhavānt Saṅkara
aided by armies of
Tanjore. Rāmād
was captured and the
Setupati put to death.
He married the two
eldest daughters of
Vijaya Raghunātha.*

Śint Nāchchiyār,
(daughter).

Bhāgya Lakshmi
Nāchchiyār,
(daughter).

Annammattu
Nāchchiyār,
(daughter).

Akhilāṇḍisvārī
Nāchchiyār,
married the
Poligar Śati-
varpa, alias
Muttu Vijaya
Raghunātha
Periya Uḷaiyār,
who became first
lord of Siva-
gāngai.

xiv. Muttu
Rāmalinga Tēvar
Setupati,
{ 1760—1772, }
{ 1780—1794. }
*Defeated by Eng-
lish and Navāb of
Trichinopoly in
1772, and carried
prisoner to Trichi-
nopoly. Restored
by Navāb in 1780;
deposed in 1794
and sent as a State
prisoner to Madras.*

xv. Maṅgalisvārī
Nāchchiyār, Rāpi
Setupati,
(1803—1812).
*Rāmād was under
British rule from
1794 to 1803. Per-
manent sanad was
given to the Rāpi
in 1803.*

xvi. Appāsvāmī Setupati,
alias Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati,
(1812—1815).
*He was removed after a suit
in the Company's Courts in
favour of Śivakāmi Nāch-
chiyār. Married Muttu
Virāyī Nāchchiyār.*

xvii. Śivakāmi Nāchchiyār,
(daughter),
(1815—1829).
*Placed in possession by the
Company. She remained
Rāpi till 1829, when the
Appellate Court ousted her
in favour of Annāsvāmī,
who, being deceased, his son
succeeded.*

xviii. Rāmāsvāmī Tēvar
alias Vijaya Raghunātha
Rāmāsvāmī Setupati,
(1829).
*Died after a few months.
He married*

xxi. Parvatasvārdhīnt
Nāchchiyār, (1845—1868).

(adopted).

xix. Maṅgalisvārī Nāchchiyār,
(1829—1838).
(An infant).

xx. Dorai Rāja Nāchchiyār,
(1838—1845).
*The estate remained under the
Court of Wards. She died
heirless.*

(Daughter).

(Daughter).

(Adopted by the widow).

xxii. Bhāskara Setupati,
(1873—).
*A minor. Recognized as the
Setupati.*

Dinakarasvāmī Tēvar.

I append extracts from the notes on the Setupatis, kindly sent to me by the manager of the estate, T. Raja Rama Rau Avargal. Mr. Nelson, in writing his "Madura Country," was indebted, it seems, to another native in high official position in Rāmnād for the statements he makes. And it must, therefore, be strongly pointed out that this list should be accepted with reservation. I do not know the authority on which my informant rests his assertions, nor does Mr. Nelson supply this vital deficiency. Dr. Burgess, who is at work at the inscriptions in the Rāmnād country, tells me that he believes the dates to be erroneous.

"It is observed that at the beginning of the sixteenth century there was no Setupati in existence. The cultivation had become very limited. Thick jungles had sprung up in every direction. The roads were infested with gangs of robbers. Every village was under a petty ruler, who acted with free independence and oppressed and harassed the pilgrims who resorted to Rāmēśvaram. Muttu Krishnappa, the then ruler of Madura, was earnestly exhorted by the pilgrims to appoint a ruler, whose authority could conduce to their safe travel to and from Rāmēśvaram. Further, there was also the cessation of revenue collection from these petty chiefs to be attended to. Muttu Krishnappa therefore thought it expedient to re-establish the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupatis or the Guardians of Rāmēśvaram.¹ Accordingly he had Śaḍayaka Tēvar, a descendant of the ancient Setupati, crowned at Pogaḷūr, a village ten miles to the west of Rāmnād, in the year 1604. He was further created chief of the seventy-two Polegars. It is from this period that we have got some authentic history of the Setupatis."

1. ŚAḌAYAKA TĒVAR UḌAIYĀN SETUPATI (1604—1621).—"He amply satisfied the expectations of Muttu Krishnappa, to whom an annual tribute was sent. Peace was restored to the country. Cultivation was encouraged. The towns of Rāmnād and Pogaḷūr were fortified and improved. He further made some conquests by subduing the important villages of Vaḍakku-vattagai, Kālaiyārkōvil and Patta-māṅgalam. After a useful reign of seventeen years this prince died in 1621. His son, Kūttan Setupati, succeeded him."

2. KŪTTAN SETUPATI (1621—1635).—"This prince quietly enjoyed the fruits of his father's labour. The country was prosperous and peaceful during the fourteen years that he ruled over it. He died in 1635, leaving his brother Śaḍayaka Tēvar to succeed him. He left a sister named Gaṅgai Nāchechiyār." (Mr. Nelson's "Madura Country," p. 128.)

3. ŚAḌAYAKA TĒVAR *alias* DALAVĀY SETUPATI (1635—1645).—"Nothing of importance transpired during the first three years of this prince's reign. But in the fourth year the prince announced his intention of appointing his adopted son, Raghunātha Tēvar, as his successor. This disclosure enraged his illegitimate brother, Tambi Tēvar, who ruled over Kālaiyārkōvil as governor. Tambi was not inactive. He gained over to his side the King of Madura, who, besides creating him "Tambi Setupati," supplied him with funds and forces to dethrone the prince. Rāmnād fell into the hands of the King of Madura's forces, and the Dalavāy Setupati retreated to Pāmban, where he was finally defeated and taken captive. He was sent to Madura and thrown into a dungeon.

"Tambi had now a very difficult task before him. The Dalavāy Setupati's nephews, Raghunātha Tēvar and Nārāyaṇa Tēvar, were in arms against him, and at last, finding no one to befriend him among the relatives of the Setupati, Tambi was obliged to flee to the court of Madura." Tirumalai Nāyakka, however, now discovered his mistake, and in order to quiet the country released the Dalavāy Setupati and restored him.

"The Setupati was set at liberty to the satisfaction of all parties in 1640. After his restoration he reigned for four or five years in peace, when he was murdered in cold blood by Tambi Tēvar in 1645.

"Then followed anarchy and confusion at Rāmnād. The principal Marava chiefs were preparing for war: but this was opportunely averted by the interference of Tirumalai Nāyakka, who partitioned the Rāmnād kingdom into three portions in 1646. Raghunātha Tēvar, the nephew of the Dalavāy Setupati, was placed on the hereditary throne of the Rāmnād Setupati. His brothers, Tanaka Tēvar and Nārāyaṇa Tēvar, were made to rule jointly at Tiruvāḍānai. Śivagaṅgai was placed under the sovereignty of Tambi Tēvar."

4. RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI *alias* TIRUMALAI SETUPATI (1645—1670).—"This Setupati's reign was remarkable for territorial aggrandisement. The partitioned countries became again incorporated owing to the early deaths of Tanaka Tēvar and Tambi Tēvar. When Tambi Tēvar was alive, the Setupati, in alliance with him, defeated the forces of Tanjore in a pitched battle, and the Setupati annexed the towns of Mannārkōvil, Pattukkōttai, Devakōttai, Arundāṅgi and Tiruvālūr.

"At this time the King of Maisūr invaded Madura, and, at the request of the King of Madura, the Setupati went in command of a large army and defeated the enemy in two very severely contested

¹ Mr. Nelson's account ("Madura Country," 109-110) is similar to this.

engagements. The King of Madura, in gratitude for the services rendered, ceded to the Setupati the villages of Tiruppūvanam, Tiruchūlai and Pallimadaī. On the whole this Setupati became very powerful. It was he who introduced the celebration of the Navarātri festival at Rāmnād. After a quiet and beneficent reign of thirty years he died in 1670, leaving his nephew Rāja Sūrya Tēvar to succeed him."

Mr. Rāja Rāma Rāu omits to notice that this Setupati refused to aid his suzerain against the Muhammadan invasion, and that, consequently, the Nāyakka invaded his territories to punish him for treason (*op. cit.* p. 187). The war was conducted with varying fortunes and seems to have died a natural death. The Setupati joined in the war, which ended in the downfall of the Nāyakkas of Tanjore and the sack of the city, but according to Mr. Nelson, the Marava army was little more than a marauding mob.

5. SŪRYA TĒVAR (1670).—This Setupati compromised himself in some way in the Tanjore war, and was seized shortly after his accession by Veṅkaṭa Kṛishṇappa, the Madura Dalavay, and was imprisoned at Trichinopoly, where he was secretly put to death.

"Sūrya Tēvar left no immediate heir to succeed him. Consequently the task of nominating a successor devolved on the principal Marava chiefs, who came to no definite understanding. For a time the country was without a Setupati, but Attana, and after him Chandrappa Śērvaikāran, managed the affairs of the kingdom. Finally Raghunātha Tēvar Kīlavan, illegitimate son of the last Setupati, was installed."

6. RĀGHUNĀTHA TĒVAR KĪLAVAN SETUPATI (1673—1708).—"The reign of this ruler was very remarkable for several important events. The commencement of his reign was marked by his assassination of the two principal men who had assisted him in coming to the throne. His whole reign was further remarkable for the way in which he persecuted the Christians." The revolting circumstances attending the murder of the Missionary John DeBritto—a murder consummated under the express orders of the Setupati—are fully narrated by Mr. Nelson (*id.*, p. 217—224). "He appointed his brother-in-law Raghunātha (belonging to the Kallā family), whose sister Kattari he had married, Tondamān of Pudukōttai.

"It was in this reign that the capital of the territory was removed from Pogaḷūr to Rāmnād, the present seat of Government. This prince was also famous for his bravery in war. He rescued the Nāyakka of Madura from the tyranny of Rustam-Khān, and successfully prosecuted a war against the King of Tanjore, who was obliged to cede all the territories south of the Ambāri river."

Intrigues seem to have been the order of the day during this reign, and the history is a succession of plots and rebellions, resulting in constant disturbance and warfare. There was a desultory war with Tanjore in A.D. 1700, and in 1702 on one occasion an army from Madura, aided by a force from Tanjore, was defeated by the Setupati and driven back. Another signal victory was obtained over Tanjore in 1709, a year which was also signalized by a most appalling famine, aggravated by a desolating flood. "Raghunātha Tēvar Kīlavan Setupati breathed his last in 1708 and his numerous wives burned themselves alive with the dead body of their husband. He was succeeded by his adopted son¹ Tiruvudaiya Tēvar *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, son of Kadamba Tēvar."

7. VIJAYA RĀGHUNĀTHA TĒVAR *alias* TIRUVUDAIYA TĒVAR (1709—1723).—"The King of Tanjore was not inactive during this reign. He gained over the Rāja of Pudukōttai to his side, and declared war against the Setupati, who went out to meet the allied forces at Arundāngi. Some indecisive actions were fought. An epidemic broke out in the camp of the Setupati which carried off many of his sons and wives, and he himself contracted the disease, which proved fatal shortly after he was brought to Rāmnād. He nominated one Tāṇḍar Tēvar, a great grandson of the father of the late Kīlavan Setupati, to be his successor."

8. TĀṆḌA TĒVAR (1723—1724).—"The accession of this Setupati to the throne was contested by Bhavānī Śāṅkara Tēvar, an illegitimate son of Kīlavan Setupati. He got the assistance of the King of Tanjore by promising to cede him some territory, and invaded Rāmnād with the Tanjore forces within four months of the accession of the Setupati. The allied forces of the Setupati, Tondamān and the King of Madura were unable to arrest the advance of the Tanjore army, which finally captured Rāmnād and took the Setupati prisoner. He was shortly after put to death and Bhavānī Śāṅkara Tēvar proclaimed himself Setupati."

9. BHAVĀNĪ ŚĀṅKARA SETUPATI (1724—1728).—"He was very injudicious in his treatment of the Poligars under him. One Śaśivarna Periya Udaiya Tēvar was deprived of his *Pālaiyam*. He therefore fled to the court of Tanjore. Śaśivarna gained the favour of the King of Tanjore by the extraordinary bravery he showed in fighting with a large tiger. Kūṭṭa Tēvar,² the maternal uncle of the late Setupati and the legal heir, who had escaped from Rāmnād at the time of its capture by Bhavānī

¹ The relationship is somewhat doubtful (*Madura Country*, p. 247).

² Mr. Nelson calls him "Kattayadeva" (*Madura Country*, p. 249).

Śaṅkara, was also at this time at Tanjore. Kūṭṭa and Śaṣivarna became close friends, and by their joint inducement got the King of Tanjore to entrust them with a large force, with which they defeated the Setupati at a battle fought at Uṇaiyūr in which the Setupati was taken prisoner. After this success Kūṭṭa Tēvar was proclaimed Setupati."

10. KŪṬṬA TĒVAR, *alias* KUMĀRA MUTTU VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1728—1734).—"Kūṭṭa Tēvar was not destined to rule over the extensive territories of Rāmnād. For it was arranged, before the success which gained him the throne, that the territory should be parcelled out between the confederates. Accordingly the King of Tanjore took all the lands north of the Pāmbār. The remainder was divided into five parts, of which two went to the share of Rāja Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Uḍaiya Tēvar, who made Śivagaṅgai his capital. (He married Akhilāṇḍīśvari Nāchchiyār, the illegitimate daughter of the Setupati. His territory is also called *Śinnavāḍagai*). Over the remaining three parts called *Periyavāḍagai*, which form the present Rāmnād territory, the Setupati Kūṭṭa Tēvar ruled. He was succeeded by his son Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar."

11. MUTTU KUMĀRA VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1734—1747).—"During the reign of this prince the Dalavāy was all-powerful. The prince dying in the prime of his life without any issue, the Dalavāy nominated Rakka Tēvar, a cousin of the deceased Kūṭṭa Tēvar, to the rule."

12. RAKKA TĒVAR SETUPATI (1747-1748).—"This reign was remarkable for the repulsion of an invasion by the Rāja of Tanjore by the Dalavāy Vellaiyan Śērvaikāran, who also commanded several military expeditions and subjugated several insubordinate Polegars in the Tinnevely District. The Setupati grew afraid of the Dalavāy's power and recalled him from Tinnevely. This step proved fatal to him. On his return the Dalavāy openly rebelled, and the Setupati was therefore obliged to flee for his safety to Pamban. Thither he was pursued and taken prisoner and was deposed. One Śella Tēvar, *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, a member of the Kīlavan family, was placed on the throne by the Dalavāy."

13. ŚELLA TĒVAR, *alias* VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1748—1760).—"This prince ruled for twelve years, during which another invasion by the Tanjore Rāja was firmly met with and defeated by the Dalavāy. Śella Tēvar died in 1760 and was succeeded by his sister's son Muttu Rāmalīṅga Tēvar, a child two months' old."

Dr. Burgess informs me, on the authority of the best informed men at Rāmeśvaram, that Śella Tēvar's sister Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār, married Neriṇji Tēvar of Yelambādu, and had a son born in Ś.Ś. 1647 (A.D. 1725-6). He adds that she is stated to have ruled from Ś.Ś. 1643 (A.D. 1721-2).

14. MUTTU RĀMALĪṅGA SETUPATI (1760—1772, 1780—1794).—"Vellaiyan Śērvaikāran, the powerful Dalavāy, died at the commencement of this reign. He was succeeded by Dāmōḍaram Pillai in his Dalavāyship. Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār, the mother of the infant prince, acted as regent."

Mr. Nelson adds, "In 1770 the Rāja of Tanjore was again defeated, this time most decisively, by an army under the command of Thomōtharam (Dāmōḍaram) Pillai: and this was the last occasion on which the troops of Rāmnād were permitted to distinguish themselves."

"In the year 1773 the army of the Setupati was defeated by an English force under general Joseph Smith, who subdued the territory on behalf of the Navāb of Trichinopoly. The infant Setupati, his mother Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār and his sister Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār were removed from Rāmnād and kept at Trichinopoly under surveillance."

"The territory was for a period of eight years, *i.e.*, from 1773—1780, under the direct management of the Navāb.

"The petty chiefs who had respected the power of the Setupati raised an army and threatened to capture Rāmnād and drive away the Navāb's managers. This circumstance alarmed the Navāb, who deemed it prudent to set the Setupati at liberty and to despatch him to Rāmnād at the head of an army: this arrangement had the desired effect. The country became tranquil and the chiefs were defeated.

"The Setupati resumed again the reins of government. He continued to rule for fourteen years until 1794. His acts at the end of this period became very suspicious, verging on rebellion, so that at the instance of Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār, the sister, the Setupati was deposed and carried away as prisoner to Trichinopoly under the orders of the Navāb.

"The English at this time became the virtual rulers of the Carnatic, and they sent the Setupati to Madras as a State prisoner. The Rāmnād territory was taken under the British rule and continued for seven years up to 1802. In 1803 the English Government placed Rāni Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār, the sister of the Setupati, on the throne."

¹ Mr. Nelson gives different dates for the death of Kūṭṭa Tēvar and the reigns of his successors. According to him Kūṭṭa Tēvar died in 1752, his son died after a reign of a few days or weeks, and Rakka Tēvar succeeded.

15. MAṄGALĪŚVARĪ NĀCHCHIYĀR (1803—1812).—"In the year 1803 the permanent settlement was made, by which the Rānī Setupati bound herself and her successors to pay to the English Government the annual pēshkash of Rs. 3,24,387-1-2. She ruled the estate for ten years. She was called the Istimrari Zamindārni in remembrance of the settlement. This reign is particularly remarkable for the charitable endowments she made out of the permanently settled villages of the estate. Her adopted son, Annāsvāmi Setupati, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati, succeeded her."

16. ANNĀSVĀMI SETUPATI, *alias* MUTTU VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1812—1815).—"This prince was a minor when his adoptive mother died. Pradhāni Tyāga Raja Pillai carried on the administration of the country. This prince's title, in other words the adoption, was not undisputed. Śivakāmi Nāchchiyār, the daughter of Muttu Rāmalinga Setupati, sued in the Company's courts to have her claim to become Rānī Setupati in preference to Annāsvāmi recognised. She succeeded in her suit and was legally appointed the ruler of the estate in the room of Annāsvāmi in the year 1815."

17. ŚIVAKĀMI NĀCHCHIYĀR (1815—1829).—"This princess enjoyed the kingdom for one full year while she allowed the pēshkash to fall in arrears. The estate, therefore, was placed under the management of the Court of the Sadar Adalat for fourteen years on her behalf. In the interval the law suit between the Rānī Zemindar and Annāsvāmi Setupati was prosecuted with the utmost vigour in the Appellate Court, which finally directed the restoration of the estate to Annāsvāmi Setupati. This prince having died in the meanwhile, his widow Muttu Virāyi Nāchchiyār, who successfully conducted the suit to the end, had adopted one Rāmasvāmi Tēvar as her son, in whose favour she resigned her right to become Setupati."

18. RĀMASVĀMI TĒVAR, *alias* VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA RĀMASVĀMI SETUPATI (1829).—"This prince died in the same year in which he commenced to reign and was succeeded by his infant daughter Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār."

19. MAṄGALĪŚVARĪ NĀCHCHIYĀR (1829—1838).—"Muttu Virāyi Nāchchiyār, the Rānī's grandmother, and Muttu Śella Tēvar managed the affairs of the State on behalf of the Rānī Setupati, who met with an early death. She was succeeded by her infant sister Dorai Rāja Nāchchiyār."

20. DORAI RĀJA NĀCHCHIYĀR (1838—1845).—"Muttu Śella continued to act as manager, but his management was not approved by the East India Company, to whom several charges against the manager were preferred. The estate was placed under the Court of Wards, and although the manager was declared innocent after a thorough inquiry, he was not entrusted with the control of the estate, which continued under the management of the Court of Wards. Dorai Rāja Nāchchiyār died in 1845. Even after the death of the Rānī the Court of Wards continued to govern the estate until Parvatavardhini Nāchchiyār, the wife of Rāmasvāmi Setupati, was declared to be the lawful proprietress to the estate."

21. PARVATAVARDHINĪ NĀCHCHIYĀR (1845—1868).—"She assumed the management of the estate in 1846. She died in 1868, leaving her adopted son, Muttu Rāmalinga Setupati, to succeed her. During her management there were several protracted litigations which necessarily involved the estate in heavy debt. Even the pēshkash fell into arrears and accumulated. Ponnusvāmi Tēvar, the son of the adopted Setupati, managed the estate."

22. MUTTU RĀMALINGA SETUPATI (1868—1873).—"When this prince assumed the management of the estate, he found the debts of the estate had alarmingly increased. But he could devise no means to get himself out of it. The estate was in danger. The English Government, therefore, was compelled to interfere. The estate was placed under the attachment of a Special Assistant Collector. In the year 1873 the Setupati died suddenly, leaving two minor sons, Bhāskara Setupati and Dinakarasvāmi Tēvar. The former is now recognised as the proprietor of the estate."

23. BHĀSKARA SETUPATI (1873).—"This prince being a minor, the estate is under the management of the Court of Wards."

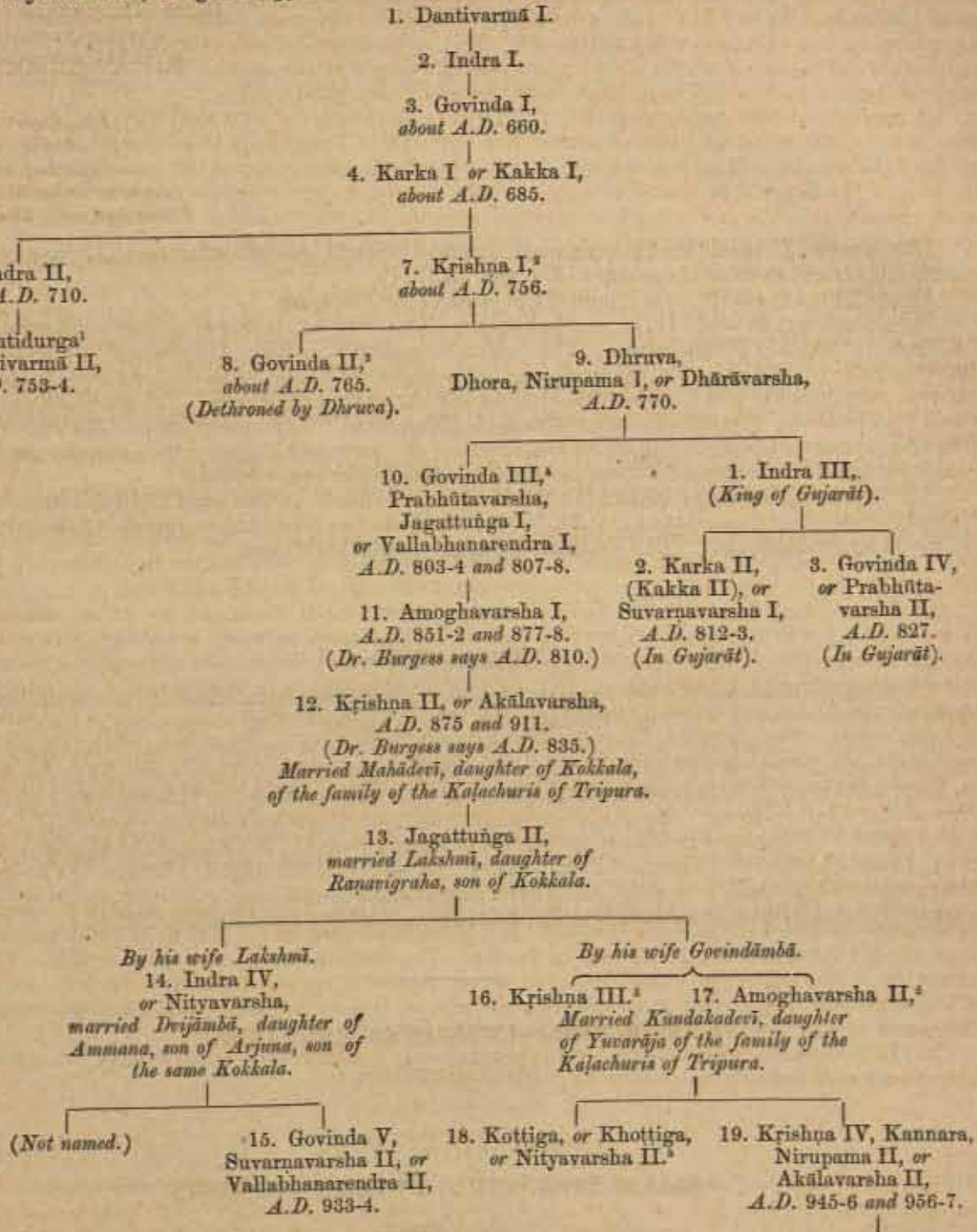
RĀSHTRAKŪṬAS,¹ THE.—

The latest and best account of this dynasty yet published is by Mr. Fleet at pages 31—38 of his *Dynasties of the Kanarese District*. From it I extract most of what follows. Dr. Bühler (see especially *Ind. Ant.* VI, p. 59, &c.) has carefully studied the records of this family; and Dr. Burgess gives an account of them in his Third Archaeological Report for Bombay, published in 1878. A paper by Professor Shaṅkar Panduraṅg Paṇḍit published in *Ind. Ant.* I, 205, may be studied with advantage.

The Rāshtrakūṭas, coming from the north, subverted the older dynasty of the Chalukyas in the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency in the early part or middle of the eighth century A.D.

¹ Sometimes called "Yādavas of Mānyakheta" (*Ind. Ant.* I, 205).

The kings of this dynasty did not come much into contact with those of the south, but, as they are occasionally met with, the genealogy of the family is here given:—



¹ Called "Vairamegha" in an inscription published by Mr. Lewis Rice in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 11.

² Called "Akalavarsha" and "Kanneśvara" in the same.

³ Called "Prabhūtavarsha" in the same.

⁴ He was reigning in *Saka* 735 (A.D. 813-4) according to the same inscription.

⁵ Mr. Fleet is doubtful whether these three persons ever came to the throne, because the interval between Govinda V and Krishna IV is so small. But a succession of three kings in a very short space of time is not an unusual occurrence in Indian history.

20. Kakka III,
(Karka III), Kakkala, Karkaru,
Amoghavarsha III,
or Vallabhanarendra III,
A.D. 972-3.

(Daughter)
21. Jākabbe
or Jākalādevī,
(married to the Western
Chālukya king, Taila II).

Dantivarmā II is said to have conquered, amongst other kings and countries, the kings of Kañchi and Kalingā, and the Śrīśaila country (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 111).

King Dhruva is said to have humbled the pride of the Pallavas.

His successor, Govinda III, in an inscription of A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchi (Conjeeveram). The boast is repeated in other inscriptions, "which tell us also that the ruler of Veṅgi, *ie.*, his contemporary of the Eastern Chālukya family, was one of his vassals, and was employed to build for him the high walls of a town or fortress." The Chālukyan sovereign would seem to be Vijayāditya, *alias* "Narendra Mrigarāja." The inscription of A.D. 803-4 contains the earliest known instance of the use of the cycle of 60 years, which grew into common use from the fourteenth century downwards. The inscription is dated in the year *Subhānu*.

The twentieth sovereign Kakka III claims to have subdued the Chola and Pāndiyan kings, but this is probably mere empty boasting, as in A.D. 973-4 he himself was defeated and probably slain by Taila II of the Western Chālukyas. The Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty ceased with him.

RATTAS, THE—

The Ratta *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras*, or great feudatory lords, are often alluded to in inscriptions of the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, but do not appear to have come much in contact with the southern chiefs. Their capital was first Saundatti, then called *Sugandharearti* in the Belgaum District, and afterwards *Venugrāma* or *Velugrāma*, the modern Belgaum itself. They were at first feudatories of the Rāshtrakūṭas, but afterwards raised themselves into the condition of independent chiefs. They were of the Jain religion. Grants of the family are found dated between the years A.D. 875-6 and A.D. 1228-9. They seem to have succumbed to the rising power of the Yādavas of Devagiri, as recorded in the Behatti grant of Krishna of that dynasty, dated Ś.Ś. 1175 (A.D. 1253-4). (For genealogy and account of the family, see Mr. J. F. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 79-83, and Dr. Burgess' Second Bombay Archaeological Report, 1876, *Kāthiāwād and Kachh*, p. 232.)

REDDI, THE — DYNASTY OF KONDAVIDU.

(See KONDAVIDU.)

ŚĀLANKĀYANA, THE — DYNASTY OF VENGI.

(See VENGI.)

SANGA, THE — DYNASTY.

(See the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

THE ŚĀNTARA KINGS IN MAISŪR.

This was a family of chiefs, apparently feudatories of the Chālukyas, who lived at Hombucha or Humcha (*Paṭṭi Pombuchchapura*) in the Nagar Country of Maisūr. They were Jains. Mr. Lewis Rice gives the following list in his "*Mysore Inscriptions*" (*Introduction*, p. lxix):—

Śāntara, Śāntarēśvara, several kings of this name.

Kāmana.

Singideva.

Taila.

Kāma (married Bijjaladevi. Her sister Chaṭṭaladevi was married to Vijayādityadeva of the Kādamba family of Goa).

Jagadeva, Jagaddeva, Tribhuvana Malla (*son*), A.D. 1149.

Singideva, *his brother*.

Bammarasa, *his son*.

An inscription of A.D. 1162-3 at Anumakonda, close to Oraṅgal, of the Gaṇapati sovereign Kakatiya Rudradeva, records that in the time of the Gaṇapati sovereign Prōḷa, Jagaddeva besieged that place, but was repulsed and put to flight. Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10) thinks that this is evidently the Śāntara king Jagaddeva, and that it was as a feudatory of Taila of the Western Chālukyas that he laid siege to Anumakonda.

SENDRAKAS, THE—.

"One of the Kādamba inscriptions mentions incidentally" the dynasty of the Sendrakas, "the representative of which in the time of the Kādamba King Harivarmā,¹ was Bhaṇuśakti. But all else that we at present know for certain about this dynasty is that, in the time of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Devaśakti, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Chalukya monarch,² and that in the time of Vinayāditya, the son of Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Pogilli, who again appears to have been a feudatory of the Chalukyas."³ (Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 10.)

The dates of these Sendraka kings would be about the close of the fifth century and the close of the sixth century.

SETUPATIS OF RĀMNĀD, THE—.

(See RĀMNĀD.)

THE ŚILĀHĀRAS OF KOLHĀPUR.

From Mr. Fleet's sketch of the history of this family (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 98—106) I do not gather that, so far as is yet known, they ever came in contact with the powers in the south; but as it is quite possible that they may have done so, and that some reference to them may yet be discovered in some inscriptions of the Southern Dakhaṇ, I give the genealogy as given by Mr. Fleet. His work should be consulted for a fuller notice of the family and an able discussion as to the site of the ancient city of Tagara mentioned in Ptolemy and the *Periplus*. (See also *Ind. Ant.* V, 276.)

Jatiga I.

Nāyivarmā
or Nayimma.

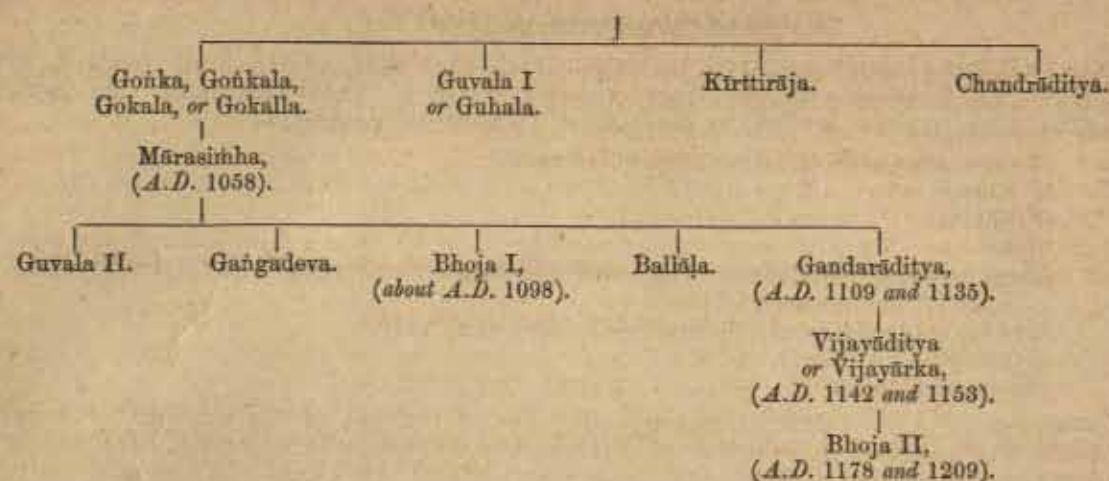
Chandrarāja.

Jatiga II.

¹ His date is not yet conclusively settled (see above, p. 179).

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 244, "No. 12." See also above, p. 16, No. 100, Copper-plate Grant from Kurnool.

³ *Pull, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 152.

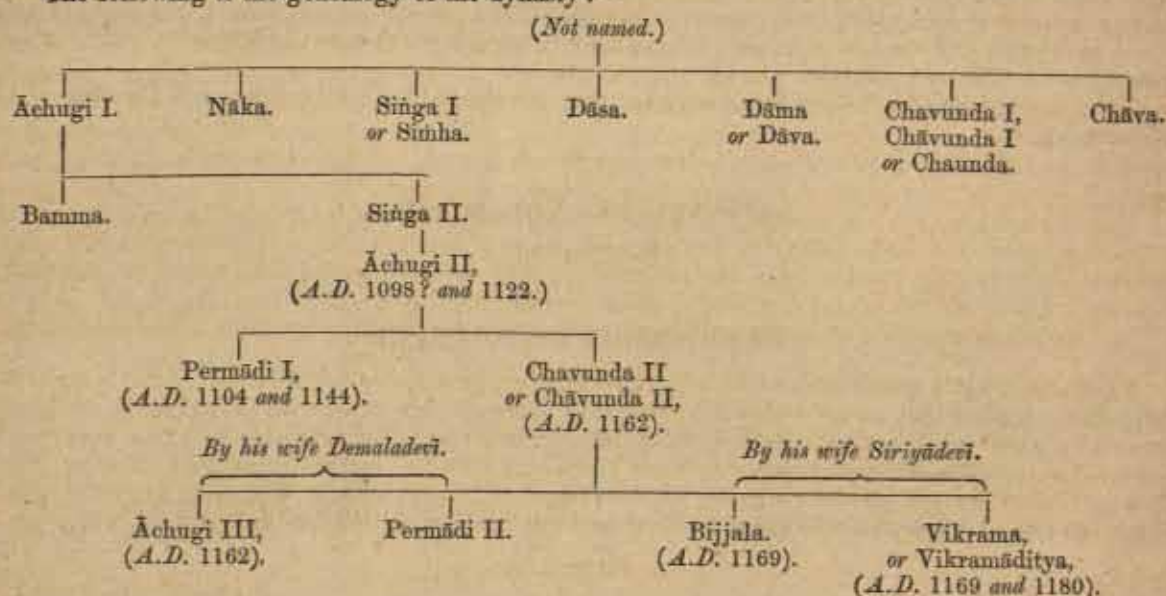


SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE, THE—

The information which follows is also taken from Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, (pp. 95—97).

Inscriptions of the Sinda dynasty are found in the Kalādgi and Dharwad Districts. Their capital was Erambarage or Erambarige, probably 'Yelburga' in the Nizam's Dominions. Their territory embraced a small portion of the country in that neighbourhood.

The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:—



Āchugi II made war on the Hoysāla Ballālas under orders of his suzerain, Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas. He was victorious and took Goa ("Gove"). He "caused the Pāṇdyas to retreat, dispersed the Malapas, or people of the Western Ghauts, and seized upon the Konkana." He burnt Goa and "Uppinakatti" (? Uppināgadi in South Canara).

Permādi I is recorded to have "pursued Jayakesi, who must be the second of that name of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and seized upon the royal power of the Hoysālas." He seems to have defeated King Bittiga or Vishnuvardhana of the latter dynasty, and besieged his capital city, Dvārasmudra.

ŚIVAGANGAI ZEMINDARS.

The Śivagaṅgai Zemindari was originally part and parcel of the territories of the Setupatis of Rāmnād, for a sketch of whose dynasty see above (p. 227). It will there be found that in the reign of Katta Tēvar, *alias* Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1728—1734), the territories of Rāmnād were divided into five parts, two of which went to Śasivarma, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Udaiyār Tēvar. This became the Śivagaṅgai Zemindari. It is called the *Śinna Vādagai* by the natives, and the "Lesser Maravar" by some European writers.

The zemindari being quite of modern origin, it is useless to give a sketch of its ruling family here. Readers are referred for information to pages 423—427 of "Pharoah's Gazetteer."

TANJORE, THE MAHRATTA DYNASTY OF—

(See MAHRATTAS.)

TRAVANCORE (TIRUVARANKŌDU), RĀJAS OF—

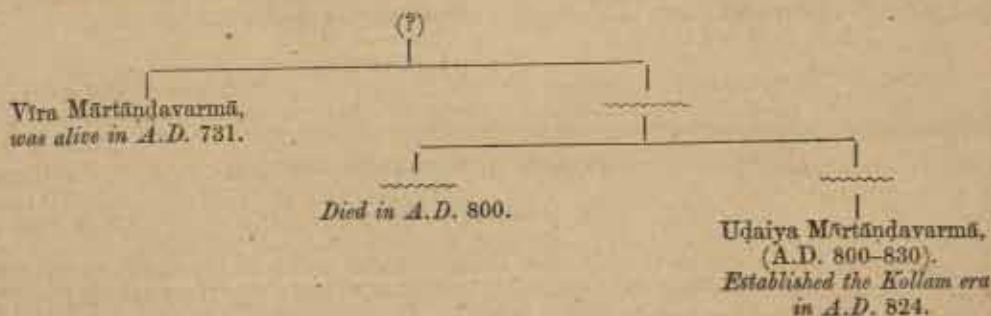
(The following list is taken mostly from Mr. P. Shungoony Menon's "*History of Travancore*.")

The family are said to be descendants of the old Chera Rājas, who owned the south and west of the peninsula. Other accounts make them descendants of Chēramān Perumāḷ.

Mr. Shungoony Menon's history traces the family from a Chera king, Bhānu Vikrama, whom the mythological *Paraśu Rāma* placed on the throne of South Kerala after it had been recovered from the sea.¹ *Paraśu Rāma* is said to have crowned Bhānu Vikrama's nephew, Āditya Vikrama, in succession to his uncle, and to have made Udaiyavarmā king of North Kerala. This was in the *Tretiyuga*. In the *Kaliyuga* a list of forty-eight kings is given who reigned over South Kerala during the first ten centuries, *i.e.*, up to 2102 B.C. Mention is made of a sovereign, by name Kulasekhara Ārvār, in *Kaliyuga* 1860 (1242 B.C.), who became an ascetic, and has since been worshipped as a saint; and coming to comparatively modern times, Viravarmā Pāṇḍiyan of Madura is said to have conquered and ruled over the Chera country at the time of the reign of Śalivahana (A.D. 78). The Chera country was afterwards overrun by the Kōṅgu chiefs² and the Chera royal family retired to their original home in Travancore (South Kerala), giving up their extensive acquisitions in Madura and Tinnevely.

The Perumāḷs ruled over most of the Kerala country for about 200 years, during which period the Syrian Christians and Jews settled in Cochin. The last Perumāḷ is said to have disappeared from his residence after having handed over his insignia of office to two dependents, whom he constituted respectively Rāja of Cochin and Zamorin of Calicut. (See above, p. 197.)

All the above is purely traditionary. Now commences a list, seemingly more reliable, but requiring proof.

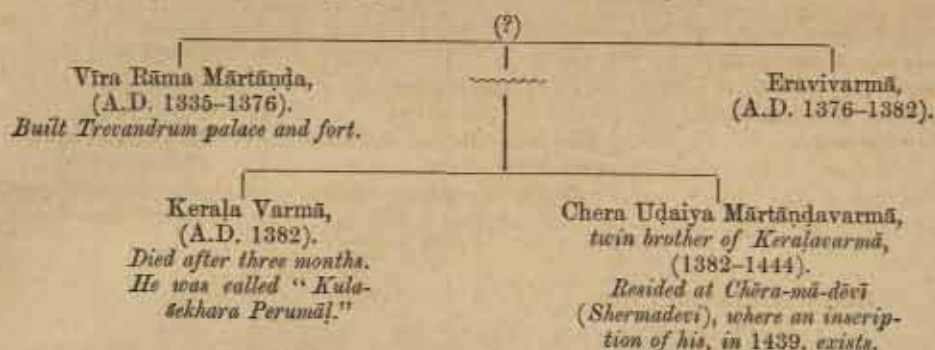


Little more is known for five centuries, and the author's remarks, as he attempts to bridge the interval, show a lamentable want of historical knowledge. A king named Ādityavarmā is mentioned as living in A.D. 1189, and another of the same name in A.D. 1330.

¹ Probably the Bana Perumāḷ of the *Keralolpati* (see above, p. 196).

² All Chera grants of any age commence with the phrase "*Śrī Vira Kerala Chakravarti*" or "*Chēra Maravan Tribhuvana Chakravarti*," while the Kōṅgu grants commence "*Śrī Vira Rāja Chakravarti*." (*History of Travancore*, 31.)

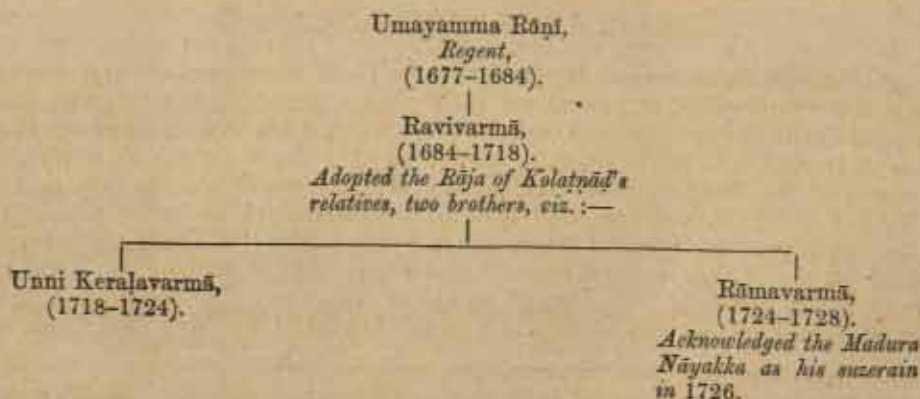
Then come the following, belonging to a branch of the family :—



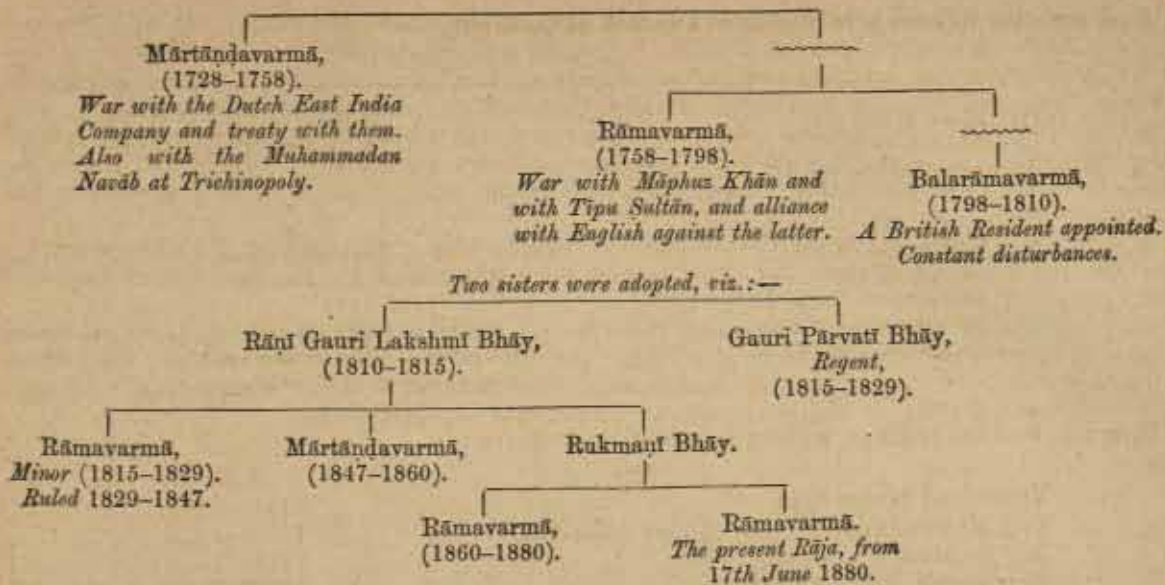
Now follows a list of kings, without any relationship given :—

	A.D.
Vanavanād Mūṭṭa Rāja	1444—1458
Vira Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1458—1471
Ādityavarmā	1471—1478
Eravivarmā	1478—1504
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1504
Vira Eravivarmā	1504—1528
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1528—1537
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1537—1560
Keralavarmā	1560—1563
Ādityavarmā	1563—1567
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1567—1594
Vira Eravivarmā	1594—1604
Viravarmā	1604—1606
Ravivarmā	1606—1619
Unni Keralavarmā	1619—1625
Ravivarmā	1625—1631
Unni Keralavarmā	1631—1661
Ādityavarmā	1661—1677

The last Ādityavarmā and his male relatives were murdered, and his niece Umayamma Rāṇī became regent in 1677 A.D. In 1680 occurred a Muhammadan inroad and their leader established himself at Trevandrum, but was driven out and killed by the regent's general, Keralavarmā, a member of the royal house. The regent's son, attaining his majority, was crowned A.D. 1684.



This chief was succeeded by Mārtāṇḍavarmā, the son of a Rāṇī of Kolatnād, adopted into the Travancore family by Ravivarmā.



The succession in this family takes place entirely in the female line.

TONDAMAN, THE—FAMILY.

(See PUDUKŌTTAI.)

UDAIYARS OF THE CHOLA COUNTRY.

(See CHOLA.)

VARAṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See the GAṆAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

VENGI, KINGS OF THE—COUNTRY.

The Vengi kingdom, that is the country lying between the Kṛishṇā and Godāvarī rivers and extending from the sea to a distance inland at present not known but apparently not very great, was ruled by the Pallavas (see p. 212) till the dynasty was subverted by Kubjā Vishnuvardhana of the Chalukya family about the year A.D. 605. It is not yet quite certain whether the Vengi kingdom was independent or merely a province of the kingdom of Kañchi, but the evidence would seem to show that the latter was the case. We find the Pallava sovereign of Kañchi, Simhavarmā II, about the fifth or sixth century,¹ granting in his eighth year the village of Māṅgaḍūr in Veṅgorāshtra (the Vengi province) to a Brāhman.²

The capital of the Vengi country seems to have been Vēgi or Pedda Vēgi, a few miles north of Ellore in the Godāvarī District.³ Dr. Burnell speaks of Vengi as an independent kingdom, governed by a dynasty of Śālaṅkāyanas, and attributes a grant published by Mr. Fleet⁴ and containing the

¹ He was one of the last of a family ascribed by Dr. Burnell on palaeographic evidence to "the fifth or sixth century."

² *Indian Antiquary* V, 154.

³ *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 16, note 1.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary* V, 175, &c.; *South-Indian Palaeography*, pp. 14—16, and plate xxiv.

names of the sovereign, Vijaya Chandavarmā, and his son Vijaya Nandivarmā, to the fifth century A.D. He thinks that the origin of the kingdom "does not probably go back beyond the second century A.D." Mr. Fleet mentions a second inscription examined by him, which contains the names apparently of the same Vijaya Nandivarmā and his son "Vijaya Tuṅgavarmā" or "Vijaya Buddhavarmā."

Shortly after the Chālukyas had subverted the Veṅgi dynasty the country was visited by Hiwen-Thsang, who calls the kingdom "An-ta-lo" (Andhra), and the capital city "Ping-ki-lo," which Dr. Burnell ingeniously translated into "Veṅgi" with the Telugu suffix *lo* added to it by mistake on the part of the traveller.

A grant of Govinda III of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty¹ speaks of the Eastern Chālukya sovereign in A.D. 807 as "Lord of Veṅgi" and states that he came and worked for the Rāshtrakūṭa king as a servant.

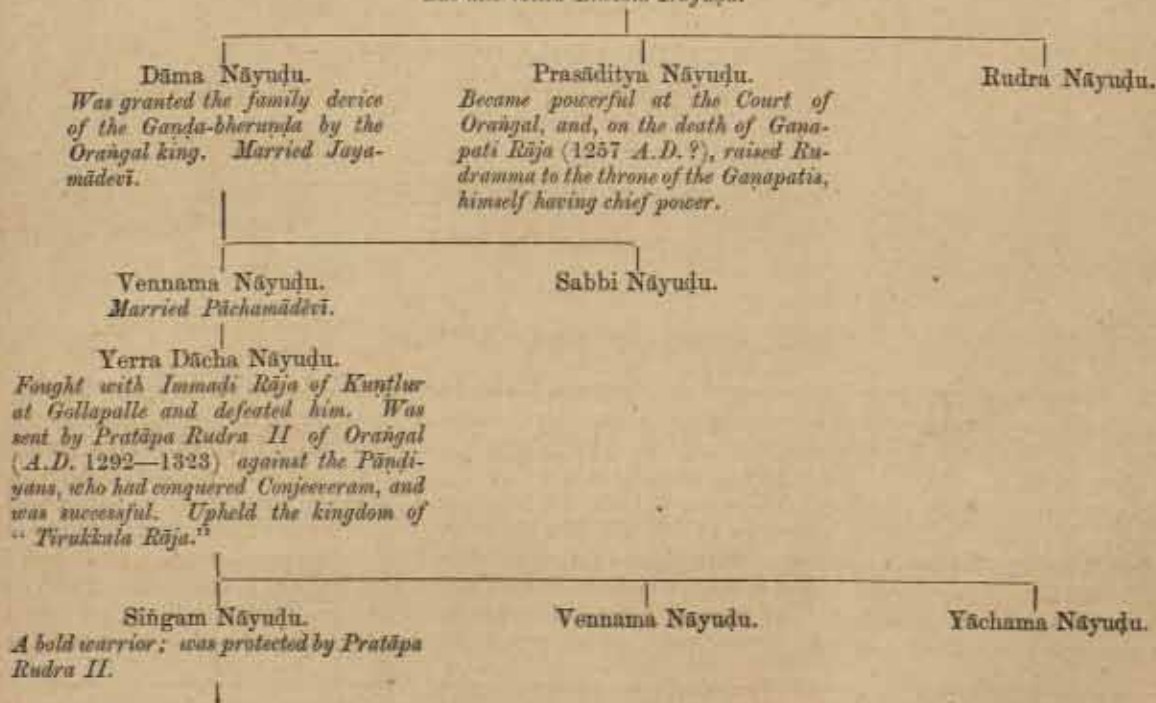
An inscription of a later date on a pillar at Amaravati, unfortunately mutilated, gives a number of names of kings which may be those of a Veṅgi dynasty, but the context is doubtful. The names are "Sinhavarmā," "Sinhavishṇu," "Nandivarmā," "Sinhavarmā II," "Arkavarmā," "Ugravarmā," "Mahendravarmā." The names also of "Sūra" and "Pallava" occur.

VENKATAGIRI.

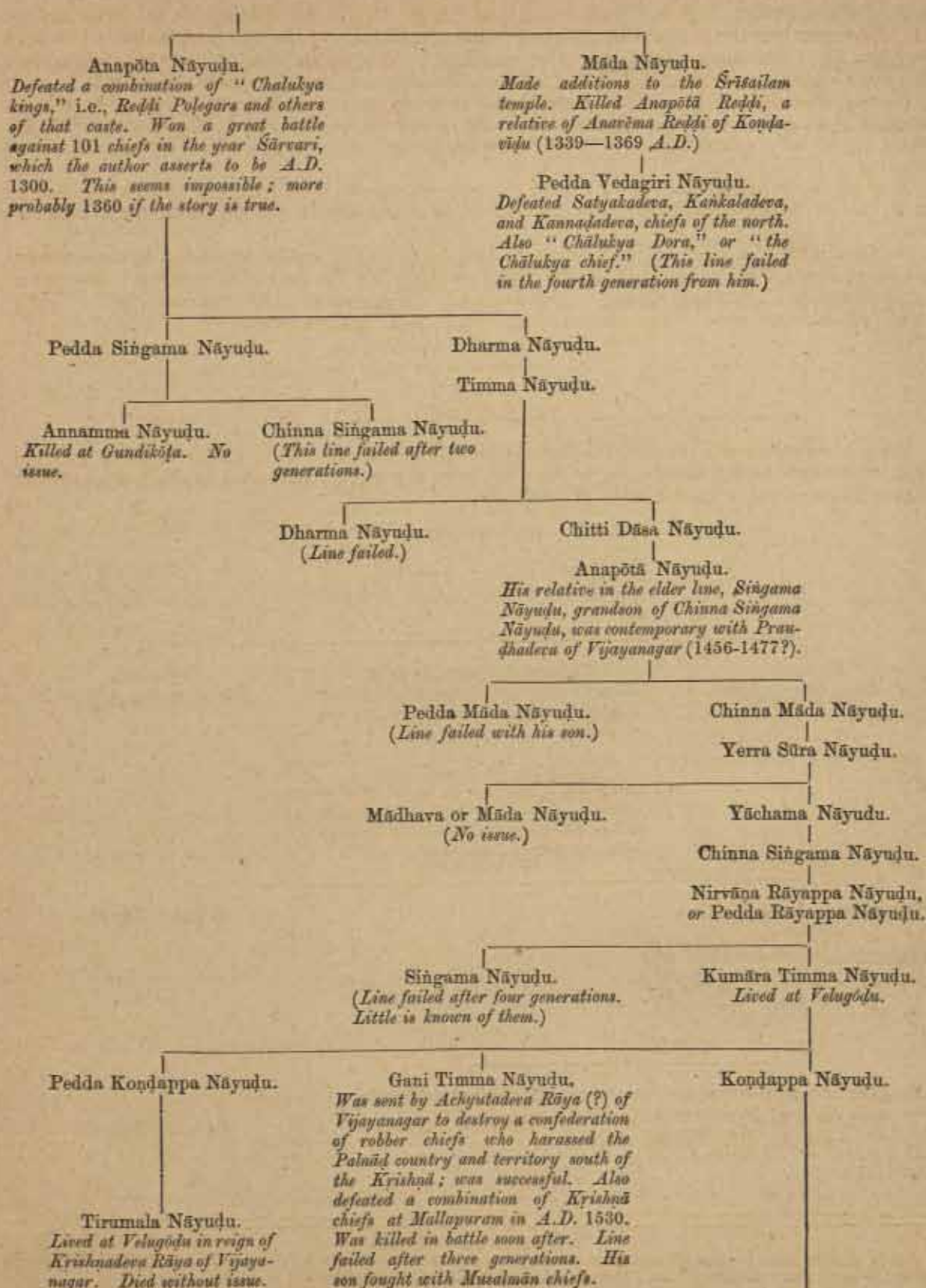
The present estate of Venkatagiri lies in the district of Nellore. I am unable as yet to give any reliable dates, but the following table is compiled from a pamphlet published in Madras in 1875 by T. Rāma Rāu Avargal, a Vakeel of the High Court.

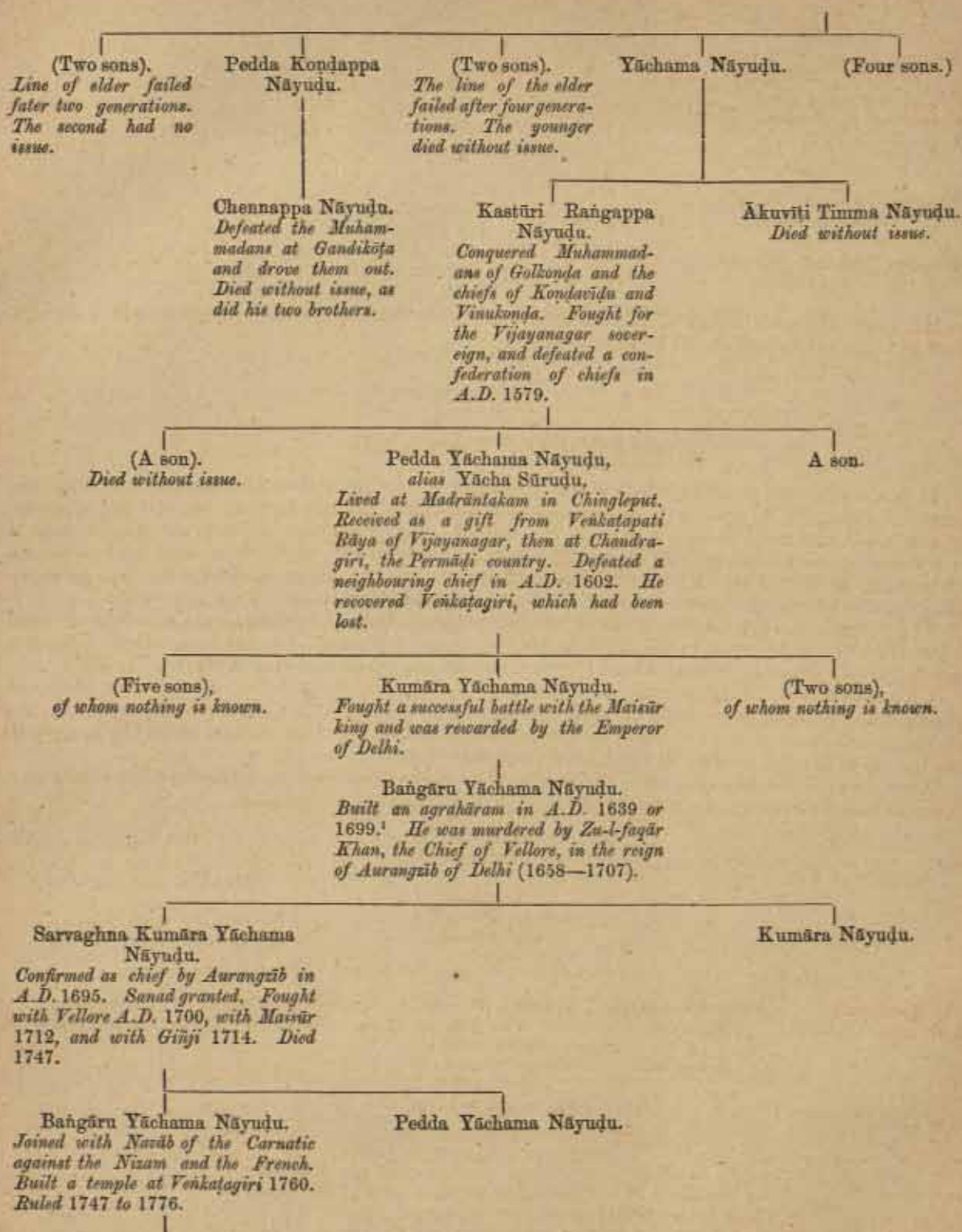
Chavvi Redḍi.

A Vellama of Anavagal; discovered an immense buried treasure. Was patronized by Kākatiya Ganapati Rāja of Orāṅgal, who died A.D. 1257? Chavvi Redḍi was also called Bhātāla Nāyudu.



¹ *Indian Antiquary* XI, 126.





¹ 1579 says the writer, and on the next page chronicles a successful battle fought by this chief in A.D. 1683!! But he only goes by the cyclic year "Siddhanti," and I have no hesitation in placing the date 60 or 120 years later.

(Adopted).

Kumāra Yāchama Nāyudu.

A.D. 1776—1804. *Venkaṭagiri was sacked and destroyed by Haidar. The Rāja sided with the English. Sanad by Lord Clive in 1802.*

(Adopted).

Baṅgāru Yāchama Nāyudu.

(1802—1847).

Kumāra Yāchama Nāyudu,

(the present Rāja).

Mr. Boswell gives a history of this family in the *Nellore District Manual* (712—724), which slightly differs from the above and should be consulted.

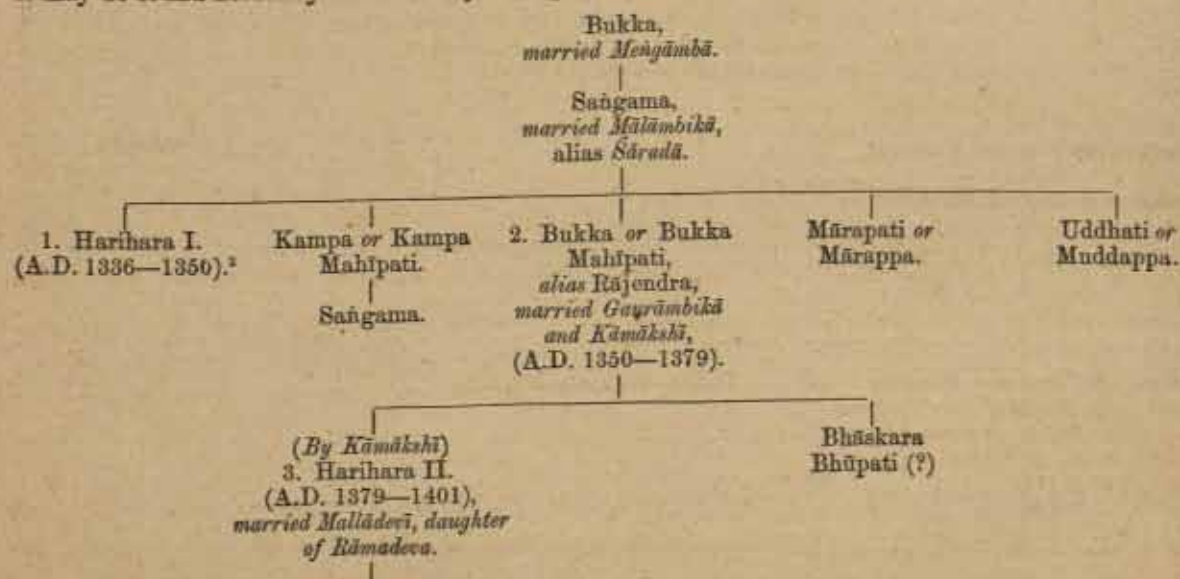
VIJAYANAGAR DYNASTY, THE—

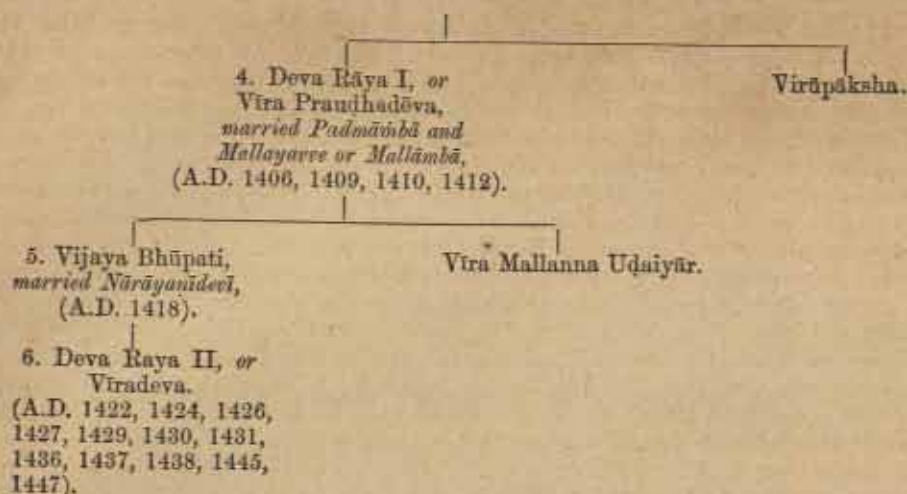
It is a matter for great regret that the genealogy of the dynasties that successively ruled the countries forming the Vijayanagar kingdom have been found so difficult to work out and so confusing. But it is a fact that great confusion exists in the various contemporary records as to the relationships of the sovereigns, and a large number of inscriptions will have to be very carefully collated before absolute certainty can be arrived at. More harm than good is done by attempts to harmonize the lists given by native poets or interested informants, most of whom had some object in view when they wrote.

The information given below is almost entirely obtained from inscriptions, and as a basis to work on Dr. Burnell's table, given in his *South Indian Palaeography* (pages 54, 55) has been taken. This was compiled mostly from the Villappakkam Plates, which are published in *Indian Antiquary* II, 371.

On pages 125—128 above will be found sixty-seven inscriptions noted, belonging to the older dynasty that preceded the powerful dynasty founded by Narasimha. Of a number of these I have only had rough notes sent to me, but some have been fully examined by other writers, as well as by myself, with the aid of my fellow-worker, Pandit Natesa Śāstri.

I put forward the following table of the genealogy of the first dynasty, tentatively, premising that it may be found necessary to alter it by the light of other inscriptions hereafter.





The earliest Vijayanagar grant I have yet seen is noted as No. 79 of the List of Copper-plate Grants given above.¹ I am inclined to look on it with some suspicion, since, while professing to date from the year A.D. 1336—the date, that is, of the first real sovereign of the dynasty—it gives a genealogy traced roughly downwards through a few mythological names from *Chandra*. Such mythological pedigrees are, as a rule, to be found only in the later grants of a dynasty, after it has become firmly established, and when the sovereigns have acquired sufficient power to attract to their courts a number of sycophantic poets and poetasters.

Other inscriptions seem to be more reliable. One, of Harihara I, dated Ś.Ś. 1261 (A.D. 1339), is peculiarly interesting, as it styles him merely *Mahāmandaleśvara*; and this is followed by inscriptions of Bukka, his younger brother, who bears the same inferior title. (Mr. Fleet's *Pāli, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, Nos. 149, 150.) Harihara II was, in Ś.Ś. 1310 (A.D. 1388), entitled *Mahārājādhirāja*. An inscription of Bukka, dated A.D. 1354-5 (published by Mr. Rice)² gives us only the names of Saṅgama and Kampa, and so does a grant published by Mr. Fleet,³ which is dated in the same year (Ś.Ś. 1276 expired, *Vijaya*). Bukka's inscription of A.D. 1355-6 (Ś.Ś. 1277 current, *Manmatha*), noted by Mr. Fleet,⁴ shows that he had then made "Hōsapattana in the Hoysana country" his capital. No. 58 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 8) is a grant by Saṅgama son of Kampa⁵ in A.D. 1356-7 (Ś.Ś. 1278 current, *Durmukhi*), and gives the genealogy of the earlier kings. We have yet to learn why Kampa or his son Saṅgama did not succeed to Harihara and how they were ousted by Bukka. From the grants of 1355-6 and 1356-7 (Ś.Ś. 1277 current, *Manmatha*, and Ś.Ś. 1278 current, *Durmukhi*) published by Mr. Rice,⁶ we find that the name of the commander-in-chief of Bukka's armies was Nādegonta Mallinātha, son of N. Sāyana. His boast that he commanded the "*Turaka* army, the *Sevana* army, the *Teluṅga* army, the powerful Pāṇḍiya army, and the Hoysana army" must be accepted with reservation.⁷ In 1364 A.D. occurred the first conflict between the Muhammadans and the troops of Vijayanagar. An inscription of A.D. 1363 (Ś.Ś. 1290 current, *Kilaka*)⁸ states that Bukka lived at Hastināvatipura, and mentions his prime minister Madhavaṅka, i.e., the celebrated priest of Śiva, Madhavachārya-Vidyāranya, abbot of the monastery at Śrīngēri. An inscription at Porumamilla in the Cuddapah District⁹ mentions Bukka's son Bhāskara Bhūpati as reigning or governing in Udayagiri in A.D. 1369, but this inscription requires examination, because it would seem probable that the Reddis held Udayagiri at that period.

The genealogy given in the inscription published by Mr. Fleet in the J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII 338, 372) confirms that given above as far as Harihara II, in whose reign (A.D. 1379, Ś.Ś. 1301 current,

¹ Pages 11, 12.

² *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 234, No. 131.

³ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 357, 342.

⁴ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329.

⁵ *Asiatic Researches* XX, 5; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336; *Indian Antiquary* IV, 206; note 1.

⁶ *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 2, No. 1; p. 4, No. 2.

⁷ Another inscription of Ś.Ś. 1278 is noticed by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340.

⁸ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; *Indian Antiquary* IV, p. 206.

⁹ *Above*, Vol. I, 126.

Siddhārti) it was executed. The glorification attached to the name of Saṅgama coincides with that ascribed in a subsequent grant of Narasa to the then sovereign, and it was probably a formula.¹ It states that he worshipped at Rāmeśvaram, built a bridge over the Kaveri, crossed it, defeated his enemy, and captured Śrīrangam; also that he defeated the armies of Chēra, Chola, Pāndiya, the Turushka, the Gajapati, and others. The same grant shows that Harihara I and Bukka did not reign jointly, or, at any rate, that Bukka succeeded Harihara; and that the capital was then at Vijayanagara. Harihara II gave many gifts to the great southern temples. He also endowed some Jain temples, as is apparent from the inscription on the *dhwajastambha* of a Jaina shrine at Vijayanagar (Vol. I, 106; *Asiatic Researches* XX, p. 20), which records a grant by that monarch, mentioning his minister, Chaicha Dandānāyaka, whose son's name was Iruga. The minister of Harihara II was, as we learn from inscriptions at Harihara and Belūr in Maisūr,² named Mudda Dandādhipa, or Dandēsa, in the years A.D. 1379 and 1382. Another powerful minister, by name Guṇḍa Dandādhipa, is mentioned³ as living in the reign of Harihara, but the date is not certain. In 1380 A.D. Harihara expelled the Muhammadans from Goa, Madhavāchārya being his minister (J.B.B.R.A.S. IX, 227). A grant of Virūpāksha, son of Harihara son of Bukka, quoted by Mr. Garstin in his *South Arcot Manual* (p. 2), dated in A.D. 1383-4, gives us the name of "Mallādevī, daughter of Rāmadeva," as that of his mother, and "Kāmākshi" as that of his grandmother. An inscription of A.D. 1399 (S.S. 1321 current, *Pramādhī*, noticed by Mr. Fleet)⁴ states that a minister named Bāchanṇa Uḍaiyār (or *Vodeya*) was then in charge of the government of Goa.

Dr. Burnell gives the date 1401 as the last of the reign of Harihara, and names as his successor his son Bukka II (1401-1418), who married Tippambā. He also gives us the elder son of Bukka II, "Devarāja, Viradeva, or Virabhūpati," as reigning 1418-1434, and notes the name of his brother Krishnarāja. He states that Devarāja married Padmāmbā and Mallāmbā, and was succeeded by the following sovereigns:—

Vijaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	( ? 1434-1454) and others ?
Praudha Deva	...	...	...	...	...	...	( ? 1456-1477)
Mallikārjuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	( 1481-1487)
Rāmachandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	( 1487)
Virūpāksha	...	...	...	...	...	...	( 1488-1490)

In opposition to this table, I may point to the thirty-five dated inscriptions noted in my list⁵ as between the years 1406 and 1487 (or 1497?), all of which combine to show that Harihara II was succeeded(?) by Deva Rāya I in or before the year 1406, that the latter had a son Vijaya Bhūpati, who was living in A.D. 1418, and that his son Deva Rāya II reigned from A.D. 1422 (about) till at least the year 1447 A.D. My inscriptions then give the names of Mallikārjuna (1459), Virūpāksha (1470 and 1473), and Praudhadeva (1476). I am not certain as to the accuracy of the single inscription at Avūr in South Arcot,⁶ which gives us a Narasimha as reigning in A.D. 1470-1, and prefer that it should be further examined.

The inscription at Hasan in Maisūr⁷ gives the coronation of Deva Rāya as having taken place in A.D. 1406 (S.S. 1328 current, year *Vyaya*), and I have seven other inscriptions of that reign dated 1409, 1410, and 1412 A.D.⁸ Inscriptions Nos. 87, 89, and 138 of my List of Copper-plate Grants⁹ give the genealogy of Deva Rāya II, son of Vijaya Bhūpati, son of Deva Rāya I, son of Harihara II. This is confirmed by the inscription published in the *Asiatic Researches* (XX, p. 22), dated in S.S. 1348 (A.D. 1426-7), in which the same genealogy is given, and in which Deva Rāya II, or Viradeva Rāya, is expressly termed "*Abhinava*," or the "young" Deva Rāya. 'Abdu-r Razzāk also speaks of him as "exceedingly young" in A.D. 1444, so that he must have been a mere child at his accession. (*Matla'us*

¹ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343.

² *Mysore Inscriptions* (Mr. Rice), pp. 55, 267.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 226.

⁴ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 340.

⁵ Above, pp. 126-128.

⁶ Above, Vol. I, p. 205. The inscription, however, mentions the year *Vikrīti*, which corresponds with A.D. 1470.

⁷ Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 279, No. 150.

⁸ One dated 1412 A.D. mentions that Savanna, son of the Dandānāyaka, Naganna, was then Viceroy of Goa, under Vijayanagar; while another at Vijayanagar (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 31) states that one Krishna was minister to king Deva Rāya. Krishna came from a family of ministers. Dharmadarsana and Suvana, brothers, were ministers. They had a sister named Singambā, who married Rāmaraṇa, and had five sons, the eldest of whom was the minister Krishna.

⁹ Above, pp. 13, 14, 21, 22.

Sa'dain, in Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 121.)¹ A stone inscription, however, at Tiruvannāmalai² seems to mention Vijaya Bhūpati as reigning in 1418. After that date till 1447 my nineteen inscriptions give me no name but that of Deva Rāya II. His minister was Nāganna Dhannāyaka.³

We now come to the second or Narasimha dynasty, whose scions became more powerful than any monarchs who had ever reigned over the south of India. Dr. Burnell fixes A.D. 1490 as the initial date of Narasimha's reign, and at present no inscription that I can be sure of appears to overthrow that statement. I observe, however, that Bishop Caldwell, in his *History of Tinnevely* (p. 48), fixes the date of the beginning of "Narasimha, or Vira Narasimha's" reign as A.D. 1487, and I have been told of an inscription at Conjeeveram (which should be examined) dated in that same year, in which Narasimha is mentioned. Narasimha's family name was *Sāluva*.⁴ We have yet to learn the history of his acquiring the sovereignty of Vijayanagar and ousting the older dynasty.

From the grant (No. III) published by Mr. Fleet in Vol. XII of the J.B.B.R.A.S. (pp. 342 *et seq.*) and from others similar we learn that Krishnadeva was son of Narasa, Nrisimha or Narasimha, who had a wife Tippāji. Krishna's mother was Nagaladevi or Nāgambikā, and some inscriptions expressly state that she was not the wife of the sovereign, but merely a favourite dancing girl. Narasa was son of Īśvara, whose queen was Bukkamā; Īśvara was son of Timma who married Devakī.

Before going into the question of the inscriptions of the second dynasty, I have determined to give a sketch of the period from Ferishta's History; for though this seems at variance with the evidence of the inscriptions, it is reasonable to suppose that it is trustworthy. From Ferishta we learn that in A.D. 1489, "Heemraaje" (*Scott's Edit.*, I, 210), Minister of Vijayanagar, had in that year usurped the sovereignty, "leaving the Roies (*Rāyas*) only nominal power"; that in 1492 (*id.*, p. 212-13), after a battle on the Krishna against the 'Adil Shāhi Muhammadans, the "young roy" (*name not given*) died of his wounds, the usurping minister fleeing to Vijayanagar; and that "Heemraaje" then seized on the government of the country. Further on (p. 228) we read that "Heemraaje was the first usurper. He had poisoned the "young Raja of Beejanuggur (*Vijayanagar*), son of Sheoroy (*Siva Rāya* ?), and made his infant brother a "tool to his designs; by degrees overthrowing the ancient nobility, and at length establishing his own "authority over the kingdom." This is narrated as showing the state of Vijayanagar previous to the commencement of the reign of 'Isma'il 'Adil Shāh of Vijayapura (Bijapur), *i.e.*, about the year A.D. 1511. When 'Isma'il began to assume for himself the reins of government, "Heemraaje" was at Raichūr, which fortress had been surrendered to Vijayanagar (*id.*, p. 236). In 1520 'Isma'il made an unsuccessful attempt to recover territory from Vijayanagar. In 1530 another expedition against Vijayanagar was undertaken, "the affairs of Beejanuggur being in confusion owing to the death of "Heemraaje, who was newly succeeded by his son Ramraaje, against whom rebellions had arisen by

¹ 'Abdu-r Razāk landed at Calicut on an embassy from Samarkand in June (?) 1442, and gives a graphic description of Calicut and Vijayanagar, with his journeys to and from the latter place. He experienced kind treatment at the hands of the Zamorin, and notices that all vessels were equally received in the port of Calicut, whereas in other ports strange ships were often plundered. Men and women both went about with their bodies bare from the waist upwards. Polyandry prevailed. Calicut was not then under the power of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was much afraid of the power of his great neighbour. The ambassador journeyed to Vijayanagar by way of Mangalore, Mudabidri, and Bidrūr. He describes the temple at Mudabidri as being all of brass and the statue made of gold, while he launches out in admiration of the sculptures of the temples at Bidrūr. He describes Vijayanagar as a magnificent city, with seven fortified walls, and, outside these, *chevaux de frise*, 50 yards broad, of lofty stones set on end. The palace stood in the centre with four bazars round it, at the head of each of which was a lofty mandapam. The palace was loftier than all. Water flowed along the streets in cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the minister's office, called the *Danda Khāna*, very large, and with a *mandapam* in front. Behind the king's palace was that of the *Dandaik*. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "*varāhas*, *parāṭas*, and *fanams*" were coined. All the people in the streets wore golden jewels. Behind the mint was a bazar 300 yards long and 20 broad, furnished with stone seats. The name of the king was "Deva Rāya." He was exceedingly young, with an olive complexion, of spare body, but tall. Before the ambassador's arrival, and while he was still at Calicut, a desperate attempt had been made on the sovereign's life by his (the king's) brother. All the nobles were treacherously assassinated, and the king was stabbed by his brother. But the attempt was frustrated and the traitors slain. 'Abdu-r Razāk gives a glowing account of the splendours of the *Mahānavami* festival at Vijayanagar. While he was there the *Dandaik* went on an expedition against Kulbarga, the king of which country, 'Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shāh Bāhmāni, having heard of the attempted murder of the Vijayanagar Rāya, thought the opportunity an admirable one for making demands on the latter. A number of battles took place (1443-4) and great devastation followed. Shortly after the *Dandaik's* return, the author left and returned to Hormūz. He arrived at Mangalore in January 1444. (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 96-126). Ferishta mentions this war (*Scott's Edition*, I, 119).

² Vol. I, p. 207, No. 8. The note to this inscription probably needs correction.

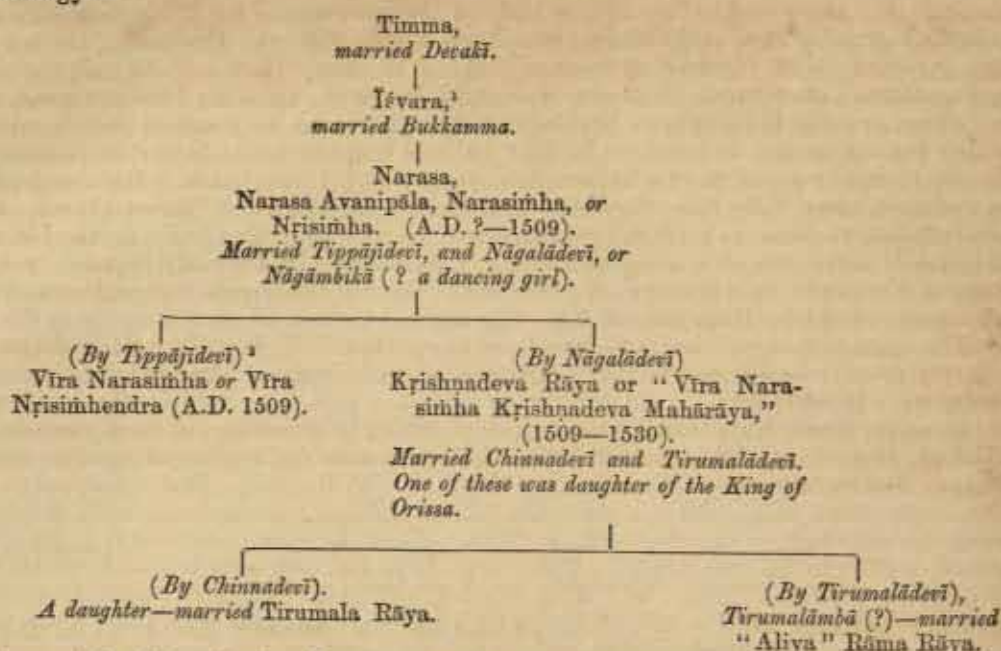
³ Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 39, No. 23.

⁴ *Sāluva* (Telugu) = hawk. It is possible that Narasimha may have belonged to a family of *Mahāmāṇḍaleśvaras* who had attained to power under the Yādavas of Devagiri. We find (Mr. Fleet's *Kannarese Dynasties*, p. 74) in A.D. 1277-8 (S.S. 1199) a feudatory of Rāmachandra of Devagiri (1271-1309 A.D.) by name Sāluva Tikkamma, a *Mahāmāṇḍaleśvara*, making a successful raid against the Hoysāla Ballālas as far south as Harihara in Maishūr, and receiving the titles of "establisher of the Kadamba kings" and "overthrower of the Hoysāla kings." It is noticeable, too, that five years earlier, Rāmachandra's prime minister was Achyuta Nāyakkā, the chief officials under the Vijayanagar kings being always termed *Nāyakkas*.

"several roies." This time Mudkal and Raichūr were retaken by 'Ismā'il (*id.*, 252). Later on we read that at the accession of Ibrahim 'Adil Shah I in 1535, "Ramraaje of Beejanuggur" took 3,000 foreign troops into his pay. Ferishta then gives a sketch of later Vijayanagar history which rather conflicts with his former account. He states that, at the death of "Seoroy," the latter's son, a minor, succeeded, but, dying shortly after, was succeeded by his younger brother. He too died, and, the rightful sovereign being an infant only three months' old, Heemraaje, one of the ministers, became regent, "and was cheerfully obeyed by all the nobility and vassals of the kingdom for forty years; though, on the arrival of the young king at the age of manhood, he had poisoned him and put an infant of his family on the throne, in order to have a pretence for keeping the regency in his own hands. Heemraaje, at his death, was succeeded in office by his son Ramraaje, who, having married a daughter of the son of Seoroy, by that alliance greatly added to his dignity and power" (*id.*, p. 262). Designing to raise himself to the throne by the total extirpation of the legitimate line, Rāma Rāja found himself opposed by a number of the nobles, and therefore he "placed on the throne an infant of the female line, and committed his person to the care of his uncle, Hoje Termul Roy, who was not without a cast of insanity in his mind, and from whose weakness he apprehended no danger of competition" (*id.*, p. 263). Rāma Rāja, after five or six years, rid himself by treacherous means of the nobles who opposed him, and then reduced several rajas in Malabar. Being absent on an expedition against a rāja who lived to the south of the capital, a slave in whom Rāma Rāja trusted seized the opportunity of liberating the young monarch, "and having procured Hoje Termul Roy to embrace his interest, assumed the office of minister and began to levy troops. Several tributary roies, who were disgusted with Ramraaje, flew with speed to Beejanuggur to obey their lawful king; and in a short time thirty thousand horse and vast hosts of foot were assembled under his standard at the city" (*id.*, p. 263). Rāma Rāja at once returned, but finding resistance hopeless, retired to his own estates. The young Rāja had not long to live in peace, for he was soon strangled by "Hoje Termul," who then seized the throne. His government proving oppressive and distasteful to the nobles, they invited Rāma Rāja to return and take upon himself the administration of affairs (*id.*, 264). The king, stricken with terror, made overtures to Ibrahim 'Adil Shah for assistance, promising to become tributary to Vijayapura (Bijapur). The Muhammadans accordingly took the field and marched into Vijayanagar in A.D. 1535, whereupon Rāma Rāja and his allies submitted, and entreated that the Muhammadans might be sent out of the capital. The king accordingly dismissed his allies, but no sooner had they crossed the Krishna than Rāma Rāja marched on the capital. The king in despair destroyed all that he could of the royal property and then killed himself. "Rāma Rāja now became Roy of Beejanuggur without a rival" (*id.*, 265). Ibrahim 'Adil at once despatched an army against Adoni, "which was on the point of surrender when Negtaderee (Veṅkaṭādrī), the younger brother of Ramraaje, marched from Beejanuggur with a great army to relieve it." A battle ensued, and in the end a peace was concluded (*id.*, 266). In 1543 the princes of the Muhammadan States of the Dekhan quarrelled amongst themselves, and Bijapur was simultaneously attacked by several armies, one of which was that of "Negtaderee," brother of Rāma Rāja. Peace was speedily concluded with Vijayanagar, and the Hindu army retired (*id.*, 271). In 1551 an agreement was made between Rāma Rāja and the Nizām Shāhi Musalmāns, which resulted in Mudkal and Raichūr being captured from Ibrahim 'Adil. Six years later Rāma Rāja was called to the assistance of Ibrahim 'Adil. Rāma Rāja's brother Veṅkaṭādrī with a large army to aid him. Veṅkaṭādrī was successful (*id.*, 284). Ibrahim died in 1557 and was succeeded by 'Alī 'Adil, one of whose first actions was to affect a warm friendship for, and interest in, Rāma Rāja, who had just lost a son (*id.*, 289). In 1558 these two monarchs, now allied, fought against the armies of Husain Nizām Shāh, in which expedition the Muhammadan historian accuses the Hindu soldiers of being guilty of gross barbarities and excesses (*id.*, 291). Rāma Rāja then insulted the Musalmān sovereigns by his arrogance and haughtiness, and the result was the grand Muhammadan league which overthrew utterly the power of Vijayanagar. In 1564 the four princes met on the plains of Bijapur and marched to Talikōṭa on the Krishna. Rāma Rāja sent his youngest brother Eeltumraaje to block the passages of the river, while he himself, preceded by an army under his brother Veṅkaṭādrī, marched to the attack of the allies. Ferishta gives a graphic description of the battle (*id.*, p. 295-298). The Hindus were utterly defeated, Rāma Rāja was captured by the soldiers of Nizām Shāh, who promptly decapitated him; and the Muhammadans, entering Vijayanagar in triumph, "razed the chief buildings, and committed all manner of excess." "The raaje of Beejanuggur since this battle has never recovered its ancient splendour, and the city itself has been so destroyed that it is now totally in ruins and uninhabited" (*i.e.*, in A.D. 1593-1606, the period of the composition of Ferishta's History).

Leaving Ferishta, we will now revert to the inscriptional evidence as to the chief kings of the

Narasimha dynasty down to the destruction of the kingdom. A number of inscriptions combine to give the following genealogy :—



An inscription, noted as No. 107 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 16), states that Krishna's successor, Achyuta, was younger brother of Krishna, while that noted similarly as No. 207 (*id.*, p. 30) gives this relationship still more clearly and minutely. It relates that Krishna's father, Narasa, besides his wife, Tippājidevi, and Nāgalā, the mother of Krishna, had a wife Obāmbikā, and that to each of the ladies was born a son, Achyuta being son of Obāmbikā. On the other hand, the two inscriptions noted as Nos. 25 and 26 of the same list (*id.*, pp. 4, 5), both from the same place, Pūṇḍi in North Arcot, state that Achyuta, or Achyutendra, was son of Krishnadeva. Achyuta reigned from A.D. 1530—1542.

The relationship of Achyuta's successor, Sadāśiva, who succeeded as an infant in 1542 and was kept entirely under the control of his ministers, is equally doubtful with that of Achyuta. An inscription of A.D. 1532 at Conjeeveram (*Vol. I*, p. 182, No. 115) mentions that Achyuta had a wife named Varadādevi, and a son Veṅkaṭādri, while a copper-plate grant from the banks of the Krishna (*No. 81 of my list above*, p. 12) mentions the name of Achyuta's son as Veṅkaṭadeva, and states that he reigned a short time and died deeply regretted, being succeeded by a relative named Sadāśiva, who was son of Raṅgarāya and his wife Timmāmbā. But the inscription at Hassan, of which Mr. Rice gives a translation in his *Mysore Inscriptions* (p. 228, No. 129) states (as far as I gather) that Sadāśiva was son of Achyuta.

No doubt the further study of inscriptions will make these matters all more clear. At present it is useless to theorize.

One thing, however, must be noticed. Whether it arises from oral tradition, or from the number of inscriptions and grants made to temples in his reign, it is a fact that the name of Krishnadeva Rāya is held by all natives of the peninsula to this day as that of one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled the country; whereas Muḥammadan writers absolutely ignore him and his successors, and declare that the ministers usurped the entire sovereignty, keeping the Rāyas in absolute subjection. This apparent discrepancy needs solution. One fact only I am able to assert positively;—if the ministers were so powerful, as stated by the Musalmān historians, at least in all inscriptions that I have met with their sovereigns were recognized as paramount and the names of Rama Rāja, Raṅgarāja and the others never appear as those of supreme rulers.

¹ Called Bukka by the first of the two inscriptions under notice. Ferialta states that Išvara was Rāja of Kurnool (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 10).

² This prince actually came to the throne and was succeeded by Krishnadeva Rāya, according to an inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 242, No. 135).

Krishnadeva was crowned in A.D. 1509.¹ He extended the conquests of the Vijayanagar family considerably. He is said to have first settled the *Drāvida* country about Conjeeveram, and then to have crushed a refractory rāja in the Maisūr country, the Gaṅga Rāja of Ummatūr. In the war against the latter Krishna Rāja captured the strong fort of Śivasamudram and the city of Śrīraṅgapattana (Seringapatam), after which all Maisūr submitted to him.² In A.D. 1513 he conquered the fortress and dependencies of Udayagiri in Nellore, and brought thence an image of *Krishnasāmi*, which he set up at Vijayanagar and endowed.³ In A.D. 1515 he conquered the hill fort of Koṇḍavīḍu south of the Krishna from a Gajapati ruler who then held possession,⁴ Timma Arasu being the general commanding the victorious army. By this conquest, which followed the capture of fortresses further south,⁵ the whole country along the east coast of the peninsula was reduced to subjection. In the following year (A.D. 1516) he defeated a hostile army north of the Krishna.⁶ In 1529 Krishnadeva endowed the great statue of *Narasimha*, which forms so prominent a feature of the rock-cut remains at Vijayanagar, and which was carved by a Brahman, or at his expense.⁷

The reign of Achyuta seems to have been as remarkable for the number of gifts to Brahmins and endowments of temples as was that of his predecessor Krishna. He finally reduced the Tinnevely country in A.D. 1532-3.⁸

From the inscriptions examined by me, or of which information has been sent to me, I gather the following names as those of certain of the great ministers and chiefs during the reigns of Krishna, Achyuta, and Sadaśiva:—

Names.	Dates.	References.
Sāluva Timmarasu	A.D. 1518 ...	See above, Vol. I, p. 48. Inscription at Bezvāḍa.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bāpatla.
Sāluva Timmayya	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 75. Kākāni.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bāpatla.
Sāluva Timmarasa Ayyaṅḡar ...	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 70. Koṇḍakāvūru.
Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva Mahā Arasu.	A.D. 1520 ...	Do. do. p. 107. Vijayanagar.
Salaka Rāja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 118. Mallināyanipalle, Anantapur.
Rāma Bhatlu, first Governor of Udayagiri, and	} A.D. 1536 ...	Do. do. p. 139, 140. Mālyakoṇḍa, Nellore.
Veṅkaṭādrī, his subordinate		
The son of Salaka Rājendra and Tippāmbikā.	In reign of Achyuta.	Do. Vol. II, p. 4. C.P. No. 25.
Chinna Timmayyadeva, son of Rāma Rāja.	A.D. 1545 & 1548.	} Do. Vol. I, p. 125. Niḍujuvvi, Cuddapah, and
Aliya Rāma Rājayyadeva	A.D. 1547 ...	
Rāma Rāja Veṅkaṭādrīdeva	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 120. Pennakoṇḍa.
		Do. do. p. 138. Podile, Nellore.
		Do. do. p. 95. Guṇṭanāla, Kurnool.

Kistna District.

¹ Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343; *Ind. Ant.* V, 73).

² Mr. Foulkes in the *Salem District Manual*, p. 45. The account is taken from the summary of a manuscript given in the *Madras Journal*, XIV (1), 39.

³ (*Above* I, 107), Inscription at Vijayanagar, A.D. 1513.

⁴ Inscription at Maṅgalagiri (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 76).

⁵ See above, p. 187, under the "Rājā Chitras of Koṇḍavīḍu."

⁶ Inscription at Mēduru, Kistna District, (*supra*, p. 51).

⁷ Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107).

⁸ Inscriptions at Conjeeveram (Vol. I, p. 181, No. 86, and p. 182, No. 116).

Names.	Dates.	References.
Rāma Rāja Viṭṭhaladeva	A.D. 1547 to 1556.	See above, Vol. I, p. 292. Madura.
Timma Rāja, son of Timmayyadeva ...	A.D. 1551 ...	Do. do. p. 129, Yerragudiṭṭaḍu, Cuddapah.
Rāma Rāja	} A.D. 1552 ...	Do. do. p. 62, Taṅgeḍa, Kistna.
Rāmadeva		
Tirumaladeva		
Tirumalāyyadeva, son of Rāṅga Rāja, son of Ara Vijaya Rāma Rāja.	A.D. 1555 ...	Do. do. p. 130, Vanṭimitta, Cuddapah.
Tirumala, son of Rāṅga Rāja	A.D. 1556 ...	Do. do. p. 107, Vijayanagar.
Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva ...	A.D. 1565 ...	Do. do. p. 120, Pennakonda.
Pāpa Timmayya, son of Rāma Rāja Timma Rāja.	Grant given in reign of Sadāśiva.	Do. do. p. 124, Bollavaram, Cuddapah.

It has already been mentioned¹ how, after repeated struggles, the whole strength of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dakhan combined against Vijayanagar, and, in the battle of Talikōṭa, crushed for ever its widely-extended power, reducing the members of the ruling house to the position of mere zemindars. In spite of the entire loss of power, however, the feeling of the Hindu population of the south seems to have been always loyal to their old rulers, for, even as late as the year 1793, I have seen copper-plate documents which acknowledge the representatives of the family as paramount sovereigns.

Inscriptions at Ahobilam² show that there at least the authority of Sadāśiva was recognized up to the year 1568, three years later than the fatal battle which ruined his family. But at the same time (*i.e.*, in 1567) we find Tirumaladeva, the second of the three usurping brothers who had kept Sadāśiva captive—the elder brother, Rāmadeva, having been captured and killed at Talikōṭa—giving a grant in his own name.³ Other grants of this Tirumala's in 1567, 1568, 1572, 1573, 1577,⁴ are to be found amongst the inscriptions noted in Volume I. He retired to Pennakonda in A.D. 1567.⁵ The inscription at Pennakonda in 1577 notes the name of his minister as Chinnappa Nāyudu.

With Sadāśiva expired, or sank into obscurity, the old line of Narasimha, and the family of the usurping ministers were recognized both by Hindus and Muhammadans as rightful sovereigns. Several inscriptions appear to recognize Rāma Rāja as the founder of this dynasty, as they affix his name (*more Indicorum*) to that of the reigning sovereign or scion of the house specially requiring notice. We may therefore call the three Vijayanagar dynasties by the names of (1) the Dynasty of Harihara, (2) the Dynasty of Narasimha, (3) the Dynasty of Rāma Rāja. We are now concerned with the latter.

It has been stated above that the Muhammadan historians believe Rāma Rāja and his brothers to have been sons of "Heem" Rāja; Dr. Burnell⁶ calls them sons of "Virappa Nāyak"; an inscription at Devanhalli in Maisur⁷ styles him "Śrī Rāṅga." Rāma Rāja married the younger of Krishnadeva Rāja's daughters, and was therefore called "Aliya" Rāma Rāja, *aliya* meaning son-in-law. Dr. Oppert⁸ points out that in the "Local Records," Vol. XLVII, p. 65, his wife's name is mentioned as "Tirumalamba." He was killed at Talikōṭa.

¹ See above, p. 247.

² Above, Vol. I, p. 101.

³ Above, Vol. I, p. 132, Kandukūra, Cuddapah District.

⁴ At Pennakonda, Khairuvāla, and Chintakūṭa in the Kurnool District, and at Conjeeveram. (See Vol. I, pp. 119-93, 181, 102, 112).

⁵ According to Purchas II, p. 1705. (Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 55, n.)

⁶ *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 55, n.

⁷ *Rice's Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140.

⁸ *Madras Journal* for 1881, p. 269, n.

From Mackenzie's "*View of the Principal Political Events that occurred in the Carnatic, from the dissolution of the Ancient Hindu Government in 1564 till the Mogul Government was established in 1687*"¹ we gather some valuable information; but it must be confessed that all is, at present, singularly confused, the different lists varying in most important particulars. From the inscriptions which I have examined, or of which I have received information (if the dates given are reliable) it would seem that Rāma's brother Tirumala, and the latter's son, Śrī Rāṅga, ruled from 1567 till A.D. 1585, or for twenty years after the battle of Talikōṭa. The inscriptions tabulated above (p. 137) give Tirumala in 1567, Rāṅga 1572, Tirumala 1573, Rāṅga 1574, Tirumala 1577, and then Rāṅga 1578—1585. The "Traditional List" published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) and repeated in Mr. Kelsall's *Bellary Manual*, gives us Tirumala (1564—1572), Rāṅga (1572—1586), and the list tabulated by Ravenshaw from inscriptions gives Tirumala (1560—1571) and Rāṅga (1574—1584). In this uncertainty we can only be sure that Tirumala became head of the family after Talikōṭa, that he removed the seat of government to Pennakōṇḍa after the sack of the capital, and that he was succeeded at Pennakōṇḍa by his eldest son Śrī Rāṅga I.

Some writers have definitely fixed the accession of Śrī Rāṅga at the year A.D. 1574. We learn a little more, however, from other sources. After the battle which decided the fate of the Hindu monarchy, the allies marched as far as Vijayanagar and Ānēgundi. They plundered the capital, committing all sorts of excess, and only retired on receiving the cession of all the lands north of the Tungabhadra which had been captured by the Hindus. The acknowledged head of the family was then Veṅkaṭa, Rāma Raja's youngest brother, Timma being for the time ousted. This state of things did not, however, last for very long.² Almost immediately after the Dakṣaṇī allies had broken up their joint camp at Raichūr, where they fixed their rendezvous after their victorious campaign, Husain Nizām Shāh of Aḥmadnagar died, and was succeeded by a minor. This event encouraged 'Alī Adil Shāh of Bijapur to attempt largely to add to his dominions. Timma Raja applied to him for aid in order that he might regain his position as chief of the family—a position which Veṅkaṭa had usurped—and 'Alī Adil moved with an army to Ānēgundi ostensibly to his aid, but in reality with the view of adding, first Ānēgundi, and afterwards Vijayanagar itself, to his own dominions. This design was frustrated by Veṅkaṭa calling on the other Dakṣaṇī sovereignties to aid him to maintain his position, and 'Alī Adil was forced by fear of his rivals to retreat back from Ānēgundi.

In 1577 the Muhammadans advanced against Pennakōṇḍa, which was so bravely defended by Jagadēva Rāya, son-in-law of Śrī Rāṅga, that the invaders were defeated and driven back. Jagadēva was rewarded by large grants of land added to the territories of the province (parts of Maisur and Salem) that he governed. His governorship was then widely extended.

Śrī Rāṅga was succeeded in A.D. 1585 by his brother, Veṅkaṭapati, who removed the seat of government to Chandragiri. Veṅkaṭapati ruled with some degree of magnificence at Chandragiri and Vellore, having his territories governed by viceroys. Mackenzie gives the names of some of the principal viceroys and their provinces about the year A.D. 1597. They seem to have been—

Krishnappa Nāyakka	...	...	...	at Jīñji (Gingee).
?	Nāyakka	...	...	at Tanjore.
Kumāra Krishnappa Nāyakka	...	...	...	at Madura.
Jagadēva Rāya	...	...	...	at Chennapattana.
Tirumala Rāya	...	...	...	at Srirāṅgapattana.
?	...	...	...	at Pennakōṇḍa.

About the year 1593 or 1595 he seems to have roused himself to make an effort for the recovery of at least part of his patrimony from the Musalmāns. "Taking advantage of the attention of the Golkōṇḍa Government being taken up by the invasion of Aḥmadnagar by the Mogul forces under Prince Murād, son of Akbar, he approached the limits of Guṇṭūr with a view of recovering that province; but "speedily retreated on finding the Golkōṇḍa officers were disposed to receive him in force, and apologized, "alleging that his movement was from motives of religion" to visit and perform ablutions "at the great "tank at Cummam." In 1599 Veṅkaṭapati was at war with the Nāyakka of Madura, his vassal.³ The European missionaries were well received by the sovereign at Chandragiri, and he encouraged the trade of the East India Company. The Dutch were then established at Pulicat, where they had recently built a fort. He died in A.D. 1614. Floris, the traveller, heard of his death while at Masulipatam, on October

¹ J.A.S.B. XII (1844), p. 421.

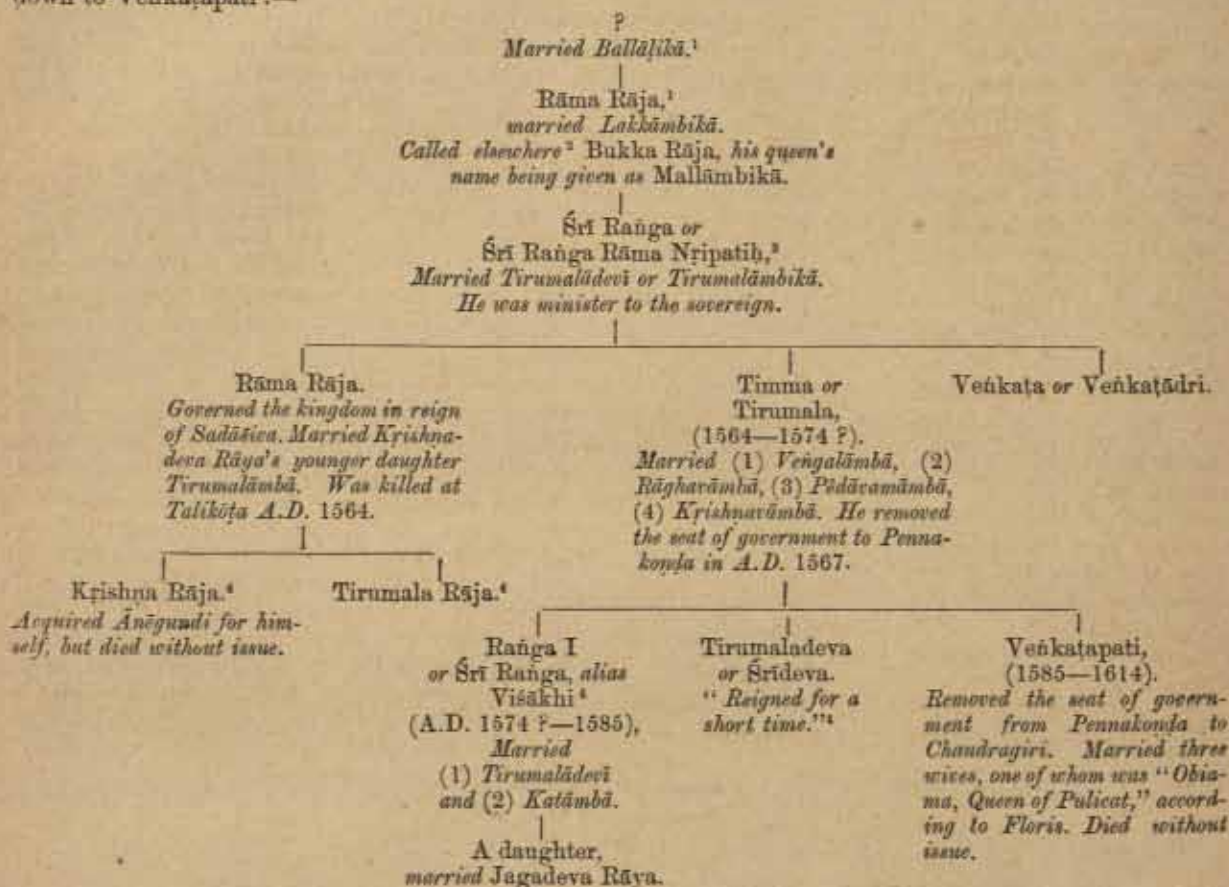
² J.A.S.B. XII (1844), p. 421.

³ Pimenta's account. He was a "visitor" of the Jesuits. "Purchas (Vol. II, pp. 1744—1750) gives an abridgment of it, as also does Jarric ("Thesaurus," I, pp. 629—690)." Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 55, n.

25th of that year. He states that the king's three wives burned themselves on his funeral pyre. One of them was "Obiama, Queen of Paleakate," or Pulicat.

His death was followed by great confusion and disturbance. The various viceroys throughout the south of India began to assume an independent attitude and emancipate themselves from their position of vassalage. The government of the Vijayanagar territories above the ghāts was virtually destroyed by the capture of Śrīraṅgaṭṭana (Seringapatam) in 1609 A.D. by Rāja Ūḍaiyār of Maṣūr from Tirumala Rāja, the aged viceroy, who retired and died at Tālkaḍ. And all over the country the Pōlegars began to acquire more and more power.

The following genealogical table exhibits the relationship of the kings of the Rāma Rāja dynasty down to Veṅkaṭapati:—



My information regarding inscriptions gives me the following list, the dates being those of the inscription of sovereigns (so-called) who succeeded Veṅkaṭapati.

	A.D.
Śrī Raṅga II	1619
Rāma	1620—1622
Śrī Raṅga II (?)	1623
Veṅkaṭappa	1623
Rāma	1629
Veṅkaṭapati	1636
Śrī Raṅga III	1643—1665

¹ Inscription at Devanahalli; Rico's *Myasore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140. The genealogy is partially confirmed by my copper-plate inscription No. 12 (see above, pp. 2, 3).

² See above, pp. 2, 3, copper-plate inscription No. 12.

³ I go by inscriptions. Muḥammadan historians call Rāma's father "Heemirraje," as given in Scott's *Ferishta*. Burnell styles him Virappa Nāyak.

⁴ According to information supplied to me by the present Rāja of Ānēgundi.

This seems to accord well with the "Traditional List" as published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) so far as the order of names is concerned, except that my inscriptional list interpolates a Śrī Raṅga and Rāma at the beginning; but all my stone inscriptions require examination. Śrī Raṅga, however, certainly began to reign before the year 1639, for it was he that gave the site of the city of Madras to the English in that year.

Mr. Ravenshaw's list runs—

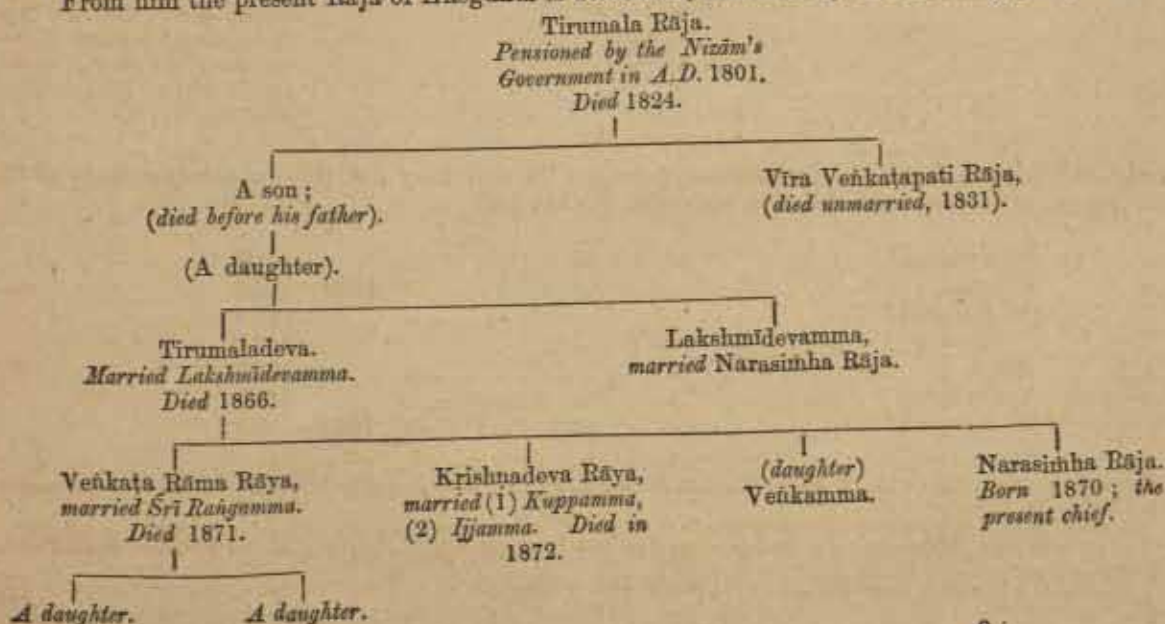
Śrī Raṅga II.
Veṅkata.
Rāmadeva.
Veṅkatapati.
Śrī Raṅga III.

We then have—

						A.D.
Śrī Raṅga IV	...	...	...	...	...	1665—1678
Veṅkatapati	...	...	...	...	...	1678—1680
Śrī Raṅga	...	...	...	...	...	1692
Veṅkata	...	...	...	...	...	1706
Śrī Raṅga	...	...	...	...	...	1716
Mahadeva	...	...	...	...	...	1724
Śrī Raṅga	...	...	...	...	...	1729
Veṅkata	...	...	...	...	...	1732
Rāma	...	...	...	...	...	1739 (?)
Veṅkatapati	...	...	...	...	...	1744
(?)	(?)
Veṅkatapati	...	...	...	...	...	1791—1793

In a letter to Government, dated 12th July 1801, Munro gave an account of the Āṇegundi Rāj so far as he had been able to gather it. He states that the then Rājā was a descendant of the Vijayanagar family by the female line, his ancestors having obtained the territories of Āṇegundi, part of Harpanahalli, and part of Chitaldurgam in jāghir from the Muḥammadan Governments. Early in the eighteenth century they paid a tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Mogul Emperor. In A.D. 1749 the jāghir fell under the Mahrattas and paid tribute to them till 1775, when it was reduced by Haidar 'Alī, who fixed the tribute at Rs. 10,000 and the obligation of furnishing a force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse. In 1786 Tipū completely subverted the jāghir. The Rājā fled to the Nizām's dominions, where he remained a fugitive till 1791, when he tried to regain his jāghir during the war. In 1799 he seized Āṇegundi on Tipū's fall, and refused to submit to the English. This he was compelled to do, and the estate was handed over to the Nizām, when the Rājā was made a pensioner. His name was Tirumala Rājā. He died in 1824.

From him the present Rājā of Āṇegundi is descended, as shown by the following pedigree :—



VIJAYAPURA, OR BIJAPUR, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—.

(See DAKHAN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

WARANGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See GAṆAPATIS of Orāṅgal.)

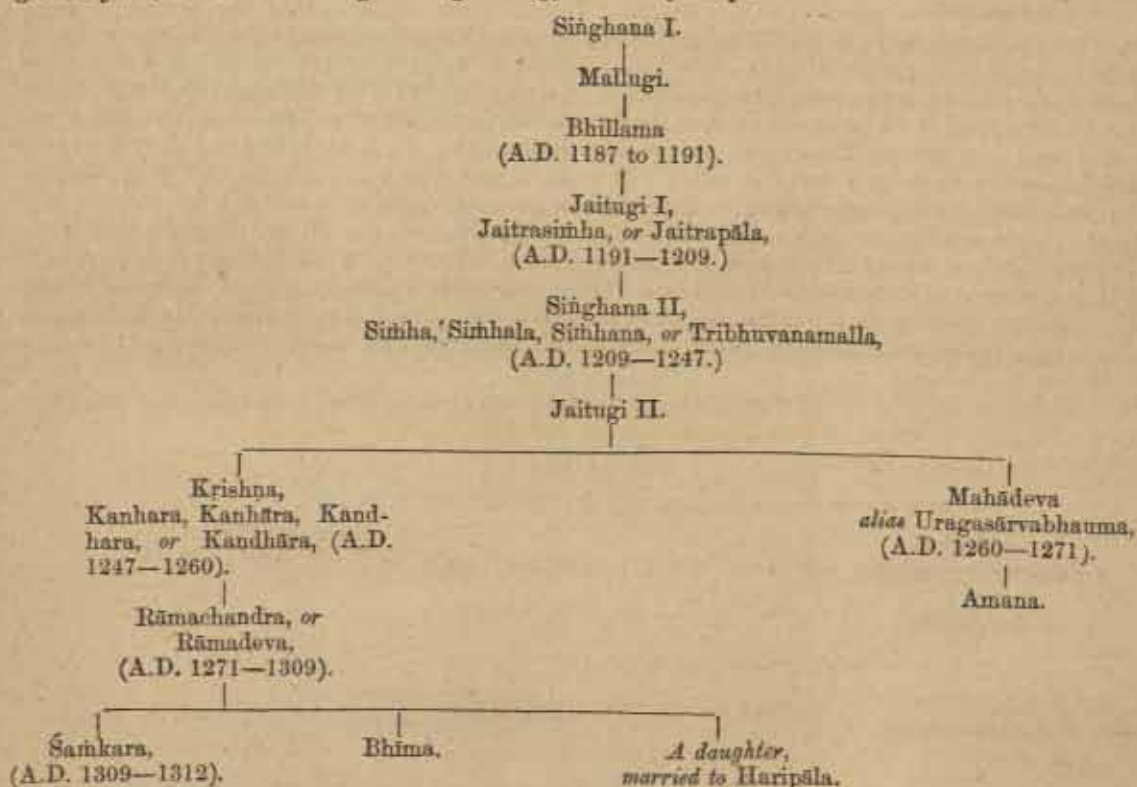
WESTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(See CHALUKYAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 71—78, for an account of this family. From it the following summary is compiled.)

On the downfall of the Kalachuris, the southern parts of their dominions fell into the hands of the Hoysala Ballālas, or Yādavas of Dvārasamudra, while the northern were appropriated by another family of Yādavas, who eventually settled at Devagiri (*hod.* Daulatabad.) The device of their house was a golden *garuḍa*. The following is the genealogy of the dynasty :—



Singhana I is stated in an inscription to have subdued the "King of the Karnāṭaka," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana.

In Bhillama's lifetime, his son Jaitugi seems to have been defeated by the Hoysala king Ballāla II in a battle fought, according to tradition, at Lakkundi in the Dhārvaḍ District.

Jaitugi I resided at Vijayapura or Bijapur. He is stated in a later inscription to have slain the "King of Trikalīṅga" and seized his kingdom. Whether this is true or not remains to be proved. The

king of "Trikaṅga" would, apparently, be the Chola sovereign; or his viceroy in his northern possessions. Kulottuṅga II appears to have reigned over the Chola country till after the year A.D. 1158; and I have received copies of inscriptions about the Krishna and Godavari rivers which would give us a Chola prince named Rājendra reigning till at least 1194; after which we hear nothing of any sovereign till the Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal appear on the scene, the country being apparently in the hands of a number of petty chiefs. It is therefore not at all improbable that the Chola sovereign or viceroy of Teliṅga (*Trikaṅga*) was conquered by a Yādava sovereign between the years 1191 and 1209, the date of Jaitugi's reign.

It is in the reign of Singhana II, viz., in the year A.D. 1210-11, that Devagiri is first mentioned as the capital. He claims to have conquered the "King of Telunga" (*Teliṅga*), the Kalachuri king, and the Andhra king. Thirty-eight inscriptions of his reign are extant, which prove that the kingdom had extended in size.

Singhana II was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, whose viceroy (*Mahāpradhāna*) in the southern provinces was the son of a general who is declared to have conquered the Rattas, the Kādambas of the Koṅkana, the Pāṇḍya who shone at Guttī, (?) and the Hoysāla king, and to have set up pillars of victory near the Kāveri.

Mahādeva was possibly a usurper. His son Amana seems to have been forcibly ousted by Rāmachandra, who succeeded in A.D. 1271.

Either Rāmachandra or one of his vassals prosecuted a war against the Hoysālas which seems to have been successful. Rāmachandra's sway "extended over all the dominions, in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the dynasties that preceded his." In A.D. 1294¹ he was attacked by a predatory band of Muhammadan horsemen under 'Ala-ud-dīn Khilji, nephew of Jalal-ud-dīn,—their first inroad into the Dakhan,—was defeated and driven into his fort, the town being pillaged by the marauders. Rāmachandra bought off the invaders and concluded a peace, but meanwhile his son Śaṅkara advanced with a large army to the capital. In the battle which ensued the Muhammadans were ultimately victorious, and the Hindu sovereign had to make further concessions before the invaders would retire.

In 1306 A.D. Rāmachandra having refused tribute, 'Ala-ud-dīn, who, by the murder of his uncle, was now on the throne of Delhi, sent one of his eunuchs, Malik Kafur, with 100,000 horse, to subdue the Dakhan. Devagiri was defenceless against this host, and Rāmachandra submitted and was sent to Delhi, where he was received honorably and liberally. He was restored, and continued to pay tribute till his death. In 1309 he hospitably entertained Malik Kafur on his march against Oraṅgal.

In 1310 A.D. Malik Kafur again marched south, this time against the Hoysālas, and returned to Delhi. Śaṅkara, then sovereign of Devagiri, refused tribute, and in 1312 Malik Kafur again marched into the Dakhan, seized Śaṅkara and put him to death. He ravaged the Dakhan, and took up his residence at Devagiri. Being summoned soon after to Delhi, Rāmachandra's son-in-law, Haripāla, stirred up the Dakhan to arms, expelled a number of the Muhammadan garrisons, and asserted his power over the former territories of Devagiri.

In 1318 Mubarak, then on the throne of Delhi, marched in person against Haripāla, who was captured, flayed alive, and decapitated, and his head set up over the gate of his own city.

Thus ended the Yādava dynasty.

YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRA.

(See the HOYSĀLA BALLĀḤAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF MĀNYAKHĒTA.

(See the RĀSHṬRAKŪṬAS.)

¹ Mr. Fleet's summary of what follows is taken from *Ferishta*.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

BĀNA KINGS, THE—.

The publication of Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* with Mr. Foulkes's Historical Paper in Vol. I, and his exhaustive notes on inscriptions in the Appendix to Vol. II, enables me to make some additions to the above sketch of the dynasties of Southern India.

I had omitted to notice the Bāna Kings of Maisūr. This was a very ancient dynasty and apparently ruled over the eastern portion of Maisūr. (*Op. cit.* II, 395, etc.)

At an early date, in the reign of the Gaṅga King Koṅgaṇi I (*see p.* 190), the Bāna kings were conquered, but they subsequently recovered their power and prestige. They were conquered again by a chief in the reign of Prithivī Koṅgaṇi, prior to the year A.D. 777.¹

Mr. Foulkes's inscription (*id.*, p. 369) gives us a certain chief named Hasti Malla, king of the Bānas, who was subject to the Gaṅga Kings of Maisūr, who in turn were feudatories of the Cholas. The Gaṅga Prince Keśari "Prithivipati" consecrated Hasti Malla, of Padivipuri, king of the Bānas by permission of the Chola "Parakeśari." A short time previous to this the Bānas were conquered "suddenly" (*id.*, p. 372, *Ins.*, verse 9) by the Chola Vira Nārāyaṇa, and since the inscription in question bears an endorsement in the fifteenth year of the said Vira Nārāyaṇa, it would appear that this conquest, followed by the giving back of the kingdom and consecration of the Bāna king, took place within the first fifteen years of his reign, and therefore that "Parakeśari" or "Koppara Kesari" was a title of this Vira Nārāyaṇa Chola. In the endorsement the latter is mentioned by the title of "he who took Madura."

In another grant the same Bāna chief, Hasti Malla, is represented as having captured a Pallava fort, and being in consequence highly honored by the Chola sovereign and the Gaṅga King Prithivipati. Mr. Foulkes argues (*id.*, p. 388), and I think rightly, that this must have taken place before the conquest of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and probably only shortly before.

Another grant published in the same work (*id.*, 391) gives us the following table of eight kings. Bāna was the first sovereign. A long time after him came Bānādhirāja. Again a long time after him came Jayanandivarmā, who ruled as far as the "Andhira country," *i.e.*, the Telugu country.

Jayanandivarmā.
Vijayāditya.
Śrī Malladeva, alias "Jagadekamalla."
Bāna Vidyādhara.
Prabhumerudeva.
Vikramāditya.
Vijayāditya, alias "Pukaravippava Gauda."
Vikramāditya, alias "Vijaya Bāhu."

The last is called the "friend of Kṛishṇa Rāja." Another Bāna king is mentioned in inscriptions at Gulgānpōde in the Kōlār District of Maisūr, 15 miles north of Kōlār (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. lvi, 304, 305), viz., the "Śrī Mahāvali Bānarasa," Vikramāditya, surnamed "Bāna Vidyādhara."

Reference to the sketch of the rulers of the Malayālam country given above (p. 196) will show that one of the early Perumāls was Bāna Perumāḷ "from Bānapuram in *Paradeśa*."

¹ Inscription at Nagamaṅgalam (*Rice's Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 237).

CHALUKYAS.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 218, 220) mentions an Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Krishna, which states that King Vijayāditya Narendra Mrigarāja fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Rashtrakūṭa feudatories, the Gaṅga *Mahāmāṇḍaleśvaras* and the Rattas; that Guṇagaṅka-Vijayāditya was successful in the war with the same opponents; but that, after his reign, Veṅgi was overrun and crushed by the "Ratta claimants,"—for the time, of course.

CHOLAS.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District* II, 369) publishes a grant which gives a genealogy of three Chola sovereigns, corresponding apparently with a set of three mentioned in the *Koṅgudeśa-rājakkal*.

Mr. Foulkes's Grant.

Vijayālaya.

↓
Āditya.

↓
Vīra Nārāyaṇa.

Koṅgudeśa-rājakkal.

Vijayada.

↓
Āditya.

↓
Vīra Chola Nārāyaṇa.

We learn that previous to these there had reigned a "Karikāla Chola," since the grant states (v. 4) that "in his line, which the fame of Kokkilī Chola Karikāla rendered illustrious, and which was the original stock from which Kochehaṅkana and other founders of royal dynasties sprung, the victorious and wealthy Vijayālaya was born....." Vīra Nārāyaṇa is said to have married the daughter of the King of Kerala, and to have conquered (1) the Bāna kings, (2) King Tumba and other kings, (3) Raja Simha Pandiyan, (4) the King of Ceylon. He assumed the title of "Saṅgrāma Rāghava."

Mr. Foulkes (*id.*, p. 367) thinks that the Chola Ādityavarma, who conquered the *Koṅgudeśa* about the year A.D. 894 according to his computation, and who had a son Vīra, is the same as the Chola Parakeśari, who seems to have had a son Vīra; but the whole history of the Cholas is, at present, so confused that it is, as Mr. Foulkes remarks, dangerous to theorize.

The *Koṅgu* chronicle mentions a Chola "Arivarideva," or "Harivarideva," *alias* Rājārāja, as great-grandson of Vīra Nārāyaṇa. On page 380 of the same publication Mr. Foulkes gives us a list of seven Cholas and the dates he assigns to them. But as a great deal of his reasoning seems to be based on the *Koṅgu* chronicle, neither the dates nor names can be trusted.

	A.D.
Vijayālaya	855—880
Āditya	880—905
Vīra Nārāyaṇa	905—930
Desotya	930—950
Parāntaka	950—970
Divi	970—990
Harivari <i>alias</i> Rājārāja	990

One thing is quite clear,—that if the Vīra Nārāyaṇa of this list be the same as Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chola, the date must be wrong.

Another list has kindly been given to me by Dr. Burgess, who got it from Dr. Burnell. This also is from a chronicle, the *Bṛihadīśvara Māhātmya*, or legend of the great temple at Tanjore. Dr. Burnell had no confidence in it, though he thought that some of the names were doubtless real ones. It will be observed that the list does not at all correspond with the lists drawn from inscriptions.

Kulottuṅga.
Deva Chola.
Śaṣīsekharā.
Śivaliṅga Chola.
Karikāla Chola.
Bhīma Chola.
Rāja Rājendra.
Vīra Mārtāṇḍa.

Kīrtivardhana.
Jaya Chola.
Kanaka Chola.
Sundara Chola.
Kalakāla Chola.
Kalyāṇa Chola.
Bhadra Chola.

GĀNGAS OF MAISŪR.

In a grant published by Mr. Foulkes in Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* (Vol. II, p. 372) is a short Gāṅga genealogy. In the royal line was born Śiva Māra, who had a son named Prithu-yashā *alias* Prithivipati. He saved a certain Dindikojeriga from Amoghavarsha. [The first of these latter names sounds like a Pallava name. Amoghavarsha was probably one of the three Rāshtrakūta kings of that name (*see above*, pp. 233-4).] He also saved Nāgadāṇḍa (another Pallava?) from death. Prithu-yashā seems to have lost his life in battle with the Pandiyan King Varaguna.¹ His son was Narsimha, and the latter's son was named Keśari, *alias* "Prithivipati." The latter was subject to the Chola king Parakeśari (or Kopparakeśari?) and consecrated Hasti Malla king of the Bāṇas. The Bāṇas had been shortly before defeated by the Chola king, the same Parakeśari, also called Vira Nārāyaṇa.

KALINGĀ.

The kingdom of Kalingā was one of the oldest in India. Though not actually mentioned by name in the *Rig Veda*, the sage Kakshivat is frequently alluded to, and he was the son of a female slave of the queen of Kalingā. The country is mentioned in all the most ancient chronicles. According to Buddhist legends, when Buddha's relics were divided at his death, Brahmādatta, the King of Kalingā, obtained his left canine tooth. Kalingā is also mentioned in the *Jātakas*, such as the *Weesantara Jātaka* and others. In the time of Aśoka (B.C. 250) the country was of sufficient importance to justify that king's engraving his celebrated rock-edicts there for the enlightenment of the people. Pliny divides the country into three portions, *Kalingā*, *Madhya Kalingā*, and *Mahā Kalingā*. With all this, very little is known of the names of the kings who reigned over the country, except through native chronicles, which, as before stated, are very untrustworthy.

Professor Peterson of Bombay communicated, on behalf of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, to the Oriental Congress at Leiden in 1883 a decyphermant of the well-known rock inscription at Udayagiri, which used to be attributed to King Aira or Vera, but which, it is now shown, was engraved by King Khāravela of Kalingā, who belonged to the Cheta family and the Jain faith. The date would seem to be not long subsequent to Aśoka (B.C. 250). The king gives a long account of his doings for 38 years, and mentions a "Western," that is, Andhra King Satakarni. He dates the extension of certain works at the close of "the 165th year of the Maurya Kings." (*Numismata Orientalia*, Vol. III, p. 29. Mr. Edward Thomas's Contribution to the treatise on South-Indian Coinage.)

Mr. W. Taylor, now residing at Parlakimedi in Ganjam, has sent me a newly discovered copper-plate inscription of Indravarmā, King of Kalingā, found at Kimedi. It is on three small plates, and dates apparently from about the eighth or ninth century. Two other inscriptions of this king are known (*see above*, p. 183), dated respectively in the 128th and 146th year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. This is similarly dated in the 91st year, proving either that Indravarmā enjoyed a very long reign, or that there was more than one king of that name.²

MAISŪR.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District*, II, 403—430) has published a grant of Dodda Krishna Rāja (A.D. 1714—1731), and has printed (pp. 426—430) several genealogies of this royal house from different sources. My table (*above*, p. 194) is defective, but it is at least as reliable as any other, seeing that seven different tables compiled by Mr. Foulkes from different sources vary in important details.

RĀSHTRAKŪTA KINGS.

Mr. Fleet has just published a number of new grants in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 215, from which we gain the following principal particulars:—

(II.) Amoghavarsha I was surnamed "Atisayadhavala" and "Nripatuṅga I." He defeated the

¹ Mr. Foulkes points out that Kamhan, the great Tamil poet, is said to have lived in the reign of Varaguna Pandiyan, while "local tradition" makes Kamhan also a contemporary of Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chola. This would help in the identification of Vira Nārāyaṇa with Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chola were it not that so much confusion exists in regard to all these dates and names. Patient working will probably throw light on all this before very long.

² This grant is now in the Madras Museum.

Chalukyas, and built (restored?) the city of Mānyakhēta. He came to the throne in A.D. 814-15 or 815-16, and enjoyed a long reign.

An Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Krishna states that a long war took place in the time of Vijayaditya Narendra Mrigarāja of that dynasty with the Gaṅgas and Rattas. These Gaṅgas were feudatories of the Rāshtrakūtas. 108 battles were fought in twelve years.

(12.) Krishna II was also called "Kannara," "Kandhara-Vallabha," and "Krishna-Vallabha." His wife was of the family of the Kalachuris of Tewar or Tripura.

The Eastern Chalukyan inscription mentioned above states that the wars between that dynasty and the Rāshtrakūtas continued into the reign of Krishna II. Guṇagāṅka-Vijayaditya was successful in his wars, but after him "the province of Veṅgi was overrun by the army of the Ratta claimants, as if by dense darkness on the setting of the sun."

(13.) Jagattuṅga II. Mr. Fleet has ascertained (p. 222, note 47) that the name "Jagadrudra" might be expunged both from this king's names and those of his great grandfather Govinda III. The bestowal of the title is due, it seems, to a mistake in reading an inscription. Jagattuṅga II gave a grant in A.D. 929-30 under the title of "Prabhūtarsha." His son,

(14.) Indra IV, gave a grant in A.D. 916-17.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 248) mentions two royal insignia, which it seems were formerly adopted by the Guptas, acquired from them by the Chalukyas, and wrested from the Chalukyas by the Rāshtrakūtas. These are the figures of the rivers Gaṅga and Yamunā.

Govinda V is called "Gojjigadeva," "Nripatuṅga," "Vira Nārāyaṇa," and "Ratta-Kandarpa" in an inscription at Kalas in Dhārvaḍ (*id.*, p. 249). An army of his was defeated by Rāja Bhīma of the Eastern Chalukyas.

VIJAYANAGAR.

On page 436 of the *Chingleput District Manual*, Mr. Crole has printed a translation of an inscription in the *Varadarājāsāmi* temple at Conjeeveram, which gives some interesting details of Krishnadeva Rāya's conquests (*see above*, p. 249) and of his visit to Conjeeveram after his return. He is described as capturing, first, the hill forts of Udayagiri, Bellamkonda, Vinukonda, Kondavīdu and others, from Nellore up to the Krishna river, subduing some chiefs whose names are given;¹ then Bezvāḍa, Kondapalle, and many places north of the river; and finally Rajahmundry, north of the Godāvāri, where "the youngest of his wives, Tirumaladevi, was caused to make many gifts. In A.D. 1516 he went and worshipped at Conjeeveram and gave gifts."

¹ It is interesting to notice that this inscription confirms the Kondavīdu chronicle (*see above*, p. 188) that the Gajapatis of Orissa had possession of that fortress in those days, and that the last of them, Vīrabhadra, son of Pratapa Rudra Gajapati, was conquered by Krishnadeva Rāya in A.D. 1515.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

(Continued from page 34.)

220. (*From the Collector's Office, Kurnool. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) An early Vijayanagar grant, consisting of three plates joined by a ring, with a seal consisting of a *nandi* seated on a lotus. The mythological portion of the inscription is short, mentioning only *Chandra* and *Yadu*. One of the *Yādavas* was named *Saṅgama*, and in his family was born *Bukka*, the donor. He is stated to have humbled the kings of *Kaliṅga* and *Vaṅga*. In Ś.Ś. 1285 (A.D. 1363), cyclic year *Plava*, *Bukka*, residing on the banks of the *Tuṅgabhadra*, and worshipping the god *Virūpākṣa*, granted, for the support of a temple of *Bhairava*, and for the maintenance of a priest, the village of *Gadigarelu*, *alias* *Bukkara-yapuram*, in the *Pedakal* District of the Province of *Ghanadri*. The bulk of the inscription is in *Sanskrit*, only the description of the village boundaries being given in *Kanarese*. This grant may be the same as that mentioned at page 94, Vol. I, under the head "*Gadigerēvula*," a village ten miles north-by-west of *Nandyal* in the *Kurnool* District.

221. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A Vijayanagar plate, modern in character, but professing to date from A.D. 1410. It does not seem so old. The edges of the plates are lined with thin strips of copper, nailed on to preserve the writing. The seal is plain and flat and is ornamented, in roughly engraved lines, by a figure of *Vāmana* bearing an umbrella, having in front of him a sword, and on each side of his head the sun and moon. The mythological portion of the grant is very small, mentioning only *Yadu*. "In his family *Saṅgama* was born." The genealogy is—

Saṅgama,
|
Bukka.
|
Harihara.
|
Deva Rāya.

(*See above*, pp. 243, 244, and *Burnell's South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 55.) King *Deva Rāya*, in Ś.Ś. 1332, cyclic year *Vikrīti* (A.D. 1410), gave the town of *Āḍavāni* (*Āḍōni*) as an *agrahāra* to a number of priests of the temple of *Virabhadra* there.

222. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A Vijayanagar grant in five large plates, joined together by a ring bearing the boar-seal with sun and moon, in low relief. The grant is by King *Achyuta*, who, in Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533), cyclic year *Vijaya*, presents to fifty Brahmans the village of *Narasendrapura*, *alias* *Kallavāya*. The genealogy is precisely as in No. 107, to which in all respects this grant closely assimilates. Here, as there, *Achyuta* is distinctly called the "younger brother" (*tadaunjanmā*) of *Krishnadeva*.

223. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A Vijayanagar grant in three plates, the seal missing. This, in all respects except size (it is smaller) resembles No. 222. By it King *Achyuta* in Ś.Ś. 1461 (A.D. 1539), cyclic year *Vikāri*, grants the village of *Uppalapalle* (*vulgo* "Uppalapalle") in the *Kandukūru* country to some Brahmans.

224. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A rough plate, consisting of a single irregular oblong sheet decorated with rude *Vaiṣṇava* devices. By it "Ramarāja *Tirumala Rāja*," during the reign of *Sadaśiva* of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1479 (A.D. 1557), cyclic year *Piṅgala*, presented to one *Yerrama Nāyudu* seven villages in the "*Ghandikōṭa*" country (*Gandikōṭa* in the *Cuddapah* District¹). The villages are *Gautti* (*Gooty*?), *Yāduri*² (*Vēduri-ūru* or *Vēdurūru*?), *Tāḍiparisi*³ (*Tadpatry*), *Vellatūru*,

¹ See Vol. I, p. 123.

² Vol. I, p. 129.

³ Vol. I, pp. 117, 323.

Singanmalasi, Yeducheru, and Kondlakarūru. The relationship of the donor to the sovereign is not stated, but there can be little doubt that he is the Tirumala Rāja, younger brother of Rāma Rāja, who was killed at Talikōṭa in 1564. After Rāma Rāja's death, Tirumala became head of the family. He died in 1574.

225. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A very miserable specimen of a copper-plate, on a thin oblong sheet of small size, but undoubtedly genuine. It commemorates a grant by the donor of No. 224, Tirumala Rāja. He granted some lands in the village of Guṇḍāla, during a solar eclipse, to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1490 (A.D. 1568), cyclic year *Prabhava*.

226. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A similar document to No. 225 in size, shape, and style. A grant by the same donor to the Viṣṇu temple in Guṇḍāla, in the same year, of the village of Zonnagiri in the Drōnachalam Paragana.

227. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate surmounted by a separate piece of copper nailed on, having a sun, moon, *liṅga*, and *nandī* on one side, and on the other two roughly cut lines of Telugu; also three small rings, one at the top and two at the sides, apparently intended to string a cord through. The date is given as Ś.Ś. 1470 (A.D. 1548), cyclic year *Śrīmukha*, but these do not correspond. The date, moreover, does not coincide with the name of the sovereign mentioned, Harihara of Vijayanagar, and the whole would, therefore, seem to be of doubtful authenticity. The document states that "Timma Rāja" (no genealogy given) confirmed the grants made by former sovereigns in the village of Peddahuliki, north of Gooty (*Gautti*). This is said to have taken place in A.D. 1548 in the reign of Harihara!

228. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate, very similar to the last, with a top ornamented with *Vaishnava* emblems, and having similar rings at the top and sides. It is herein stated that the same Timma Rāja did, in Ś.Ś. 1293 or 1296 (A.D. 1371 or 1374), during the reign of Bukkadeva Rāja, confirm the grants of earlier sovereigns in the villages of *Gaḍikalu* and *Molakalapādu*, in the Pāravakonda country of the district (*śima*) of Gautti (Gooty). The discrepancies are obvious, and need explanation.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

VOLUME I.

Introd. viii. Under ABBREVIATIONS. Omit the entry "J.A.S. = Journal of the Asiatic Society."

Page 3. Mr. W. Taylor has sent me a small copper-plate inscription consisting of three plates, joined by a ring, which was found at Kimedi. It is a grant of king Indravarma of Kalingā (*see above*, pp. 183, 258) in the 91st year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. No genealogy is given.¹

Page 19, last line. After "*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 33—215," add "V, 301, 357; X, 259—264."

Page 23. PITTĀPURAM.—Sir Walter Elliot publishes (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 34) a note with a page of illustrations on a number of Buddhist relic-caskets found in a mound of "large bricks," a *stūpa* in fact, at a place called "Timavaram" in the Pittāpuram Zemindari. These were discovered in 1848 by the workmen of the Rāja, who were digging for bricks for a building in course of construction. Each stone casket contained a crystal casket, and in each crystal casket was a splinter of some precious stone—ruby, emerald, or the like,—a small pearl, a bit of coral, and a piece of gold leaf. These were all sent to the Madras Central Museum. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the contents of the caskets have all disappeared, and of the crystal caskets only two portions remain, which have been erroneously supposed to have come from Amaravati. The stone caskets are still in the Museum.

Page 47. BEZVĀDA.—Mr. Gordon Mackenzie of the Madras Civil Service has published in the *Indian Antiquary* (XI, 82) a note on a local legend relating to two brothers named Akhana and Madana Pantulu, alleged to have been ministers of Abū Hasan, the last king of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golkonda, who came to the throne in A.D. 1672 and was deposed by Aurangzib in 1685. On the authority of Elphinstone, Mr. Lewis Rice states (*id.* 236) that a certain "Madna Punt" alone was Abū Hasan's minister, while it appears (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. 208, 213, 259) that there were two brothers named Akhanna and Mādanna, variously surnamed "Dannāyaka" and "Voḍeyār," who jointly administered the Eastern Provinces of Vijayanagar, under King Deva Rāya, in A.D. 1431. The *Chronicle of Kondavidu* (Vol. II, 187) gives us a Gajapati as succeeding, probably by conquest, the last Redḍi King of Kondavidu in the tracts about the Krishna River, and states that he was succeeded (A.D. 1431—1454) by two Vijayanagar kings who ruled respectively for seven and fifteen years. These were both named "Deva," the first having the affix "Pratāpa," and the second the affix "Harihara." They were succeeded by the Gajapatis of Orissa. It seems clear, however, that whether Deva Rāya's ministers, governing Bezvāda and its dependencies in A.D. 1431, were Akhana and Madana or not, there were two important personages of the same name at Bezvāda in the seventeenth century, for there are entries in the old Records of Fort St. George of instructions to the Company's Agent at Abū Husan's Court at Golkonda, directing him to present substantial gifts to "Madanna and Ankana, to preserve their favor to the Honorable Company." (Mr. Mackenzie's *Manual of the Kistna District*, p. 38.)

With regard to the rock-cut remains at Bezvāda some discussion took place subsequent to the publication of Volume I, in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary*, to which I beg to refer readers (XI, 95, 237).

Page 53. MASULIPATAM.—It is an open question whether Masulipatam is not the *Mali-fatan* of Rashid-ud-din (A.D. 1310), who quotes from Al Birūni (early part of eleventh century A.D.). *Mali-fatan* is in other manuscripts of the same writer called *Mali-katan*, *Majli-fatan* and *Majli-patan*. (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 72, note 6. Colonel H. Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 269; and his article on Rashid-ud-din's Geography in the *J.R.A.S.* for 1869.)

Page 70. KONDAVIDU.—This place is said to have been the birth-place of the Telugu poet Vēmana. (Mr. Walhouse in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 73. *Verses of Vēmana* by C. P. Brown, Madras, 1829.)

¹ He has since presented it to the Madras Museum, where it now lies.

Page 74. GÖRANTLA.—A Pallava inscription of King Attivarmā, said to have been "born in the family of King Kandara," was found here. It is published by Mr. Fleet with *fac-simile* (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 102).

Page 97. CUMBUM.—Line 2. For "Sub-Collector" read "Head Assistant Collector."

Id. Between DADIVĀDA and DVĀRAKACHARLA insert the following:—

DIGUMETTA;—5 miles west of Krishnamsettippalle Bungalow. On a stone here is an inscription dated only in the year *Śrimukha* relating to a charge of tolls on the Nandikanama ghāt ordered by a chief, who professes to be a Yādava, named Gaurisvara Varaprasād.

Page 99, last 2 lines. Erase the passage "The Vijayanagar Achyutadeva." This is a careless error. The Vijayanagar dynasty was entirely overthrown in A.D. 1564, and it is difficult to find out who, in 1567, claimed to be the head of the family, probably Timma or Tirumala.

Page 103. ĀDŌNI was captured from the Rāya of Vijayanagar by Muḥammad Shāh Bāhmani (A.D. 1358—1375). The date is given in Scott's *Ferishta* (I, 25) as A.D. 1365. (See also Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VI, 230.) In 1688 the place was surrendered to Prince Muḥammad 'Azam Shāh of the Royal House of Delhi (*op. cit.* VII, 336). The account of the event is given in the *Tārīkh-i-Khāfi Khān*.

Page 104. CHIPPIAGIRI.—There are two fine monolithic pillars here, 52 to 56 feet high, and one unfinished in a quarry not far off.

Page 105. VIJAYANAGAR.—'Abdu-r Razzāk visited Vijayanagar in the years A.D. 1442-4, and has left behind him a vivid description of the grandeur of the city in his *Matla'us Sa'dain* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103). The splendour of the place is represented as so great that we must conclude that the early sovereigns Bukka and Harihara were extremely powerful and wealthy. There were then seven lines of stone fortifications with *chevaux-de-frise* of tall stones outside in a ring measuring fifty yards broad. Round the palace were four bazaars, at the head of each of which was a "lofty arcade and magnificent gallery." Streams of water flowed along cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the Diwān Khāna, or block of ministers' offices, of great size, with a raised gallery in front. The "*Danaik*," or prime minister's, own palace stood behind that of the sovereign. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "*carāhas*, *partābs*, and *fanams*" were coined. Behind the mint was a street three hundred yards long and twenty yards broad, bordered with stone seats. The sovereign and the people are described as living in great luxury, and indulging in lavish displays of gold and jewellery. 'Abdu-r Razzāk minutely describes the grandeur of the *Mahānavami* festival at Vijayanagar.

Page 111. After HAḌAGALI add;—

HÖVAN HAḌAGALI;—8 miles from Haḍagali. One of the finest temples in the district.

Page 112. After KURLAGUNDA add;—

MĀGALAM;—8 or 9 miles from Haḍagali (*see above*). A very finely carved temple now deserted.

Page 118. For MALLINĀYANIPALLE read MALLINĀYANIPALLE.

Page 119. (*The first inscription noted under PENNAKONDA.*) "Śri Vira Bukkanna Uḍayār" is not the Vijayanagar King Bukka, but the chief of whom we hear elsewhere (*see Vol. III, page 160, and note 2, under the CHOLAS*). Virupaṇṇa succeeded Bukkanna.

Page 150. CHANDRAGIRI.—For an architectural description of the old palace, with plans and sections, see Mr. R. F. Chisholm's article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 295.

Page 152. TIRUPATI.—For an account of a singular custom prevalent at Tirupati see *Ind. Ant.* I, 342.

Page 157, third line from bottom. After "Note" add "see also Sir W. Elliot's *Numismatic Gleanings*, No. 2, in the *M.J.L.S.*, No. 7, n.s., April—September 1858, page 98."

Page 164. VELLORE.—To the references at the end of para. 1 add "*M.J.L.S.*, No. 8, n.s., Oct. 1858—March 1859, page 275, a paper by Lieutenant Hawkes."

Line 13 from bottom. For "Khāna Khān" read "Khān Khānān." Khān Khānān was Governor of Haidarābād.

Line 9 from bottom. Sa'adatullah Khān was the Navāb who captured Giñji and seized and imprisoned its Hindu Raja, Dvārasimha. (See the Genealogical Table printed on page 199 above.)

Page 173. NĀGALĀPURAM, *twelfth line from bottom.* For "Śiva" read "Vishnu."
Ninth line from bottom. For "the lingam in the vimāna" read "an image called the *Mūla-eigraham*."

Page 176—187. CONJEEVERAM.—Since the publication of Volume I, I have been enabled to visit this city more than once. There are some very old temples¹ in Śiva-Kañchi, or "Little Conjeeveram," not far from the railway station. Two, dedicated to Śiva, are very much alike, and are exceedingly interesting as being probably types of the structures from which the cave-diggers of the Seven Pagodas or Mahāvalipuram drew their designs. Dr. Burgess has since inspected them, and informs me that they belong to the eighth, or possibly to the early part of the ninth century. The façade and decorations of the main hall, which is entirely open, like the front of a pillared cave, are precisely similar to those of some of the caves at Mahāvalipuram, and contain similar sculptured groups all round the back wall and sides representing scenes from Śaiva mythology. The pillars are of the type we may well call the "Pallava" type, one of the characteristics of which is that the base of the pillar terminates in a conventional *yālī*. The walls of one, viz., the temple amongst the houses in the town, are also sculptured with figures externally, and are covered with inscriptions in old Tamil characters. The walls of the temple dedicated to *Mātangeśvarasvāmī*, which is outside the town in the fields, are not sculptured externally.

Close to this latter temple is a larger and more pretentious Vishnu temple dedicated to *Vaikuṇṭha Perumāḷ*, the architecture of which is also highly interesting and important as a link in the chain. It may be as old as the others. The stones are exceedingly black and weatherworn. The characteristic of the *gopura* is that, though composed of all the members used in later architecture, it is really not so much a *gopura* as a series of storeys, or terraces, one above the other, each smaller than the one below, and surmounted by a *kalaśa*. Here, I think, will be found the link so earnestly sought after by Mr. Fergusson, namely, the link between the old *viḍra* and the more modern *gopura*. This one is really not a tower at all, but consists of a series of storeys, with the edge of the platforms guarded by low walls in which are imitation cells. Later on this form grew into a tower with imitation platforms, and the cells became mere ornaments on the tower-wall. The external walls are ornamented at the corners with *yālīs*.

The *Kailāsanātha* temple, however, which is situated a mile and a quarter from the Railway station in the village lands of *Sālibhōgam* is older by 50 years (according to Dr. Burgess) than either of these.² His note on it is as follows:—"It is surrounded by a court wall with 24 *yālīs* on the outside on each side face. On the inside of the wall is a range of cells 60 in number, each of them having early inscriptions in the Chōla-Grantham character cut in a string-course which runs nearly the whole way round at about 2½ feet from the ground. On the south-east of the main shrine and to the left of the entrance is a small temple with sculptures not unlike those of the 'Seven Pagodas,' with numerous Chōla-Grantham inscriptions. Outside on the east is a range of cells or niches with old Tamil inscriptions on the sill of each. In the inner entrance to the court is an early Devanāgarī inscription, and in the wall of the mandapa is a window of carved lattice work similar to those found at Pattadakal. The temple has been repaired at different times and the roofs have perhaps been somewhat altered; but this temple is by far the most interesting and perhaps the oldest at Conjeeveram."

In the *Kachāleśvarasvāmī* temple, a large Śiva temple at the head of the Rāja street, are some very old sculptures and inscriptions. The oldest inscriptions that I saw were on the walls of a shrine opposite the entrance to the *vimāna* behind the *dheaja-stambha* and close against the high wall of the outer *prākāra*. Some have been turned upside down. Here and there are to be seen the *yālī*-bases of pillars of the Pallava type. But amongst the most interesting relics to be seen in the temple are two pillar-bases now used to decorate the side of the bathing-pool near the entrance-*gopura*. These are formed each of three sculptured figures surrounding the plain base of the pillar, the figures being, I believe, portraits of the old Kurumbar inhabitants of the Pallava country—woodsmen with peculiar high caps, short swords, (?) and water-gourds slung over their shoulders. The features are highly characteristic, and are utterly unlike those of any other sculptured figures I have seen in Southern India.

Another of these figure-bases is to be seen in a mandapam in *Seṅgaranir Ōḍai*³ street, perhaps better preserved than the two above-mentioned.

Mr. Fergusson has pointed out in his works on Indian architecture the peculiarity of a temple, such as that called the *Sahādeva Ratha* at the Seven Pagodas, having a waggon-roof with one end rounded

¹ J.R.A.S., s.s., Vol. XVI, p. 31.

² I have not yet seen it.

³ *Seṅgaranir Ōḍai* means "the jungle-stream with the lotus blossoms." It is now a street in the heart of a busy town.

into an apsidal shape.¹ Only one other had as yet been discovered and noted, viz., that at Manimañgalam, which I have seen. I have now found three more. One is to be seen at Conjeeveram on the left-hand side of the road leading from the taluk cutocherry to the village of Tirupadikunram. It is a small shrine just off the road and shaded by trees. The other two are inside the Jain temple of Tirupadikunram. I am told of another at Somañgalam in the same District.

Some old pillars in the main street of Vishnu Kañchi are interesting. They are evidently the jambs of a great gateway, and are tall and graceful in shape. One such gateway is about half a mile from the other. Native tradition asserts that these were the gates of the old fortified city.

[See page 177, lines 23 ("subsequently") to 28 ("Chalukyan authority.")] I have omitted in the text to notice the inscription of Kirttivarṇa II, published by Mr. Rice in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23-29, which proves my statement to be slightly inaccurate. Kirttivarṇa II acceded to the sovereignty of the Western Chalukyas, according to that inscription, in A.D. 747, and the inscription relates a conquest by him of the Pallavas of Kañchi while he was still the *Yucarāja* of his father, i.e., during his father, Vikramāditya II's reign, which commenced in A.D. 733. It appears that soon after Vikramāditya II's coronation that monarch determined to make war on his hereditary foe, "the enemy of his race," the Pallava king, whose name was Nandi Potavarmā. Vikramāditya, or his *Yucarāja* Kirttivarṇa at the head of his army, made a rapid march into the province of Uḍāka, met the enemy, slew their king, and entered Kañchi in triumph. The city was not plundered. It contained many fine sculptures, and Vikramāditya honored the sanctity of the place by covering with gold the statues of *Rājasimhasevara* and other deities which had been erected by a former Pallava king, named Narasiṃha Potavarmā. Vikramāditya then resided for a time at a sea-coast town, by name "Jayamambha," at present unidentified. The grant in question, which consists of a gift of villages in the Dhārvād District, is dated in the year A.D. 758, during the reign of Vikramāditya's son Kirttivarṇa II, of whom, since nothing is narrated beyond his deeds during the lifetime of his father, it may be predicated that he had done nothing worthy of being commemorated. Indeed we know that with him the Western Chalukyan monarchy ceased to exist for two centuries, being subverted by the Rashtrakūṭas and other enemies of their race. We shall therefore not be far wrong if we place the departure of the Chalukyan invaders from Kañchi about the year A.D. 745. It could hardly have been much later.

According to Wilson (*Mackenzie Coll.*, I, 65) Akalaṅka, a Jain teacher from Śrāvāṇa Belgola, who had been educated at the Bauddha College of Ponataga (near Tiruvātūr, south of Kañchi), disputed, in the year A.D. 788, with the Buddhists at Kañchi, in the presence of the Buddhist king of the Pallavas, Hemasītala. Having confuted them, the Buddhists were all banished to Ceylon, and Hemasītala became a Jain. He was the last Buddhist that reigned over the Pallava kingdom.

Page 177, line 16 from bottom. For *Tonḍaimaṅgalam* read *Tondaimaṅḍalam*.

Page 187. MANIMAṆGALAM.—Since writing my notes on this place, I have had the opportunity of visiting it and inspecting its monuments. The temple with the apsidal *gopura* is a *Śivālaya*. The base is much hidden in débris. It is covered with old Grantha inscriptions. I have been informed that there is another apsidal *gopura* to be seen at Somañgalam, 7 miles from Vandalūr railway station.

In the centre of the village is an old Vishnu temple, called the *Perumāl Kōvil*, of which several of the older pillars are of the Pallava type with the *yālī*-base. Some of them have inscriptions in Grantha characters all round the shaft, but they are in most cases fast becoming illegible owing to age and exposure. Old stone images abound in different parts of the village, and a fine statue, probably of Vishnu, with all the arms and the head broken, was lately unearthed whilst digging a ditch near the *Perumāl Kōvil*. One of the small carved figures near the *Śivālaya* is a fine *virakal* without inscription. It is in good preservation, and the figure is boldly and strikingly designed. Most of the temples are covered with inscriptions.

One of the remarkable objects of this village is an erect stone just opposite the entrance to the *Perumāl Kōvil*, having, above an inscription in Grantha characters, a carved design which I find it difficult to account for except on the supposition that it has a Buddhist origin. Supported on a plain pillar is an eight-spoked wheel or *dharma chakra*, of which the perpendicular and horizontal spokes are plain, while those in the angles are leaf-shaped. The horizontal spokes are continued to the outside of the wheel or *chakra*, and then turn up at right angles to support two emblems. These emblems are too weatherworn to be distinguishable. Above the *chakra* seems to be the emblem often seen on Buddhist coins, which some

¹ See note on Manimañgalam, Vol. I, p. 187.

writers call a mountain and some a *dagoba*. The *chakra*-pillar is supported on each side by two erect objects which look like lamps.

At the Roman villa lately discovered at Moreton in the Isle of Wight, on one part of the tessellated pavement is a design which some writers call a figure of an astrologer. He sits with what looks like a stick in his hand resting in a bowl at his feet, or touching a globe at his feet. Above the globe is a pillar with a wheel on the top—a *dharma chakra* in fact. Whatever they may mean, these pillars are common in Buddhist architecture and probably found their way, like some other emblems, into India from Assyria.

Page 188. *SRI PERUMBUDŪR*.—Outside the entrance to the principal temple is a fine slab standing erect, on which is a lengthy inscription in Kanarese characters, awaiting examination. It is in excellent preservation. In the temple are preserved four copper-plate inscriptions, all of the Vijayanagar dynasty. They are as follows:—

1. Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). A grant by King Sadaśiva of the village of Śeṅgaḍu in the Chandragiri country to a Brahman named Parushottama Bhatta, son of Nandi Bhatta.
2. Undated. Grant by Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar to Krishṇaśarmā, a Brahman, of the village of Āranēri, *alias* Raghunāthapuram in the Paḍavīdu country.
3. Ś.Ś. 1499 (A.D. 1577). Grant of the village of Pallavōl, *alias* Tiruveṅkaṭāpuram, to a Brahman named Tirumalāchārya, by Śrī Rāṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.
4. Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579). Grant of the village of Seṅgaṭṭukōṭṭam in the Māgaral country to one Keśavanātha by Śrī Rāṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.

Id. *TIRUPPADIKUNRAM*.—I have lately had an opportunity of visiting the temple here, and must confess to being sadly disappointed. I found very little stone sculpture and an immensity of thick plaster and whitewash. One window, however, of perforated stonework is very handsome. All the ceilings of the *sonnidhi-mandapam* are elaborately frescoed with paintings, but these do not appear to me to be of great age. Two apsidal *gopuras* over shrines are very interesting. (*See above under CONJEEVERAM*, p. 264—5.)

Id. *For Guḍuvāñjēri read Guḍuvāñchēri*. About 100 yards north-east of the Travellers' Bungalow is an isolated stone bearing a roughly-cut inscription of no great age.

Page 189. *For MANNIVĀKKAM read MANŪVĀKKAM*. The temple is not of great antiquity. It bears an inscription dated Ś. 1422 (A.D. 1500), recording a grant made in the reign of "the Śaluva, Immaḍi Narasiṅga Rāyar," probably the Vijayanagar king Narasiṃha. (*See below under VANDALŪR*.)

Page 191. *TIRUKKAṆKUNRAM*.—For "An old of sculpture," substitute the following:—A Śiva temple dedicated to *Vedagiriśvara*, beautifully situated on the summit of a steep rock about 300 feet high. There is said to have been an old temple here before, but in all that can be seen of the present structure there is no trace of antiquity. There are numerous legends extant regarding the place, and the natives positively assert the recurrence, every twelve years, of certain miracles. The oldest temple in the place is said to be the temple of *Rudra*, east of the hill in the plain, but there is no appearance of antiquity about it. In the plain under the hill on the south side is a large temple with several lofty *gopuras*. The second *gopura* from the north entrance bears some old inscriptions, but the rest of what the European visitor is allowed to see looks modern. On the east side of the hill, almost at the top, is a rock-cut shrine of much the same general pattern as those at Mahāvalipuram. The pillars are covered with inscriptions recording visits made by Europeans, Dutch and others, dating mostly from A.D. 1663 to 1724. These are cut in the rock. Close to this the priests show a number of deep indentations in the solid rock worn away by the slight rubbing of the fingers of generations of pilgrims, who believe that, to cure headache, they have only to rub the finger on the rock and apply it to the forehead.

Id. *TIRUVADAṆDAI*.—The name of this place has been wrongly spelt in the text. The temple is one of Viṣṇu, not of Śiva.

Id. *VALLAM*.—The rock-cut shrine here is utterly destroyed. The Brahmans have filled up the whole front with wretched brick-work, whitewashed over, so that the cave is hidden from view. A common house-door is let into this new wall and is kept padlocked. A dirty stable-lantern hangs on a rusty nail driven into the brick. Three very old Tamil inscriptions are partially visible, the most part of them being hidden by the plaster. A Brahman who came tardily to the place at my request told me that it was only a few years ago that the cave had been so much "improved" (!)

There is a fine figure of *Ganeśa* carved in the rock by the side of the main cave.

Id. Between VAILLAM and VEMBĀKKAM add :—

VANDALŪR;—a railway station 16 miles north-east of Chingleput. There is a Vishnu temple here dedicated to *Kodanda Rāmasaivāmi*, with the end of the *vināna* wall rounded like an apse, which is unusual. There is nothing remarkable about the roof. The villagers state that, though the upper part of the present building is new, it was erected on the base of an old Chola temple, dedicated to Siva, which base strongly resembles that of the *Śahādeva Ratha* at Mahāvalipuram. I am told that temples with similar rounded bases are to be seen at Somaṅgalam, Mādambākkam, and Tirusālam, all in this neighbourhood. There is an inscription on the base which narrates that grants of land were made by private persons to the temple during the reign of "the *Śaṭuca*, Narasiṅga Rāya," probably Narasimha of Vijayanagar. Compare the inscription at Mannivakkam, a mile distant (*see previous page*).

Id. For ALLAMPARVA read ĀLAMBARAI, or ĀLAMPARVA. It is 24 miles from Madurāntakam.

Id. After ALLAMPARVA add :—

CHĒYŪR;—13 miles south-east of Madurāntakam. Four temples; that dedicated to *Kailāsanāthasvāmī* looks the oldest. It is covered with old inscriptions. Next to this comes the temple of *Subrahmanyaśvāmī*, which has some unusual features, such as a number of roughly cut, apparently very old, statues let into the inner side of the *prakāra* wall. There are some other peculiarities also noticeable here and there. The maṇḍapam of the *Ammankōvil* of this temple dates from, perhaps, the last century. The pillars are of the same pretentious and exceedingly clumsy form as those at Perūr in the Coimbatore District. There are no inscriptions on this temple. Pillars of the same type are to be seen in the maṇḍapam of the *Vālmikanāthasvāmī* temple, no part of which seems old. On a stone is an inscription dated Ś. 1730, or A.D. 1808.

Id. KARĀṅGULI (*observe change of spelling*).—A very large tank-bund connects Madurāntakam with the hill above Karāṅguli. Near the hill is a very fine granite weir, in which may be seen a few carved stones and some fragments of slabs bearing ancient Tamil inscriptions. Half way between Madurāntakam and the weir, on the bank of the tank is an old stone figure in an attitude of prayer. From its shape the figure was evidently a portrait. It may be a *vīrakul* to commemorate the sacrifice of a man who was buried alive to secure the stability of the tank-bund; or possibly a portrait of the sovereign who made the tank. The fort is greatly destroyed, and the gate almost unrecognizable owing to the growth of enormous masses of prickly-pear. Inside the fort, close to the left of the gate is a *maṣṭid* which has been partly built of the materials of a Hindu temple, an inscription in old Tamil characters being visible on the base. The pillars are fluted, sixteen sided, and taper somewhat towards the top. In the *agrahāram* is an old *Gaṇeśa* temple (*Pillaiyār kōvil*), standing on a spit of land that runs out into the tank. It has a number of ancient inscriptions on it, but the stones are not now in their original position.

Id. KINŪR. For KINŪR read KINĀR. It is 4 miles from Madurāntakam.

Id. MADURĀNTAKAM. This place is 15 miles, not 14, south-south-west of Chingleput. It was probably named after the Chola sovereign Mathurāntaka Porṭapi Chola (*see above*, p. 160). Near the north of the town is the lower part of an unfinished *gopura* leading to the principal Vishnu temple. The carving is bold and good. It is curious to notice that no one has ever taken the trouble to remove the great sloping mounds of earth that the builders had made at each side for the conveyance of materials to the top of the structure, and these still stand, utterly disfiguring the building. The temple itself dates from the days of the Cholas and has many inscriptions, the principal of which are as follows :—

- (1.) Thirty-fourth year of the reign of Kōvirājakeśarivarmā (*sic*), *alias* Śrī Kulottuṅga Chola-deva,—his queen, Bhuvana Murududaiyāl, being mentioned.
- (2.) Seventh year of the reign of Parāntakadeva (*see above*, pp. 154, 155, 257.)
- (3.) First year of the reign of Kopparakēśarivarmā, *alias* Vikrama Chola-deva.
- (4.) Tenth year of the same reign.

These last two are important, as showing that the name "Kopparakēśarivarmā" was applied to more than one Chola king.

The temple mentioned in the text as lying south-east of the town is dedicated to *Siva*. On the steps of the tank bund near the Vishnu temple are a number of fragments of inscriptions. Another old *Siva* temple is to be seen in the hamlet of Kaḍappōri.

Id. After MADURĀNTAKAM and before OOTRAMALORE add :—

MAṆGALAM;—8 miles north of Madurāntakam. Near this village and to the north of the road leading from Uttirannērūr to Chingleput are some low hills on the top of one of which and in a very

conspicuous position is a fine cromlech. The cap-stone is roughly circular and measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter with a thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Nine large circles of stones of about 20 feet diameter each are to be seen on the hill and about its base to the south, with the remains of other cromlechs. A number of other stone-circles are to be found in the scrub jungle to the west of the hill.

Id. PERUMBAYŪR. For PERUMBAYŪR read PERUMBĒR.

Page 192. PONDŪR.—The base of the *prākāra* of the Vishṇu temple looks very old. A peculiar feature in it consists of a number of carved figures, fat overgrown monsters, supporting the string-course which runs round the base about four feet from the ground. It has no inscription.

Id. ŚĀLAVĀKKAM.—For ŚĀLAVĀKKAM read ŚĀLAVĀKKAM. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west, not north, of Madurāntakam.

Id. UTTIRANMĒRŪR, or UTTIRAMALLŪR, is 15 miles from Madurāntakam, not $10\frac{1}{2}$.

The Vishṇu temple of *Sundara Varadarājasevami*, though small, is an exceedingly handsome architectural structure, its style being unusual and striking. It consists of three storeys. The lower is dedicated to *Sundara Varadarājasevami* and contains a *mahā-maṇḍapam* surrounding a block consisting of an *antarāla* with *dvārapālas* at the door-posts, a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam*, and a *garbhagriha* containing the image of the god, space being left for one person to circumambulate the figure. Over the shrine rises the usual tower, but instead of being a structure confined to the *vimāna* alone, this one spreads over the whole block of inner halls, having smaller *gopuras* over three lesser *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* containing images of inferior deities, inside the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, on the north, south, and west sides of the block. All the small towers are prettily connected with the centre one by low walls relieved by members of the usual cell-like form. The second storey consists of several chambers supported by the walls of the lower block of inner halls, there being nothing above the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. This storey is dedicated to *Vaikuṇṭhasaṁsār*, "he who dwells in *Vaikuṇṭha*." The entrance doorway is to the east, and is just over the entrance to the *antarāla* below. Through a door under a little *gopura* the worshipper enters a small space open to the sky which the people call the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. Another doorway leads into a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam* with space for circumambulation round the central block. This consists of a *vimāna* containing the idol, the doorway being guarded by *dvārapālas*, having small *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* on the north, south, and west sides. The *vimāna* is a little less in size than the *vimāna* below it. The idol stands in the centre. Above this again the group of towers rises to the third storey. Here the entrance door with its *gopura* is also just above the entrance to the *vimāna* below. This storey is dedicated to *Raṅganāthasevami*, whose recumbent figure occupies the centre of the *vimāna*, room being left for one person to walk round it. The entrance-doorway leads into a little space open to the sky, also called by courtesy the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, and this leads directly into the *vimāna* whose door is guarded by female *dvārapālas*. Above this rises the central tower topped by its *kalāśa*. It is said that the *vimānas* are so arranged that, though each is almost as large as the other, the idols are none of them exactly above one another. The group of towers ranged about the central one is very effective, and there is ample scope for light and shade in the whole mass.

The temple of *Vaikuṇṭha Perumāl* close by is covered with inscriptions of great age, some of which, on the south wall, are concealed by some bazaar shops which have been allowed to be built against the temple wall. The steps are flanked by graceful balustrades with a scroll ornament at the top, and decorated at the sides by a sort of diaper of perpendicular and horizontal ribs arranged in squares. The temple is almost entirely ruined. Some capitals of pillars of the old Pallava shape are to be seen here and there lying about.

The temple of *Kēdārīśvara* has some old inscriptions on the walls of the *vimāna*, but the rest of the temple is modern.

The temple of *Kailāsanātha* is simply a wreck. It is of great age, as can be seen from its architectural proportions and the character of the inscriptions. In the second and fourth storeys of the tower, (which has five altogether besides the *kalāśa* at the top), the rows of "simulated cells" stand clear from the wall of the tower, leaving a space between them and the main wall. On the south side of the base is what looks like a standard of linear measurement, a line divided into four sections, each about 5 feet 7 inches long, though they are not quite exact. The middle mark is a star. At the left end is the name "Viruppa Rāyan," at the right a dagger and sun.

The tank near the temple of *Sundara Varadarājasevami* is called the *Uḷa Mahādēvi kolam*, probably in honour of one of the Pallava or Chōla queens.

Id. VILLIVĀKKAM.—For VILLIVĀKKAM read VILLUVĀKKAM. It is 19 miles from Madurāntakam.

Page 196. MALIGAI;—see M.J.L.S., No. 7, N.S., April—September 1858, page 53.

Page 221. KARÜR.—To the references at the end of the notice add "*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145-6."

Page 223, line 4 from top. After "34, 35," add "VII, 137."

Page 224, line 15. After "274, 277," add "IV, 161; VI, 41."

Id. In the Munanād Amsham, near Pandalur, 4 miles north-west of Dēvāla in the Nambolukōd Amsham is the Glenrock Gold Mine, in which, about 60 or 70 feet inside the hill, at a place where the new drives have cut into and crossed one of the shafts of the ancient gold workings, the miners found an ancient iron lamp with pedestal, a pick, and the remains of a *mamoti* or native spade. It is impossible to say how old these may be.

Page 230. BAIDÜR.—To the notice already given add;—

There is a temple of *Sayanēśvaradeva* here, with a slab of granite lying in the inner *prākāra*, bearing an inscription said to be illegible. There is another inscribed slab near the well outside and to the west of the temple, which records the grant of certain lands by a private individual named Nārāyaṇa Śanabhāga. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Rāma Purāṇika, an *archakā* in the temple.

Id. After the notice of BAIDÜR add;—

BAŠRÜR;—3½ miles to the east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahalingadeva* with fifteen inscribed granite slabs. The inscriptions on these are illegible, but it is said that they record the grant of certain lands to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans in the possession of Puṭṭaya Holli, who is the *muktesvar* of the temple.

BIŪR.—In Halagēri *Māgane*, 14 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Hādī Paramēśvari Ammanavāru*, with a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Old Kanarese.

Id. COONDAPOOR.—At the end of the notice add;—

There is a temple of *Mahalingadeva* here with four inscribed slabs in Old Kanarese, all of which are illegible. One of these slabs is at the north-east corner of the *garbhagriha*, and the remaining three at the north-east corner of the inner *prākāra*.

Id. After the notice of COONDAPOOR add the following;—

HALAGĒRI;—about 11 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōṭṭai Hanumanthadeva* with an Old Kanarese inscription which is illegible.

Id. After the notice of HATTIYAṆGADI add the following;—

HĒRÜR.—North-east of Coondapoor in Halagēri *Māgane*. A temple dedicated to *Chikka Tāri Durgā Paramēśvari Ammanavāru*, with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab, situated in the inner *prākāra*. There is another Old Kanarese inscription in this village on a granite slab situated in the inner *prākāra* of the temple of *Hosakēri Mahalingadeva*.

KALTŌDU;—In Kaltōdu *Māgane*, about 12 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Uppunda-Durgā-Paramēśvaridevi*, with three inscribed slabs, two of which are of the soft stone called "*Balaha*" and one of granite. All these stones stand in a line in the outer *prākāra* and to the south of the temple. The inscriptions are as follows:—

- (1.) Dated the 10th of *Aśvayuja-bahula* of the year *Sarvajit*, Ś. 1450 (A.D. 1528). It records the grant of certain land by a private individual named Dugganna Setti.
- (2.) Dated the 10th *Vaiśākha-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1338 (A.D. 1415). Grant of land by the chief residents of Vuppunda.
- (3.) Dated in *Mārgaśīra* of the year *Ananda*, Ś. 1416 (A.D. 1494). Grant of lands.

KERAGĀL;—In Halagēri *Māgane*, about 13 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Durgā*, with an inscription on a granite slab standing on the right. The inscription is in Old Kanarese and is illegible. At this village there are, besides, two other slabs containing illegible Old Kanarese inscriptions. One is in front of the door of the temple of *Mogēri Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇadeva*. The other is lying at the foot of a sacred fig tree situated to the east of the road near the temple of *Naikinkāṭṭa-Ganapati*.

KIRIMUNĒSVARA or NĀŪR;—In Halagēri *Māgane*, about 10 miles to the north of Coondapoor. The temple of *Agastēśvaradeva*, possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Puṭṭayya Aitāla. In front of the temple of *Hakre Brahmalingadeva* is a granite slab bearing an old illegible Kanarese inscription.

KOLLŪR;—In *Mudanād Māgane*, about 21 miles north-east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kollūr Mukāmbikā Ammanavāru*, with an inscription on a granite slab at the western gate of the temple recording the grant of certain lands by Rāja Honnaya Kambli, who belonged to the Bārūr family. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Bhavāni-Subbā-Bhaṭṭa, the *mukteśvar*. There are also five copper-plate inscriptions in legible Kanarese in this temple, which refer to the grant of lands to the temple by the Rāja of Nagara.

MARVANTI;—In *Halagēri Māgane* about 6 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahārājasevāni Varāhadēva*, with two inscriptions on granite slabs, one of which is in the outer *prākāra* to the north of the door of the temple, and the other on the ground at the foot of the outer gate. The inscriptions on both these stones are unreadable. The temple possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Ramadiga, an *archakā*.

MUDĀDIVĀSA;—In *Koteśvar Māgane*, 4 miles south of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōtilingēśvaradēva*, with twenty-five inscribed granite slabs written in Old Kanarese. Only three of these are legible. Twenty-one of these stones are fixed near the *Vālagamandapa*, and one near the *Arikottige*, in the inner *prākāra*. Three form part of the pavement at the edge of the verandah to the east of the *dhecaṇa-slabha*. The temple possesses a Sanskrit *sthala-purāṇa* written in Tulu characters on kadjans. It is in the possession of Tammayya Aitāla. The three readable inscriptions are as follows:—

- (1.) Dated the 10th *Chaitra-śuddha* of the year *Dundubhi*, Ś. 1484 (A.D. 1562). Records the grant of land by a private individual named Baśrūr Padukēri Chikkayya Śetti.
- (2.) Dated the 15th *Kārtika-śuddha* of the year *Parābhava*, Ś. 1469 (A.D. 1546). Grant of land by Achappa Vodeyār of Bārūr, during the reign of Sadasiya Rāya of Vijayanagar.
- (3.) Dated the 30th *Āṣvayuja-bahula* of the year *Paridhāi*, Ś. 1615 (?) Grant of land by the Mahārāja of Honnakal to the temple.

NANDANAVANA;—In *Halagēri Māgane*, about 14 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahā-baleśvaradēva* with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab to its south. The inscription is illegible. There is another illegible Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab near a hedge at a place called "*Hoṣakōṭe-Vishnumūrti-Volanāda*." At the *Betta* field called *Yelaniakki* belonging to *Kollūr Mukāmbikā Ammanavāru* is a third, similar.

NĀVUNDA;—In *Halagēri Māgane*, 9 miles north of Coondapoor. The ruins of a Jain temple with two Jain idols of white marble. There is also a granite idol representing an equestrian figure, in the jungle called *Baṣṭi Haḍi*. Near the wall of a garden called *Nāvunda-Bobbāryana-Hiṭṭu* is an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab. Near, and to the west of, Nāvunda Timmappa Śetti's house is another inscription on a granite slab. All these are illegible.

ŚIRŪR;—In *Kollūruttar Māgane*, about 21 miles north of Coondapoor. There is an inscription on a granite slab standing in the middle of some scrub jungle near the road at a place called "*Sāṅkaga-gundi*."

UPPRAVALLI;—In *Halagēri Māgane*, about 11 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Janārdana-dēva*, with an old Kanarese inscription, illegible, on a granite slab standing in the *prākāra*.

Page 231. **KĀRKALA**.—To the notice already given add the following;—

At the Jain temple of *Hiriyāṅgaḍi Nimeśvaradēva* is an old Kanarese inscription, dated Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), cyclic year *Yuca*, dated 3rd *Kārtika-śuddha*, recording a grant to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* at the temple of *Anantēśvaradēva*, which is kept by the *svāmiyār* of the Śrīṅgēri *matha*.

The site now occupied by a Jain temple at the island in the middle of the lake called *Anekere*, near *Kārkala*, was formerly occupied by a Śakti temple of *Bhramarāṅgi*, the history of which is narrated in the *skanda-purāṇa* at the *Sodē matha*.

Page 232. **VARAṅGĀ**.—A Jain temple, called the *Nimeśvara Baṣṭi*, has a *sthala-purāṇa* and *māhātmya* attached to it. These are in the possession of the Devendra-Kirtti-Bhaṭṭaraka-Jiya-Svāmiyār of the *Varaṅgā matha*, who resides in the *Hombuchē matha* in the *Hombuchē Māgane* in *Nagara Taluk*, in the *Nagara Division*, *Maisūr*.

Page 235. **MŪDABIDRI**.—This place is mentioned by 'Abdu-r Razzāk, who visited the temples on his way from Calicut to Vijayanagar in A.D. 1442. He describes the temple as being all of brass and the statue of gold. (*Matha-us Sa'dain*. Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103.)

Page 237. **BAIL**.—For the notice in the text substitute the following;—

A Jain temple of *Pārśvanātha*. The right-hand side granite pillar of the "*Bhadra-mandapa*" of this temple bears an inscription in Kanarese dated the 11th *Jyēṣṭha-śuddha* of the year *Vīrādihirī*,

Ś. 1533 (A.D. 1611), which records the renewal of the said temple by Śrī Vīra Narasiṃha Lakṣmappa Arasu Baṅga Rāja Voḍeyār, and Śaṅkara Deviyarāda Malar.

Id. After BAIL add;—

BAṆGĀDĪ;—In the Baṅgāḍi *Māgaṇe*, about 24 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Śānteśvara*, with an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab at the *aṅgaṇam* of the said temple, and to the south of it. This inscription is not in good preservation, and is illegible. There are six copper-plate inscriptions belonging to the temple in the possession of Śāntirāja Indra, who consents to lend them, if required, for a few days. These inscriptions are in the Old Kanarese character and relate to the grant of either money or lands for the performance of ceremonies in the temple.

1. Dated the 11th *Āśvayuja-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant by a private person named Varada Setti.
2. Dated the 10th *Mārgaśīra-bahula* of the year *Dhātu*, Ś. 1438 (A.D. 1516). A grant of land by private persons, Ratnappa Voḍeyār and Ajappa Voḍeyār of Vijayanagara.
3. Dated the 7th *Jyēṣṭha-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by a private person named Kāmi Rāya Baṅgār.
4. Dated the 10th *Bhādrapada-bahula* of the year *Sareari*, Ś. 1343 (A.D. 1421). Grant by a private individual named Kolli-Maṇḍa.
5. Dated the 5th *Chaitra-suddha* of the year *Parābhava*, Ś. 1648 (A.D. 1726). Grant of money by Aviktakīrttidēvar of Kārkala.
6. Dated Monday the 6th *Jyēṣṭha-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by Kāmi Rāya Baṅga Rāja Voḍeyār.

The ruins of a fort called "Baṅgarakōṭṭai" are to be seen here. There is also an equestrian figure of the *Bhūta* known as *Brahma Devata* in a jungle near the village.

Id. INDUBETTA.—At the end of the notice add;—

In the temple of *Virabhadradeva* is a granite slab known as *Līṅga-mudre-kallu* with an inscription on it in Old Kanarese. This is dated the 15th *Kārtika-suddha* of the year *Vijaya*, Ś. 1575 (A.D. 1653), and records the grant of lands by Kāmi-Rāya-Arasu-Baṅgār.

Id. After the notice of KADABA insert the following;—

KUTTIYĀR;—In *Mujūr Māgaṇe*, near Guruvāyaṅkēri, and about 12 miles north-north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. A Jain temple of *Śānteśvaradeva*, near the ruins of the old fort called Baṅgarakōṭṭai. There are two Kanarese inscriptions here. One, on a granite slab at the foot of the front wall of the temple, is dated the 10th *Mārgaśīra-bahula* of the year *Sukla*, Ś. 1044 (?), and records grants of lands by Jain residents. The slab is half-buried in the wall and only a portion of it is visible. The other is on a pillar called the *mānastambha* standing in front and to the east of the temple. It consists of an adoration to the deity. In a paddy-field belonging to a farmer named Nārāyaṇa Hebbāra is an old *Nandi-maṇḍapam* with its bull. In another paddy-field is a *maṇḍapam* called *Baṅgāra Dūpe*, marking the spot where one of the former Baṅgārs was interred.

LĀYILA;—In *Narasanhalli Māgaṇe*. At Chendukūr, 3 miles to the north of Bellatāṅgaḍi is the temple of *Śrī-Durgā-Parameśvārī-Ammanavāra*. In the inner *prākāra* of this temple is a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Kanarese, dated the 30th *Māgha-bahula* of the year *Dundubhi*, Ś. 1330 (A.D. 1402), recording the grant of certain lands by one Viramma to the temple.

Id. MĀCHINA.—For the notice given substitute the following;—

A temple of *Ananteśvaradeva* with an illegible inscription in Kanarese on the south-east of it.

Page 238. After the notice of PUTTŪR insert the following;—

SARAPĀDĪ;—In *Bellatāṅgaḍi Māgaṇe*, 8 miles to the east of Bantwāl. At the temple of *Śarabheśvaradeva* is a piece of a granite slab with part of an illegible Kanarese inscription. It is not known where the other piece of the slab is.

ŚIBŌJE;—In *Sisal Māgaṇe*, about 16 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Ananteśvara*, with an inscription in Old Kanarese on a granite slab lying to the south of it. The inscription is dated Friday the 4th *Jyēṣṭha-bahula* of the year *Subhakṛtī*, Ś. 1464 (A.D. 1542), recording the grant, by Birmanna Voḍeya Arasu, of certain land to the temple.

Id. SUBRAHMANYA.—To the end of the notice add;—

The *mukteśvar* is in possession of the *sthala-purāṇas* of this temple and of the *maṭha* of *Saṃputa Narasiṃha*.

Id. UJRE. For "There is. Māchina" substitute;—

A temple dedicated to *Janārdanadeva*, with, to its south, an inscription in Kanarese, dated Tuesday, the 6th *Śrāvana-śuddha* of the year *Vīrōdhi*, Ś. 1391 (A.D. 1469), recording the grant of two villages by *Kāmirāya Arasu*. The temple is said to have been erected by *Rāja Mayūravarmā*.

Id. UPPINANGADI.—An inhabitant of *Kadikār*, *Viṭhala Rāma Rāu*, is in possession of the *sthala-purāna* of the temple of *Sahasra Līṅgeśvaradeva*.

Id. After the notice of UPPINANGADI insert the following;—

UTTAR;—In *Śisal Māgaṇe*, about 13 miles to the north-east of Uppinangadi. At the temple of *Vaidyanāthadeva* is an inscription in Old Kanarese on the pedestal of the *dhvajastambha*, which stands in front, i.e., to the east of the said temple. This inscription is not in good preservation and is illegible.

Page 241, line 24. After "VII" add "224."

Id. Line 26. After "*Indian Antiquary* III," add "308—316," and after "333" add "IV, 153, 181, 311; V, 25." In *Ind. Ant.* I, 64, Mr. J. Beames published a note regarding the modes of dating in Orissa, which should be compared with the Malabārī method of computation (see also *op. cit.* p. 96, *Notes and Queries*). For a short treatise on the Malayālam language see "*A Dissertation on the Malayālam Language*" by F. W. Ellis, edited by Sir Walter Elliot (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 224).

Page 246. CALICUT (see above under MŪDABIDRI).—At the time of *Abdu-r Razzāk's* visit Calicut had not been added to the dominion of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was in a state of great anxiety on account of the growing power of the Rāya. The port was an open and hospitable one, the ships of all nations being equally welcomed. *Vasco da Gama*, landing here fifty-six years later, was at first treated with great kindness, though native intrigue or the misconduct of his crew turned the inhabitants of Calicut afterwards into enemies. *Cabral*, also, two years later was welcomed with much civility, but afterwards his factory was attacked and stormed. For an account of the early history of the Portuguese settlements see the *Akhbar-i Muḥabbat* of *Navāb Muḥabbat Khān* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VIII, 385, etc.).

Page 258. KOTTAR.—For KOTTAR read KOTTĀR. One of the inscriptions here is noted by Bishop Caldwell in his *History of Tinnevely* (pages 52-3). It is an inscription of *Parākrama Pāndiyan* and is dated in the *Śaka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370, in the fifth year of his reign.

Page 271, line 10 from bottom. After "Buddhism" add "except the Tower of Negapatam, which seems undoubtedly to have been Buddhist."

Page 274. KUMBAKŌṆAM.—In the hamlet of *Dhārasaram* there stood, till 1876, a pillar 20 feet high and measuring 10 feet in circumference. It was pulled down by the Municipal Commissioners and the materials used for paving a road. It is said to have been a pair to the pillar at *Śōḡanmalikai* (see below).

Id. PATTIŚVARAM.—There are two temples here. In the temple of *Sabāpati* are two inscriptions in the *prākāra*, one dated in the tenth year of the reign of the Chola *Rajarājadeva*, and the other in the third year of the reign of *Kulottuṅga Chola*. The other temple is dedicated to *Dhannpurīśvara*. It is old, but has no inscriptions. It is said to have been repaired by *Govinda Dikshitar*, a minister under *Tirumala Nayakka* of Madura.

Id. After ŚIVAPURAM add the following;—

ŚŌḢANMALIKAI;—This place is close to Pattiśvaram (see above). It was the site of one of the great palaces of the Chola kings. The foundations are still to be seen. It is said to have been, up to seven years ago, a palace of seven storeys, the whole of which has been pulled down. There was also a pillar here, a pair to that at *Dhārasaram*, a hamlet of *Kumbakōṇam* (see above). These two pillars stood four miles apart, and were, by native tradition, the angle-pillars (செருவில்கள) of the palace of the Cholas.

Page 276. Before the notice of KŌVILPATU in Nannilam Taluk insert;—

KORADĀCHĒRI;—a railway station on the South Indian Railway between Tanjore and Negapatam, 11 miles south-west of Nannilam. There are two statues here in a field, either Jain or Buddhist.

Page 277. TANJORE.—On the right-hand side of the southern entrance of the great temple is a carving of a Jain figure with hands in lap and palms turned upwards. At Hampi, on the temple of *Hazāra Rāmasvāmī* there is a similar figure. (See Vol. I, p. 106.)

Page 278. TIRUVAYĀR.—The Śiva temple is dedicated to *Pañchanandīvara*, "Śiva of the five rivers." There are two handsome *mandapas* in the outer *prākāra* bearing a number of Chola inscriptions of the time of Rājaraja.

Page 281. NEGAPATAM.—With regard to the *Mali-fatan* of Rashid-ud-din see note above under MASULIPATAM (p. 262). See also an article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 311, by M. De Milloué (Directeur du Musée Guimet à Lyons). It appears that five statues were found under a tree in Negapatam by the Jesuit Missionaries. The Baron Textor de Ravisi brought two, one in bronze and one in porcelain and clay, to the Rev. T. Carayon in Paris. Two were given by the missionaries to the Baron de Ravisi. He gave one (numbered "5" by Sir Walter Elliot, *Ind. Ant.*, 224—227) to M. Ph. Ed. Foucaux. One, a standing figure in bronze, is, M. De Milloué thinks, still in M. De Ravisi's possession. The fifth statue was kept by the Fathers, but it was not, as Sir Walter Elliot thought, given to Lord Napier. The fact is that it was sent, on September 7th, 1860, by them to M. de Ravisi, and the latter sent it to his relative M. Elie Pajot, a landowner in the island of Réunion.

Page 286. KALIYAMPUTTŪR.—The discovery of the coins is noted in *M.J.L.S.*, No. 7, n.s., October—December 1856, page 114.

Page 291. MADURA.—Dr. Burgess tells me that at Māna-Madura, opposite to the town, on the north bank of the river are numerous and large temples well worthy of study.

Page 294. MULLIPALLAM.—There is a fine temple here, with a large number of inscriptions, but not very old.

Page 295. TIRUPPARAṆKUNṬAM.—Dr. Burgess, who saw the temple here, states that it is a far finer one than he was led to imagine from my description of it. He believes it to be one of Tirumala Nāyaka's works.

Id. After the notice of TIRUVĀYPPUDAIYĀR KŌVIL, insert the following;—

TIRUVEDAGAM or TIRUYEDAGAM;—9 miles west-north-west of Madura. (*Troovadagum*.) There is a rather fine old temple here with a number of inscriptions.

Id. VAPAPPALAṆJAI.—The "small temple of *Ganeśa*" mentioned in the text is reported to be a mere temporary structure made of mud.

Id. Before the notice of DEVĀṆKURICHI, insert the following;—

ĀNAIYŪR;—13½ miles north-west of Tirumaṅgalam. (*Aunyar*.) There is a temple here containing six pillars of an unusual type, but otherwise very plain.

Page 296. Before the notice of KUPPALNATTAM insert the following;—

KŌVILPATTI, near Vikkīramaṅgalam (see below). Dr. Burgess states that the temple at this place is architecturally one of the best he has seen.

Id. VIKKIRAMAṆGALAM or VIKRAMAṆGALAM.—Dr. Burgess has in print a volume of notes and inscriptions in this district, and has therein mentioned two inscriptions at this place.

In the first, Kulasekhara Pāṇḍiyan, *alias* "Śaḍaiyapanmāraṇ," reigning with his wife Avanimurududaiyāl, gives a grant of land to the temple of *Mathurōdayēśvarasāmi* in Vikramaṅgalam. Dr. Burgess restores the date as *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). The inscription relates that the Pāṇḍiyan had overcome the Cholas in that tract, and implies that Vikramaṅgalam had been a Chola city. The Cheras ("Villavar"), Cholas ("Sembiyar"), Pallavas, and other tribes ("Vīrātar, Varātar") were subject to the Pāṇḍiyan. The old name of Vikramaṅgalam appears to have been *Vikrama Sōrapuram*, probably named after Vikrama Chola, who reigned A.D. 1113 to 1128.

2. Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan, reigning with his wife Ulaha Murududaiyāl, gives another grant to the same temple, in the same year (according to Dr. Burgess), *i.e.*, *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). It is difficult to see how this can be seeing that the inscription is dated in his tenth year. The inscription states that part of the land had formerly been granted by Kulottuṅga Chola in the tenth year of his reign, *i.e.*, either A.D. 1074 or 1138 according to which of the Kulottungas is meant.

Page 298. DEVĪPATṆAM.—Dr. Burgess found here three inscriptions, one of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan, one dated in the eighth year of Sundara Pāṇḍiyan, and one of a sovereign whose title "Tribhuvana Chakravarti" alone is given.

Page 300. RĀMEŚVARAM.—At Dambula in Ceylon is an inscription which states that Parākrama Bahu, king of Ceylon (A.D. 1153—1188), built a temple at Rāmeśvaram called the “*Nissankēvara*” temple. The name of the then Pāṇḍiyan king is given as Kulasekhara. (Mr. Rhys Davids in *Ind. Ant.* I, 196.)

Three inscriptions are mentioned as existing at this place, bearing dates Ś.Ś. 1520, Ś.Ś. 1530, and Ś.Ś. 1530 respectively. Dr. Burgess has examined these and pronounces them to be modern forgeries,—insertions recently made. The genuine inscriptions have been carefully concealed under deep coatings of whitewash. These nefarious practices were carried on, it is said, in order to fabricate evidence in a very important law-suit. It is stated that a large number of copper-plate grants have been concealed for the same purpose.

In *Ind. Ant.* XII, 315, Dr. Burgess has published an article on the “*Ritual of Rāmeśvaram*,” with a description of the temple and notes of some of the inscriptions.

Page 309. KUTTĀLAM.—Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevely*, page 53) mentions an inscription here which fixes the commencement of the reign of a Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan as in A.D. 1516. Also one dated A.D. 1605, in the fortieth year of the reign of the celebrated patron of letters Vallabhadeva *alias* Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan, who therefore seems to have come to the throne in A.D. 1565.

Id. TENKĀSI.—There is an inscription here on a pillar which proves that Ponnā Perumā Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan came to the throne in A.D. 1431. Tradition on the spot asserts that this sovereign was preceded by his father Kāsi Kanda Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan, *i.e.*, Parākrama who visited Benares. Another inscription here is said to fix the date A.D. 1562 as that of the beginning of the reign of Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell’s *History of Tinnevely*, page 53.)

Page 313. ŚŌLAIKUDIYIRUPPU.—Two inscriptions here fix the date A.D. 1437 as that of the commencement of the reign of Vira Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell’s *History of Tinnevely*, page 53.)

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Page 4, last line but two. Copper-plate No. 25. The date given, Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556), does not correspond with the date of the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya, but with that of his successor Sadāśiva.

Page 16. Plate No. 100, line 4. For “*Devaśakti*” read “*Devāsakti*.”

Pages 17 and 18. Copper-plates Nos. 113 and 124. Owing to the re-numbering of some plates in process of examination an error has been made which requires correction. The second paragraph of the notice under No. 124 should be read with No. 113. It is on the back of the plate now numbered 113 that the undecipherable endorsement has been engraved.

Page 21. Copper-plate No. 151. I am in error in my remarks about the sovereign Veṅkatapati. It is certain that Veṅkatapati I died in 1614 A.D. We have not only the evidence of inscriptions to guide us, but the very corroborative fact that Floris, the traveller, relates that he heard of the death of the sovereign while at Masulipatam on October 25th, 1614. “On the 25th came News of the Death of Wenkatadrappa, King of Velūr, after fifty years’ Reign, and that his three wives (of whom Obiama, Queen of *Paleakate*, was one) had burned themselves with his Corps. Great troubles were apprehended. The *Hollanders* were afraid of their castle newly built in *Paleakate*.”¹ The Veṅkaṭa of A.D. 1636 is a later sovereign of the same name.

Last line of page 24 and first of page 25. For “(Śaktivarmā) Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka” read “Indrabhaṭṭāraka, or Indrā Rāja.”

Page 32. Foot-note. After the word “by” add “*Konduparti Lakshmi Nrisimha Rāu Paṇḍit*.”

Page 27. No. 186. For “(In the same office)” read “(In the office of the Tahsildar of Uḍamālpet, Coimbatore District.)”

¹ Floris’s Travels, translated from the Dutch, in “Collection of Voyages and Travels,” I, p. 443;—*Godavari District Manual*, p. 179.

Pages 125—140. To the extant inscriptions of the Vijayanagar kings must be added some which I had previously omitted to include, and some newly discovered. These are as follows:—

Date. A.D.	Stone or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1339	S.	Harihara I ...	Bādami, Kalādgi ...	<i>Ind. Ant.</i> X, 62-3.	Harihara is herein styled merely a <i>Mahamandaleśvara</i> .
1533	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya.	Tolachgud, Kalādgi ...	<i>Id.</i> , X, 66.	
Undated.	C.P.	Do. ...	Śrīperumbādūr, Chin- gleput.	II, 265.	
1543	S.	Sadāśiva ...	Bādami, Kalādgi ...	<i>Ind. Ant.</i> X, 64.	
1544	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1547	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1552	S.	Do. ...	Banavāsī ...	<i>Id.</i> , IV, 207.	
1556	C.P.	Do. ...	Śrīperumbādūr ...	II, 265.	
1577	C.P.	Śrī Rānga ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1579	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

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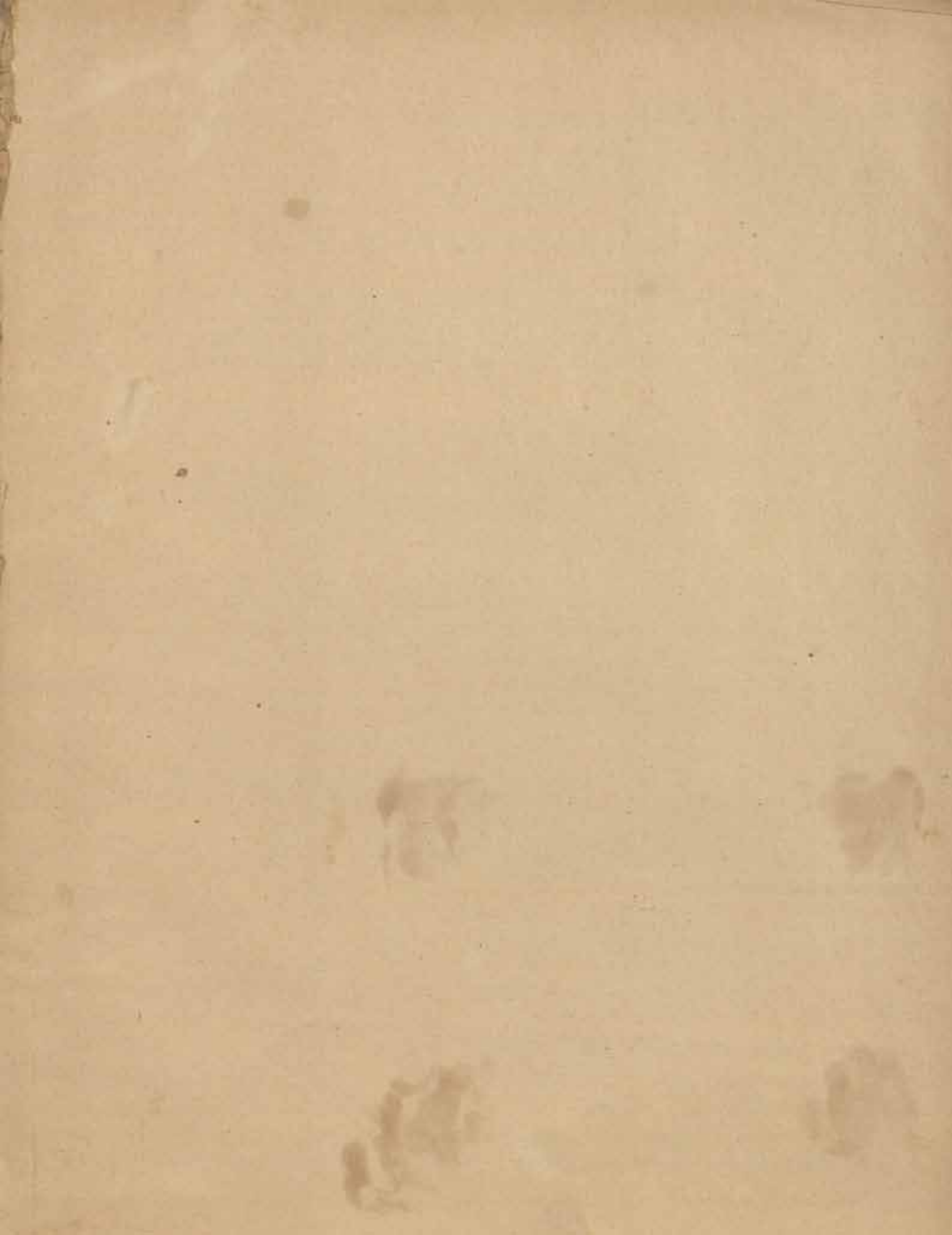
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